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CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

MARCH 11, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8367]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for civil functions, Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Bill provides appropriations for the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers, appropriations for the Canal Zone Government, expenditures for the Panama Canal Company and trust fund appropriations for the United States Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1955. Budget estimates submitted to the committee will be found in House Document 264 of the present Congress. These estimates total \$465,160,000. The committee recommends \$430,983,700 a reduction of \$34,176,300 in the budget estimates and \$10,609,900 below the funds appropriated in the current fiscal year.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$5,445,700 for cemeterial expenses, a reduction of \$189,300 in the budget estimates and \$338,700 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1954. The funds recommended by the committee are allocated as follows:

Project	Recommended in Bill	Reduction
Procurement of head stones.....	\$2, 124, 000	-----
Construction and acquisition of land.....	440, 000	—\$90, 000
Maintenance and operation.....	2, 411, 700	—79, 300
Administration.....	470, 000	—20, 000
Total.....	5, 445, 700	—189, 300

The funds allocated for procurement of head stones will allow the purchase of stones in the volume needed to alleviate the current backlog of applications now on hand due to factors other than normal processing time. The committee believes that consideration should be given to a policy of the purchase of bronze markers only when required by regulations of private cemeteries.

The amounts recommended for construction and acquisition of land provide for projects at the national cemeteries in Beverly, New Jersey; Golden Gate, California; Long Island, New York; San Francisco, California; Willamette, Oregon, as well as \$10,000 for preliminary planning for future construction items. The committee does not believe that additional development at Fort Logan, Colorado, is warranted at the present time.

The allocations recommended for maintenance and operation and administration represent personnel reductions and \$12,300 less than the sum requested for maintenance and operation contractual services. Funds are provided herein for the purchase of mechanical equipment which should result in reductions in personnel needed at our national cemeteries. The committee fails to see the need for the number of personnel requested for the cemetery branch of the Washington office. Reductions can be achieved by restricting the activities of this branch to those clearly essential to the operations of the program.

The funds provided for maintenance and operation provide for an increase of six man-years of ungraded labor in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

The present policy of the Department of the Army provides for reservation of an additional grave site, if desired, by the next of kin upon the burial of service-connected personnel. Cemeterial personnel must maintain a constant review of this program to make certain that all holders of such reservations are eligible and qualified to use them. This monitoring program has resulted in 600 grave sites being recovered annually for the past several years. It is obvious that such a policy is costly as to use of both personnel and cemeterial lands. The committee believes that a study should be made of this matter with a view toward more effective restrictions on the present regulations as well as the justification for the continuation of the reservation policy.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The budget estimate for the Corps of Engineers total \$444,322,000. The committee recommends \$410,335,000, a reduction of \$33,987,000 in the budget estimates and \$12,851,600 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Details of these reductions will be found in subsequent paragraphs dealing with the individual appropriation items.

WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

This committee has been almost repetitious for the past several years in stressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated water resources program, in reports accompanying this bill. The ability of governmental agencies, particularly the Bureau of the Budget, to ignore this need as well as the repeated suggestions of the committee

in this field has become so routine as to border on the incredible. Two major Governmental water resources studies, the President's Water Resources Policy Commission in 1951 and the reports of the Special Subcommittee to Study Civil Works of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives in 1952, have evidently been filed away for posterity. Recommendations by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Army regarding review and deauthorizations of projects are evidently lost in the labyrinth of steps necessary to submit such proposals to Congress. No final action has been taken by the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the following suggestion made in the report accompanying the Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1954:

The committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget take steps to initiate a study of the matter of local contributions in all types of water resources projects. This study should be conducted with a view toward taking immediate remedial action. If the recommendation of legislation is necessary, it should be requested during the second session of the 83rd Congress.

All is not gloom, however, on the water resources front. Officials of the Corps of Engineers, acting for the Department of the Army, and officials of the Department of the Interior, are discussing and studying the problem of uniform allocation of costs, mentioned by the committee in the past reports. In testimony before the committee the Chief of Engineers expressed the belief that a satisfactory agreement will be reached in the near future. It is sincerely hoped that such will be the case and that nothing will be allowed to prevent prompt implementation of such an agreement.

Bureau of the Budget Circular A-47, issued December 31, 1952, was a faltering step toward supplying the need for uniform methods of determining the economic justification of water resources projects. Much remains to be done. The agencies involved cannot maintain their present policy of status quo if this need is to be met. The delusive exactness of seemingly standard benefit to cost ratios, which the committee has referred to in the past, is still the method approved for submission of such information to the Congress. Such negligible action can no longer be tolerated if a solution is to be found to the water resources problem.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

The committee recommends \$2,410,000 for general investigations, a reduction of \$390,000 in the budget estimates and \$457,500 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The funds allowed by the committee are allocated as follows:

1. Examinations and surveys.....	\$1, 950, 000
2. Collection and study of basic data.....	460, 000
Total.....	2, 410, 000

The committee has allowed funds for the completion of the Arkansas-White and Red River Basin survey as well as the New York-New England Resources Study. Although no specific amounts have been earmarked for these two projects, the committee is of the opinion that they can be completed with substantially less funds than those tentatively allocated in the President's budget.

Funds requested in the amount of \$50,000 for the San Francisco Bay area survey have been denied. Definite information as to the scope of the survey and the probable ultimate costs were not available to the committee at the time of the hearings.

The committee has approved the budget request of \$50,000 for the survey of water levels of the Great Lakes. H. R. 3300 recently passed by the House calls for diversions of certain waters from the Great Lakes to the Illinois River. If these diversions are to be made the need for this survey is extremely questionable. If H. R. 3300 becomes law the Corps of Engineers are directed to allocate no funds for the Great Lakes water level survey without clearance by this committee.

The funds recommended by the committee for examinations and surveys, when coupled with existing unobligated and unexpended balances and savings which should be made in the above mentioned Federal studies, will provide sufficient funds to carry forward a realistic navigation and flood control study program.

Funds in the amount of \$105,000 are recommended for beach erosion studies, including both cooperative and development studies.

The allocations provided for the collection and study of basic data, when coupled with available unobligated balances, will serve to carry out an orderly program in this field in 1955.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

The amount of \$278,777,000 is recommended for Construction, General, a reduction of \$29,545,000 in the budget estimates and \$107,000 above the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

The committee has allocated funds in the amount of \$2,200,000 for Advance Engineering and Design, a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimates. Allocation of planning funds are not to be taken as an indication that these projects are to be constructed. These funds are to be allocated among the following projects:

Navigation projects:

- Alabama: Jackson lock and dam
- California: Redondo Beach Harbor
- Hawaii: Kawaihae Harbor
- Illinois: Illinois Waterway, Calumet-Sag Channel
- Indiana: Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio
- Kentucky: Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio
- Louisiana: Plaquemine, Morgan City alternate route
- West Virginia: Hildebrand lock and dam

Flood control projects:

- Arizona: Painted Rock Reservoir
- California:
 - Russian River Reservoir
 - San Antonio and Chino Creeks
 - San Joaquin River and tributaries
- Colorado: Chatfield Reservoir
- Connecticut: Hartford (Folly Brook section)
- Idaho: Columbia River local protection, Idaho, Oreg., Wash., Wyo., Utah, Nev., and Mont.
- Illinois:
 - South Beloit, Rock River
 - Sny Basin
- Indiana:
 - Greenfield Bayou Levee
 - Mansfield Reservoir

Flood control projects—Continued

Kentucky:

Buckhorn Reservoir

Jackson

Massachusetts: Buffomville Reservoir

Montana: Billings

Nevada: Mathews Canyon Reservoir

New Mexico: Chamita Reservoir

New York:

Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N. Y.

Wellsville

Oregon: Pendleton

Pennsylvania: Bradford

Rhode Island: Woonsocket

Utah: Spanish Fork River

Washington:

Colfax

Eagle Gorge Reservoir

Wyoming:

Greybull

Jackson Hole

Multiple purpose projects:

Alabama: Fort Gaines lock and dam

Georgia: Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.

Montana:

Fort Peck Dam, second powerplant

Libby Reservoir

Oregon: Hills Creek Reservoir

Tennessee: Carthage Dam

\$276,577,000 is recommended for allocation to construction of projects, a reduction of \$29,245,000 in the budget estimates. Generally speaking, the reduction has been achieved by application of unexpended and unobligated balances so as to provide funds which can be economically expended during the coming fiscal year. The budget estimates considered by the committee contained requests for the initiation or resumption of construction on twenty projects. The criteria established for the inclusion of these projects in the President's budget was predicated on selecting projects with high economic justification on which advance planning either had been completed or was not needed and which were small in total cost so as to have less long range impact on the budget structure. The committee has approved these projects with three exceptions. The action of the committee on these three projects is set forth in subsequent paragraphs. The funds included in the bill for construction are allocated as follows:

Project

Navigation projects:

Alabama:

Demopolis lock and dam..... 3, 400, 000

Warrior lock and dam..... 1, 500, 000

Arkansas: Arkansas River and tributaries..... 3, 000, 000

California: Humboldt Harbor and Bay..... 265, 000

Connecticut: Housatonic River..... 500, 000

Illinois:

Calumet Harbor and River, Ill. and Ind..... 110, 000

Mississippi River, between Missouri River and Minn.... 70, 000

Iowa:

Lock No. 19 at Keokuk..... 3, 200, 000

Missouri River—Kansas City to Omaha..... 3, 300, 000

Missouri River—Omaha to Sioux City..... 2, 000, 000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Navigation projects—Continued	
Kentucky: Green River lock and dam 1 and 2-----	5, 000, 000
Maine: Portland Harbor-----	675, 000
Minnesota:	
Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wisc-----	300, 000
St. Anthony Falls-----	1, 200, 000
Missouri: Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth-----	2, 000, 000
New Jersey: New York and New Jersey Channel-----	2, 000, 000
North Carolina: Intracoastal Waterway Fairfield drainage----	195, 000
Ohio: Cleveland Harbor-----	1, 000, 000
Pennsylvania: Schuylkill River above Fairmount Dam-----	795, 000
Texas: Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway-----	500, 000
Virginia: Norfolk Harbor, Craney Island disposal area-----	3, 000, 000
Total navigation projects-----	34, 010, 000
Flood control projects:	
Arkansas:	
Little Missouri River below Murfreesboro-----	492, 000
Red River levees below Denison Dam (bank stabilization) -	335, 000
California:	
Cherry Valley Reservoir-----	1, 000, 000
Los Angeles County drainage area-----	8, 500, 000
Merced County stream group-----	320, 000
Sacramento River (old project)-----	3, 000, 000
San Antonio Reservoir-----	2, 500, 000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir-----	3, 500, 000
District of Columbia: Anacostia River, D. C. and Md.-----	1, 000, 000
Florida: Central and Southern Florida-----	3, 620, 000
Idaho: Lucky Peak Reservoir-----	1, 750, 000
Illinois:	
Beardstown-----	400, 000
Clear Creek Drainage and Levee District-----	200, 000
Degonia and Fountain Bluff Levee and Drainage Dis-	
trict-----	550, 000
East St. Louis and vicinity-----	650, 000
Grand Tower Drainage and Levee District-----	390, 000
North Alexander Drainage and Levee District-----	505, 000
Preston Drainage and Levee District-----	175, 000
Wood River Drainage and Levee District-----	345, 000
Indiana: Vincennes-----	500, 000
Iowa: Coralville Reservoir-----	1, 750, 000
Kansas:	
Missouri River agricultural levees, Iowa, Kansas, Mis-	
souri, and Nebraska-----	400, 000
Wichita and Valley Center-----	2, 000, 000
Kentucky:	
Barbourville-----	350, 000
Covington-----	900, 000
Maysville-----	700, 000
Pineville-----	200, 000
Maryland: Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va-----	600, 000
Massachusetts: Adams-----	560, 000
Minnesota:	
Mississippi River near Aitken-----	500, 000
Red River of the North, Minn. and N. Dak-----	300, 000
Missouri: Perry County Drainage and Levee District-----	265, 000
Montana: Havre-----	600, 000
Nebraska: Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, Neb. to Sioux City,	
Iowa-----	100, 000
New Mexico: Rio Grande Floodway-----	500, 000
New York:	
Batavia-----	300, 000
Corning (Monkey Run)-----	500, 000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Flood control projects—Continued	
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City Floodway.....	1, 500, 000
Oregon: Willamette River Basin (bank protection).....	300, 000
Pennsylvania:	
Johnsonburg.....	300, 000
Swoyersville-Forty Fort.....	400, 000
Williamsport.....	400, 000
Texas:	
Belton Reservoir.....	1, 700, 000
Dallas Floodway.....	1, 300, 000
Fort Worth Floodway.....	240, 000
Garza-Little Elm Reservoir.....	4, 000, 000
Texarkana Reservoir.....	3, 000, 000
Snagging and clearing.....	600, 000
Total, flood control projects.....	<u>53, 997, 000</u>
Multiple purpose projects, including power:	
Arkansas: Blakely Mountain Reservoir.....	1, 600, 000
California: Folsom Reservoir.....	14, 000, 000
Florida: Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Fla. and Ga.....	5, 000, 000
Georgia:	
Buford Dam.....	5, 800, 000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	2, 170, 000
Idaho: Albeni Falls Reservoir.....	4, 000, 000
Nebraska: Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebr. and S. Dak.....	11, 000, 000
North Dakota: Garrison Reservoir.....	24, 000, 000
Oregon:	
McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.....	24, 000, 000
Lookout Point Reservoir.....	3, 000, 000
The Dalles lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.....	29, 000, 000
South Dakota:	
Fort Randall Reservoir.....	17, 000, 000
Oahe Reservoir.....	9, 000, 000
Tennessee:	
Cheatham lock and dam.....	4, 000, 000
Old Hickory lock and dam.....	12, 000, 000
Washington: Chief Joseph Dam.....	27, 000, 000
Total, multiple purpose projects.....	<u>192, 570, 000</u>
Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program.....	1, 060, 000
Less unobligated balances.....	<u>-5, 000, 000</u>
Total, construction, general.....	<u>276, 577, 000</u>

Funds were requested in the amount of \$1,000,000 for Redwood City Harbor, California. A serious controversy exists, both in the state of California and in Redwood City itself, as to the economic feasibility of this construction. On three separate occasions the people of Redwood City have by referendum refused to approve a bond issue for port improvements, including those required by the overall authorization for this harbor. The committee does not feel that the appropriation of Federal funds for this project is warranted until the local interests are in complete agreement as to the need and have complied with the requirements of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1950 as it concerns this project.

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa. These funds are not allocated for any specific locations, but are to be obligated in accordance with a priority established by the Chief of Engineers, based on engineering feasibility. The Chief of Engineers is directed to submit the final allocations to the committee prior to the obligation of funds.

The amount of \$7,300,000 has been made available for the total project on the Missouri River from Sioux City to the mouth with the understanding that these funds are to be used only for bank stabilization works.

The committee has denied the request of \$500,000 for construction of the Kawainui Swamp project, Hawaii. This is primarily a local project the nature of which does not warrant the expenditure of Federal funds at this time.

The amount of \$300,000 is recommended for the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota. No funds are to be allocated on the Rush River section of this project until such time as full assurances from local interests have been received and accepted in the manner required by law.

Funds were requested for resumption of work on the Dillon Reservoir in Ohio. No funds have been appropriated for this project for the past several years. The committee does not feel that the economic justification of the project is such as to warrant resumption of construction work at the present time.

The committee recommends \$1,500,000 for the Oklahoma City floodway, a reduction of \$600,000 in the budget estimate. A large portion of the contemplated work for fiscal year 1955 on this project represents railroad relocations. Negotiations with the railroads for plans on these relocations were not completed at the time of the hearings. The committee is seriously disturbed at the increase of \$965,000 in the cost of these relocations. This increased cost represents either inadequate or inefficient advance planning on the part of the Corps of Engineers or major concessions to the railroads involved, both of which, in this instance, are inexcusable. It bears out the committee's contention in the past that relocation costs cannot be considered as firm until negotiations have been completed. The committee directs that no construction funds be obligated on these relocations until such time as a full study and review have been made of the situation, including completion of negotiations, and the results thereof submitted to this committee for review.

The amount of \$24,000,000 has been allocated for Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, a reduction of \$3,500,000 in the budget estimates. This reduction is a result of application of unobligated and unexpended balances, as well as a recent history of favorable bids, and a denial of the request for funds for the purchase of land leading toward the construction of certain protective works in the area of Williston, North Dakota. The Corps of Engineers has presented to the Congress a study and review of the need for these protective works, including the desirability of the operation of the Garrison Reservoir at the 1,850 foot level. This report cast serious doubt on the economic feasibility of protecting the two irrigation districts in the Williston area. The House of Representatives made itself perfectly clear on this question last year when it deleted all funds for the Williston area from the Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1954. The committee can see no reason to appropriate funds for this portion of the project until the position of the House has been changed by additional legislative authorizations or specific floor action.

Funds in the amount of \$29,000,000 have been allocated for the Dalles Lock and Dam, Oregon and Washington, a reduction of \$5,100,000 in the budget request. This reduction is based in part on unobligated and unexpended balances estimated to be in excess of

\$6,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year. The project, however, is a part of the comprehensive Columbia River Basin program for which \$267,300,000 has been authorized to be appropriated. Actual appropriations through fiscal year 1954 total \$232,991,600. Funds requested in the President's Budget were greatly in excess of the remaining authorization of \$34,308,400. Rather than arbitrarily reduce the various projects to be within the authorized amount the committee has limited the funds available for the Dalles project to an amount sufficient to place basin wide appropriations with the present statutory limit.

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 for the lower Columbia River fisheries program, a reduction of \$360,000 in the budget estimates. At the end of fiscal year 1954, \$558,900 of previous appropriations is estimated to be unobligated. This amount, when coupled with the committee allocation will provide sufficient funds for an orderly continuation of this program.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee has allowed \$72,660,000 for operation and maintenance, reduction of \$3,540,000 in the budget estimates and \$6,340,000 below the appropriations for fiscal year 1954. The recommended sum is allocated as follows:

1. Navigation:	
(a) Channels and harbors.....	\$42, 335, 000
(b) Locks, dams and canals.....	19, 790, 000
(c) Northern and northwestern lakes.....	460, 000
2. Flood Control:	
(a) Reservoirs.....	3, 100, 000
(b) Others.....	75, 000
3. Multiple purpose.....	9, 000, 000
4. Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program.....	900, 000
Program total.....	75, 660, 000
5. Less surplus funds available.....	- 3, 000, 000
Total, operation and maintenance.....	72, 660, 000

The reductions recommended by the committee are largely based on application of unobligated and unexpended balances, including application of excess funds in the flood control emergency fund to the remainder of the operation and maintenance program. The committee has approved the budget estimate for navigation projects.

Under existing law flood control projects, other than dams and reservoirs, generally require local maintenance of the flood control works after completion of construction. Usually this is the primary contribution of the people in the protected area to the project. Generally speaking, the fulfillment of this responsibility has been satisfactory. There are some projects, however, on which maintenance by local interests has not been up to proper standards. Neglect of completed flood control works can only result in decreasing the flood protection required and causing continued outlay of Federal funds for temporary expedients in time of emergencies. The committee will not tolerate a continued neglect of this responsibility by local interests. The Secretary of the Army is therefore directed to make a thorough study of this problem and take all possible steps to assure compliance by the local interests. The committee will expect a report to be filed not later than December 15, 1954, as to the results of this effort, including complete details on any project where local maintenance responsibilities are not being properly met.

In Calumet River and Harbor, Illinois, and Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, a serious problem exists with reference to illegal deposits by private industries in the navigation channels. These deposits are in violation of Section 13 of the 1899 River and Harbor Act. The deposits have created shoaling conditions to the detriment of the Federally maintained channels. As of the time of the hearings on this bill the Corps of Engineers had been unsuccessful in their efforts to have all of the companies responsible pay their proportionate share toward removal of the deposits. The very companies which have refused to cooperate are beneficiaries of both construction and maintenance funds provided in this bill. Such an attitude on the part of such local interests is inconceivable. It will be expected that the Corps of Engineers will make vigorous efforts to secure proper compliance with the law governing illegal deposits, including action by the Department of Justice if necessary. The Chief of Engineers is directed to file with the committee, not later than December 15, 1954, the actions taken on this matter and the results obtained.

The committee is deeply concerned with the status of maintenance in the Delaware River from Philadelphia, Pa., to the sea. This project has been constructed to an authorized forty foot depth, but lack of maintenance over the past several years has considerably reduced this depth and the effectiveness of the channel. The committee expects the Corps of Engineers to review the tentative allocation of maintenance funds for this project and allocate such funds as will be required to maintain the project to a degree of effectiveness consistent with the needs of the vessels transiting the channel.

The present condition of existing protective navigation structures is of considerable concern to the committee. This is especially true in the Great Lakes and Pacific coast areas where storms, changing water levels, and inadequate maintenance over a period of years has resulted in a deterioration of structures to the extent that their proper effectiveness is questionable. Steps should be taken at once to review the current maintenance policy with a view toward initiating a definite long range program for structure maintenance and repair.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$9,288,000 for general expenses, a reduction of \$512,000 in the budget estimates, and \$428,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The specific allocations of the recommended funds is shown below:

<i>Project</i>		
General expenses:		
1. Executive direction and management:		<i>Allocation</i>
(a) Office, Chief of Engineers-----		2, 950, 000
(b) Division offices-----		4, 540, 000
Subtotal E. D. & M.-----		7, 490, 000
2. Miscellaneous expenses:		
(a) River and Harbor Board-----		430, 000
(b) Beach Erosion Board-----		110, 000
(c) Regulation:		
(1) Hydraulic mining-----		8, 000
(2) New York Harbor-----		250, 000
(3) Contingencies and miscellaneous investigations-----		1, 000, 000
Subtotal, miscellaneous expenses-----		1, 798, 000
Total, general expenses-----		9, 288, 000

The committee fails to see the need for \$1,512,000 requested for contingencies and miscellaneous investigations. The \$1,000,000 made available herein should be sufficient to carry out these functions.

The separation of the activities of the Corps of Engineers of an administrative and regulatory nature into a separate appropriation item was initiated in fiscal year 1954. While the results thereof have been pleasing to the committee there are several items which should be called to the attention of the Corps of Engineers. Of primary concern to the committee is the staffing of the various division offices of the Corps. The organization of the division is established by orders and regulations from the Chief of Engineers, however, each division does vary somewhat from the standard pattern due to the type of workload involved. The committee is seriously disturbed, however, at the number of people assigned to administrative duties in these offices. An analysis of this staffing shows large variations in both number and assignment of personnel. For example, the civilian employees assigned to administrative staff duties and allocated to civil functions varies from seven in the South Atlantic Division up to forty-two in the Lower Mississippi Valley Division. This point was discussed with the Corps of Engineers in the recent hearings and the committee will expect the Chief of Engineers to make a thorough study of personnel needs and assignments in the divisions prior to the submission of the budget for fiscal year 1956.

The extent of actual engineering performed at division and district levels vary in different areas of the country. For example, in the Northern Pacific area, all powerhouse design is carried out at division level. The committee believes that a study should be made at least of this particular feature of the entire problem of the relationship between district and division offices with a view toward concentrating major administrative and engineering work in the division offices and limiting work at the district level to that directly attributable to the actual field work required for a specific project. It would appear that the concentration of skilled engineering personnel at the division level would at least partly alleviate the difficulty now present with regard to the shortage of technical personnel testified to by the Chief of Engineers.

Data submitted to the committee discloses that the present results of the management improvement program of the Corps of Engineers are of questionable value. It appears that a thorough review of the effectiveness of this program is in order.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

The organization for the Government of the Canal Zone consists of two integral parts, the Canal Zone Government, and the Panama Canal Company. Both are administered under the Secretary of the Army, the Canal Zone Government by a Governor who also serves as President of the Panama Canal Company and the Company by a Board of Directors appointed by the Secretary. All funds appropriated for the Canal Zone activities are reimbursable to the Treasury from the revenues of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government.

The bill includes the budget estimate of \$13,788,000 for operating expenses, Canal Zone Government, \$488,000 above the appropriations for the current fiscal year. This increase is caused primarily by the

integration of hospital facilities of all government agencies, including the military forces, on the Canal Zone. This integration will effect considerable overall savings to the Federal Government.

The committee has approved the capital outlay program of \$1,415,000 for the Canal Zone Government as presented in the budget estimates.

The committee calls to the attention of the Secretary of the Army the desirability of a study as to the need and cost of a trans-isthmian highway entirely within the Canal Zone.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Public Law 155, 81st Congress authorized the formation of the Panama Canal Company to carry on nongovernmental functions needed in the operation of the Canal Zone including the transiting of ships. As has been stated previously, the Company is a Government Corporation operating within its own revenues, consisting primarily of tolls on ships, and is expected to make annual payments to the Federal Treasury in the form of interest charges on certain Federal funds previously used in the Canal Zone. The primary purpose of the Company is the operation of the Canal. The primary investment of Federal funds in the Canal Zone is the Canal. The purpose of toll rates and other revenue producing activities is to provide certain necessary operating expenses for the Company-Government and to amortize the Federal investment therein. As the committee pointed out, in the report accompanying the Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1954, this is not being done, primarily, because certain charges in excess of \$300,000,000, including titles, treaty rights and interest during original construction are not included in the toll base. The committee trusts that the Company will consider the need for the amortization of these costs and request legislation from Congress if needed to successfully amortize the entire Federal investment.

The committee must again call to the attention of the Board of Directors of the Company and other responsible officials the need for proper reserve funds to be set up looking forward to obsolescence of present equipment and structures on the Canal. Minor repairs and adjustments are constantly being made. In fiscal year 1954, the committee made available funds to initiate a program to increase the capacity of the Canal. The time is fast approaching when major repairs and improvements undoubtedly will have to be made to the Canal if it is to continue to efficiently handle the modern vessels now being developed. The cost of such repairs and improvements are properly chargeable against the revenues of the Company. Yet, no reserve fund has been set up looking forward to this need, nor is any presently contemplated. If these reserves are not available when needed, it can only mean that attempts will be made to either secure appropriations from the Federal treasury for this work or to sharply increase toll rates, both highly undesirable solutions. The committee believes that the Board of Directors should take steps to provide for the establishment of a suitable reserve fund.

HOUSING PROGRAM

In the report accompanying the Civil Functions Appropriations Bill, 1953, the committee directed that an appraisal be made of the long range housing program then underway in the Canal Zone and that a realistic program be developed in accordance with "long range personnel requirements and with the architect and engineering reports on which the original submission of the program to Congress was based." This appraisal by the company resulted in a program estimated to cost \$40,767,000 as compared with the previous total cost of \$80,366,000. In the report accompanying the Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1954, the committee again referred to the long range housing program, pointing out to the Board of the Directors of the Company the need for a prompt determination as to future use and housing of local rate employees. The suggestion was made that considerable savings could be achieved if a larger number of local rate employees were housed in the Republic of Panama. Following the committee's desires on this point, the Governor and the Board of Directors reviewed the program. This has resulted in a local rate housing policy which contemplates housing only those local rate employees in the Canal Zone whose services are necessary for primary service activities and certain positions connected with ship movements within the canal. Not only will this policy represent considerable savings to the Panama Canal Company, but it will, when effectually implemented, aid in solving the present problem of developing and assisting the economy of the Republic of Panama by integrating its citizens into their national and political economy. The total cost of the housing program, including funds already expended is now estimated to be \$33,756,000. The committee is gratified by the substantial reduction which has taken place in this program and is appreciative of the cooperation of the officials of the company and the Board of Directors in this matter.

For the fiscal year 1955, funds are made available for the Company and the Canal Zone Government in the amount of \$2,064,000 for continuation of the housing program. These funds provide for the construction of 54 units in the Ancon-Balboa area as well as certain planning, utility services, and site preparation in other locations. The funds are made available with the specific understanding that no contracts will be let or no obligations incurred which will necessitate the appropriation of funds for additional housing units beyond fiscal year 1955. It is the committee's desire that the present program of approximately 234 units scheduled for fiscal year 1956 be thoroughly reviewed by the Company, as is presently contemplated, prior to the submission of the budget for that fiscal year.

BOOZ, ALLEN AND HAMILTON SURVEY OF EXTRA COMPENSATION

The conference report on the Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1954, contained the following language:

The conferees are in complete accord as to the need for a comprehensive study of the compensation paid workers in the Canal Zone as contemplated in Senate Report No. 456 of the present Congress.

The pertinent provisions of Senate Report No. 456 are:

It seems appropriate therefore that a comprehensive study be made of the compensation paid workers in the Canal Zone. This study should also include

all so-called fringe benefits. The committee directs the Governor of the Canal Zone and the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company to have an independent and comprehensive study of this problem made and to submit a report thereon to the legislative committee of the Congress with recommendations of the Board not later than January 1, 1954. Copies of the report and the recommendations of the Board are to be furnished the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

It was the understanding of the managers on the part of the House that this was to be a completely objective and comprehensive study by a reliable independent agency. That this is not true of the "Survey of Extra Compensation" made by Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Management Consultants and submitted to the Committees as directed is obvious.

The cost of the recommendations of the "consultants" to the Company is \$1,843,000 annually which does not include a revenue loss to the Federal Government of \$1,062,000 due to exempting the salary differential paid the employees from Federal taxation.

The committee cannot give much credence to a report so weakly supported by the facts that the "consultants", while admitting that—

On balance, the fair conclusion is that at present, the total cost of living in the Zone approximates the total cost of living in the States,

had to resort to such ridiculous items, in order to support their recommendations, as:

The Zone employee foregoes television, big league baseball, first-class theaters, art exhibits, and symphony concerts and even the opportunity to window shop * * * and:

* * * zoos are lacking.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 11, line 22:

SEC. 105. Section 105, Public Law 153, 83d Congress is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, before the period, the following: "and the appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursement".

SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby condition for the Department of Defense, and amounts expended by the Canal Zone Government in providing school and hospital services for agencies of the United States other than the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the Panama Canal Company or to the Canal Zone Government, as the case may be, by such other agencies.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1955, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1955

REGULAR ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill, 1955	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955
QUARTERMASTER CORPS					
Cemeterial expenses-----	\$5, 107, 000	\$5, 635, 000	\$5, 445, 700	+\$338, 700	—\$189, 300
CORPS OF ENGINEERS					
General investigation-----	2, 867, 500	2, 800, 000	2, 410, 000	—457, 500	—390, 000
Construction-----	278, 670, 000	308, 322, 000	278, 777, 000	+ 107, 000	—29, 545, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	79, 000, 000	76, 200, 000	72, 660, 000	—6, 340, 000	—3, 540, 000
General expenses-----	9, 716, 000	9, 800, 000	9, 288, 000	—428, 000	—512, 000
Mississippi River and tributaries-----	51, 433, 000	45, 200, 000	45, 200, 000	—6, 233, 000	-----
Niagara remedial work-----	1, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+500, 000	-----
Plant account-----	100	-----	-----	—100	-----
Total, Corps of Engineers-----	423, 186, 600	444, 322, 000	410, 335, 000	—12, 851, 600	—33, 987, 000
U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME					
Maintenance and operation-----	4, 655, 000	5, 134, 000	5, 134, 000	+479, 000	-----
THE PANAMA CANAL					
Canal Zone Government-----	13, 300, 000	13, 788, 000	13, 788, 000	+488, 000	-----
Capital outlay-----	-----	1, 415, 000	1, 415, 000	+1, 415, 000	-----
Total, Panama Canal-----	13, 300, 000	15, 203, 000	15, 203, 000	+1, 903, 000	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, Depart- ment of the Army civil functions-----	441, 593, 600	465, 160, 000	430, 983, 700	—10, 609, 900	—34, 176, 300

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1954, the estimates for 1955, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1955—Continued

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955	Recommended in bill, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Corps of Engineers:				
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.....	\$152, 453	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	—\$2, 453
Payments to States, Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938, as amended	850, 000	900, 000	900, 000	+50, 000
Total, permanent indefinite.....	1, 002, 453	1, 050, 000	1, 050, 000	+47, 547

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

	Authorizations, 1954	Budget estimate, 1955	Recommended in bill, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Panama Canal Company.....	\$3, 684, 000	\$3, 589, 000	\$3, 589, 000	—\$95, 000

○

Union Calendar No. 504

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8367

[Report No. 1345]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1954

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill ; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1955, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and for other purposes,
7 namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

3 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
4 law, including maintenance, operation and improvement of
5 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
6 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
8 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
9 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
10 Department of the Army, The Surrender Tree Site in Cuba,
11 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
12 \$5,445,700: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be
13 used to repair more than a single approach road to any
14 national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
15 shall not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's
16 lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$14,-
17 000, but such limitation may be increased by such additional
18 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
19 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government prop-
20 erty within the same structure.

21 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

22 The following appropriations shall be expended under
23 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervi-
24 sion of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions

1 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and
2 harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
5 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
6 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
7 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
8 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
9 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
10 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
11 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
12 available until expended, \$2,410,000.

13 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

14 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
15 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
16 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
17 authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such
18 studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Govern-
19 ment to construction); and not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
20 transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of
21 fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available
22 until expended, \$278,777,000: *Provided*, That no part of
23 this appropriation shall be used for projects in the Columbia
24 River Basin which are authorized by a law limiting the

1 amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within
2 the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be
3 appropriated.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

5 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
6 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
7 control, and related works; surveys and charting of northern
8 and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
9 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to naviga-
10 tion; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance
11 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood;
12 and not to exceed \$900,000 for transfer to the Secretary of
13 the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
14 by law; to remain available until expended, \$72,660,000.

15 GENERAL EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration and
17 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
18 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
19 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,
20 and the California Debris Commission; administration of
21 laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters;
22 commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations;
23 \$9,288,000.

1 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

2 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
3 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance
4 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood,
5 as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
6 available until expended, \$45,200,000.

7 NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

8 For financing a part of the United States share of the
9 cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be under-
10 taken in accordance with article II of the treaty between
11 the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the
12 United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain avail-
13 able until expended, \$2,000,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 The foregoing appropriations shall be available for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
17 with the work for which the appropriation is made and for
18 printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of
19 survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports
20 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
21 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
22 ing session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the
23 revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for

1 purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replace-
2 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

3 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

4 For maintenance and operation of the United States
5 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
6 ment fund, \$5,134,000, of which \$1,284,000 shall remain
7 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
8 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
9 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
10 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
11 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
12 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
13 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

14 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

15 Operating expenses: For operating expenses necessary
16 for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the
17 Postal Service of the Canal Zone; hire of passenger motor
18 vehicles; expenses incident to conducting hearings on the
19 Isthmus; expenses of attendance at meetings, when author-
20 ized by the Governor of the Canal Zone, of organizations
21 concerned with activities pertaining to the Canal Zone Gov-
22 ernment; expenses of special training of employees of the
23 Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (63 Stat.
24 602) ; contingencies of the Governor; medical aid and sup-

1 port of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
2 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
3 expenses of their deportation when practicable; and pay-
4 ments of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
5 the Government service who shall furnish blood for trans-
6 fusions; \$13,788,000.

7 Capital outlay: For acquisition of land and land under
8 water and acquisition, construction, and replacement of im-
9 provements, facilities, structures, and equipment, as author-
10 ized by law (63 Stat. 600 and 48 U. S. C. 1302), including
11 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles
12 (for replacement only); and expenses incident to the retire-
13 ment of such assets; \$1,415,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of prior
15 year appropriations to the Canal Zone Government for the
16 purposes set forth in this appropriation shall be merged with
17 this appropriation.

18 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

19 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
20 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
21 authority available to it and in accord with law, and to make
22 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
23 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
24 ment Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in

1 carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
2 fiscal year 1955 for such corporation, except as hereinafter
3 provided:

4 Not to exceed \$3,589,000 of the funds available to
5 the Panama Canal Company shall be available dur-
6 ing the current fiscal year for general and administrative
7 expenses of the Company, which shall be computed on an
8 accrual basis: *Provided*, That as used herein, the term
9 "general and administrative expenses" shall not be construed
10 to include expenses otherwise classified in the preceding
11 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That funds available for oper-
12 ating expenses shall be available for the purchase of not to
13 exceed eight passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only,
14 including one at not to exceed \$2,750).

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by
18 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
19 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
20 against the Government of the United States or who is a
21 member of an organization of Government employees that
22 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
23 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
24 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
25 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,

1 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
2 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
3 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
4 in a strike against the Government of the United States,
5 is not a member of an organization of Government employees
6 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
7 the United States or that such person does not advocate,
8 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
11 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
12 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
13 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
16 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
17 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
18 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
19 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
20 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
21 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
22 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
23 for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary

1 employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any
2 civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while
3 occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, execu-
4 tive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen
5 of the United States of America or of the Republic of
6 Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwithstanding the
7 provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
8 1409) limiting employment in the above-mentioned posi-
9 tions to citizens of the United States from and after the date
10 of approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed
11 in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of
12 Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned posi-
13 tions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so
14 employed, if United States citizens are available in conti-
15 nental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing
16 in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any
17 person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of
18 faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that
19 in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, adminis-
20 trative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the con-
21 trolling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency,
22 experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of

1 Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical,
2 clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on
3 the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall nor-
4 mally be employed not more than forty hours per week,
5 (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based
6 upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United
7 States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall
8 apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical,
9 administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the
10 Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the
11 United States Government or by any corporation or company
12 whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States
13 Government: *Provided further*, That the President may
14 suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance
15 with this section if he should deem such course to be in the
16 public interest.

17 SEC. 104. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized
18 to employ services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
19 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not
20 exceeding \$15,000: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals
21 shall not exceed \$100 per diem.

22 SEC. 105. Section 105, Public Law 153, Eighty-third

1 Congress, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof,
2 before the period, the following: "and the appropriation or
3 fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the com-
4 pensation of the employee concerned is hereby made avail-
5 able for such reimbursement".

6 SEC. 106. This Act may be cited as the Civil Functions
7 Appropriation Act, 1955.

A BILL

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin

MARCH 11, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 16, 1954
For actions of March 15, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Mexican farm labor appropriation measure; conferees appointed. Senate committee reported bill to broaden Justice Department authority to investigate crimes. Senate committee voted to report building purchase-agreement bill. House passed Eden SCS project bill. Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized Secretary for disclaiming knowledge of protests against reduction in cottonseed price supports. Sen. Aiken, Reps. Hope and Abernethy introduced bills to expand water-facilities loan program.

SENATE

1. FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATION. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 461, to appropriate additional funds to the Labor Department to carry out the Mexican farm labor program. Agreed to an amendment by Sens. Johnson (Tex.) and Daniel to increase the amount from \$478,000 to \$542,000. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 3045-7.)
2. CRIME INVESTIGATIONS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 2308, to increase the power of the Justice Department to investigate crimes in connection with Government activities (S. Rept. 1079)(p. 3018).
3. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to acquire title to real property and to provide for construction of certain public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts (p. D277).
4. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee indefinitely postponed further action on S. 43, prohibiting Government personnel from accepting payments for retention in employment (p. D277).
5. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (pp. 3047-8).

6. TAXATION. Sen. Fulbright spoke in favor of additional tax relief for low-income people, mentioning particularly low-income, part-time farmers who have lost their city jobs. In this connection he urged actions to increase consumption of farm products but said lower prices to farmers do not mean significant decreases in consumer prices. (pp. 3037-71.)

7. FOREST GRAZING. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from the National Wildlife Federation favoring S. 2548, to regulate forest grazing practices, as passed by the Senate (p. 3047).

8. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of this project and inserted statements regarding it (pp. 3019-20).

HOUSE

9. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 7057, authorizing USDA and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (p. 3057).

10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized Secretary Benson for disclaiming any knowledge of protests filed with USDA as a result of the reduction of cotton-seed price supports from 90% to 75% (p. 3052).

11. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment S. 2348, to repeal the act authorizing the Census Bureau to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles (p. 3058). This bill will now be sent to the President.

12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4721, to provide that the excess-land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to lands in the Owl Creek unit, Missouri Basin project (p. 3055).

13. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 3062-83).

14. HOLIDAY. Passed without amendment H. R. 7786, to change the name of Armistice Day to "Veterans Day" (pp. 3059-60).

15. REPORTS were received as follows: Treasury report on state of finances for fiscal year 1953 (H. Doc. 245); ODM report on stockpiling (p. 3098).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. S. 3137, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Thye, Schoeppel, and Eastland); H. R. 8386, by Rep. Hope; and H. R. 8398, by Rep. Abernethy, to amend the Water Facilities Act so as to make it applicable to the entire U. S. and to increase and revise the limitation on aid under the Act; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 3019) and House Agriculture Committee (p. 3099).

17. FORESTRY. S. 3133, by Sen. Cordon, "to amend the act entitled 'An act to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service...'" to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 3019).

18. RECLAMATION. S. 3134, by Sen. Cordon, and H. R. 8384, by Rep. Ellsworth, to authorize the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oreg.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 3019, 3099).

19. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 8381, by Rep. Cooley, to provide that in certain cases

around La Fortaleza containing sixty-six one-hundredths acre; driveway to Insular Department Justice containing eleven one-hundredths acre, and all shown in detail on drawing No. 15-02-142, dated August 15, 1951, entitled 'Fort Brooke Military Reservation.'

"(b) Fort Mayaguez Military Reservation, comprising seven and five one-hundredths acres and shown on drawing No. 18-01-180, dated August 17, 1949, entitled 'Fort Mayaguez Military Reservation.'

"TITLE III

"Sec. 301. Those lands acquired by the United States of America through condemnation proceedings and payment of just compensation as determined thereby, identified as follows:

"(a) Punta Las Marias Military Reservation, comprising eighty-seven one-hundredths acre, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-150, dated November 24, 1948, entitled 'Punta Las Marias SL and FC Site'.

"(b) Punta Cangrejos (Battery Lancaster) Military Reservation, comprising fifteen and eight one-hundredths acres, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-114, dated November 10, 1948, entitled 'Battery Lancaster (No. 284) Military Reservation'.

"(c) Punta Maldonado Military Reservation, comprising one acre, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-151, entitled 'Punta Maldonado SL and FC Site'.

"(d) Mata Redonda Military Reservation, comprising ninety-eight and forty-seven one-hundredths acres of fee-owned land and one and eighty-one one-hundredths acres of roadway easements, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-155, dated December 3, 1948, entitled 'Mata Redonda Gun Emplacement Site'.

"(e) Point Lima Military Reservation, comprising one hundred thirty-five and eight-two one-hundredths acres of fee-owned land and nine acres of roadway, electric transmission line, and water pipeline easements, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-152, dated November 24, 1948, entitled 'Point Lima Gun Emplacement Site'.

"(f) Camp O'Reilly Military Reservation, comprising nine hundred six and eighty-nine one-hundredths acres, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-160, entitled 'Camp O'Reilly Military Reservation'.

"(g) Tract 16 of Salinas Maneuver Site, comprising three hundred sixty-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths acres, and shown on drawing No. 18-01-126, dated November 1, 1948, entitled 'Salinas Maneuver Site'.

"TITLE IV

"Sec. 401. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to accept from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, without cost to the United States, a conveyance by the Governor of Puerto Rico of the lands identified below and more fully described on maps and in descriptions on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers, United States Army:

"(a) Area No. 1 comprising about one thousand four hundred acres of rural and agricultural lands abutting along the upper one-half of the east boundary of the existing Salinas maneuver site and area No. 2 comprising about five thousand one hundred acres of rural and agricultural lands abutting along the west and north boundaries of the reservation. These areas are shown on drawing No. 15-02-24, dated April 10, 1951, entitled 'Expansion of Salinas Maneuver Site'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUIRING TITLE TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1827) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to disclaim any interest of the United States in and to certain property located in the State of Washington.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to disclaim any and all right, title, lien, or interest of the United States in and to certain property located in the city of Seattle, Wash., King County, Wash., hereafter described as follows:

A portion of West Canal Street and Burns Avenue NW., described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 16, block 3, Ross addition; thence on the south line of said lot south eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes thirty-two seconds west seven and forty one-hundredths feet to the true place of beginning; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes west ninety feet to a point on the north line of the Lake Washington Canal; thence following the said north line to the most southerly corner of lot 8, block 1, Seattle tide lands; thence along the easterly and northeasterly lines of said lot 8 to an intersection with the southeasterly line of that portion of Burns Avenue Northwest as vacated by ordinance numbered 76354; thence following said southeasterly line northeasterly to an intersection with the northeasterly line of Burns Avenue Northwest; thence following the northeasterly line of Burns Avenue Northwest and West Canal Street southeasterly to the true place of beginning; also,

A portion of West Canal Street (formerly Ewing Street), together with a portion of West Bowdoin Place, formerly West Fortieth Street: Beginning at the southeast corner of block 6, Ross addition to the city of Seattle; thence south thirty-nine degrees six minutes no seconds west one hundred thirty and eighteen one-hundredths feet to a point on the northerly line of Lake Washington Canal right-of-way; thence on the said northerly line, northwesterly four hundred forty-eight and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; thence north thirty-nine degrees thirty-one minutes east sixty-nine and sixty-six one-hundredths feet to a point on the north line of said block 6, Ross addition; thence on said north line north eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes thirty-two seconds east thirty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet to a point on the northerly line of West Canal Street; thence on said line southeasterly three hundred seventy-five and twenty one-hundredths feet to a point on the south line of said block; thence on said line north eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes thirty-two seconds east sixty-three and twelve one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning; also,

A portion of West Canal Street (formerly Ewing Street), together with a portion of Sixth Avenue Northwest: Beginning at the northwest corner of block 8, Ross addition to the city of Seattle; thence on the west line thereof south no degrees twenty-one minutes twenty-eight seconds east twenty-six and two one-hundredths feet to a point on the northerly line of West Canal Street; thence on said line southeasterly three hundred forty and fifty-one one-hundredths feet to a point on the south line of said block 8; thence south thirty-eight degrees sixteen minutes no seconds west ninety feet to a point on the northerly line of the Lake Washington Canal right-of-way; thence on said line northwesterly three hundred fifty-eight feet, more or less, to a point that bears

south thirty-eight degrees fifty-six minutes no seconds west from the place of beginning; thence north thirty-eight degrees fifty-six minutes no seconds east to the place of beginning; also

A portion of West Canal Street (formerly Ewing Street): Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 4, block 9, Ross addition to the city of Seattle; thence on the north line of said block north eighty-nine degrees thirty-eight minutes thirty-two seconds east forty-five and twenty-two one-hundredths feet to a point on the northerly line of West Canal Street, as established by ordinance numbered 14267; thence on said line southeasterly two hundred seventy-eight and thirty-nine one-hundredths feet to a point on the east line of said block 9, which said point is south no degrees twenty-one minutes twenty-eight seconds east twenty-two and sixty-four one-hundredths feet from the northeast corner of lot 11 of said block; thence on the east line of said block and the same extended south no degrees twenty-one minutes twenty-eight seconds east one hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, to a point on the northerly line of the Lake Washington Canal right-of-way; thence on said line northwesterly to a point that bears south thirty-eight degrees six minutes no seconds west from the place of beginning; thence north thirty-eight degrees six minutes no seconds east to the place of beginning.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 31]

Abbott	Dawson, Ill.	Kearns
Addonizio	Dingell	Kelly, Pa.
Allen, Ill.	Dollinger	Kelly, N. Y.
Barden	Donohue	Keogh
Barrett	Donovan	King, Calif.
Battle	Dorn, S. C.	King, Pa.
Becker	Evins	Klein
Bentley	Feighan	Kluczynski
Bentsen	Fine	Krueger
Boland	Fino	Lane
Bolling	Fogarty	Latham
Bolton,	Forrester	LeCompte
Frances F.	Fulton	McConnell
Bosch	Gamble	McCormack
Boykin	Granahan	Mason
Bramblett	Green	Merrill
Brownson	Gwynn	Metcalf
Buckley	Hallock	Miller, Nebr.
Busbey	Hardy	Miller, N. Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Harrison,	Morano
Canfield	Nebi	Morgan
Celler	Harrison, Va.	Morrison
Chelf	Hays, Ohio	Moulder
Chudoff	Heller	Multer
Church	Hoeven	O'Brien, N. Y.
Clardy	Holifield	O'Neill
Condon	Holtzman	Osmer
Cooley	Hosmer	Patten
Corbett	Hruska	Pully
Crosser	Javits	Phibbin
Curtis, Mo.	Jensen	Powell
Curtis, Nebr.	Jonas, Ill.	Preston
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, N. C.	Radwan

Rivers
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Mass.
Roosevelt
Scherer
Sheehan
Tuck

Sheppard
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Taylor
Thompson,
Mich.
Tollefson
Tuck

Velde
Warburton
Welchey
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Yorkey

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 312 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit on the bill H. R. 7839, the housing bill, while the House is engaged in general debate this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan.

There was no objection.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1955

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue during the remainder of the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and myself, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding, then, that the bill will not be taken up under the 5-minute rule today, but that it will be the first order of business tomorrow?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Simply the first paragraph of the bill will be read today.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8367, with Mr. Mcgregor in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, it is my responsibility to bring before the House for discussion and debate the bill to provide appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year 1955.

The appropriations recommended by the committee amount to \$430,983,700. This is a reduction of slightly over \$34 million from the budget estimates submitted to us and \$10,609,000 less than the appropriations for these purposes during the current year.

When our subcommittee made its report to the full committee on last Thursday, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, as well as of the full committee, made the remark, and certainly he speaks from very broad experience in the field of appropriations and other legislation, that he considered this to be probably the most difficult bill to handle that fell to the lot of any subcommittee. I suspect that the members of the subcommittee who have labored diligently in bringing this bill to the House will agree with the statement that was made at that time. We can and do take a great deal of satisfaction in the fact that we feel that we are bringing a bill to you which deals with a very important matter, and of which all of us are proud.

This year the major load for presenting the requests of the Corps of Engineers to us was handled by General Chorpene, the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works. It is our understanding that before the sun sets today, General Chorpene will have received his orders for another assignment. I know that the members of the subcommittee would not like to have him leave us, because we did appreciate the broad knowledge that he had of his problems and the great candor with which he presented these matters to our subcommittee. If he must leave, we would not like to have him leave without wishing him well in whatever his new assignment may be.

I think the task of our subcommittee was eased by the complete sharing of responsibility and the harmony and spirit of self-denial that existed among all the members who held the hearings on this bill, because there was that complete harmony and cooperation among the members.

This comes to you as a subcommittee bill. It is not the architecture of any one member, although I suppose it could be said that there are individual items with which some of us might have individual differences. Nevertheless, it does represent the cooperative effort of the subcommittee to bring a reasonable and sensible piece of legislative appropriation to you.

I think everyone recognizes, in spite of some of the less complimentary names that have been attached to this particular appropriation, that it does deal with some of the greatest resources of our Nation. In fact, all of the members of our subcommittee just came from the White

House, where we witnessed the pressing of the button that started the first generator at the Fort Randall Dam in South Dakota. In connection with the few remarks the President made, he referred to our water resources not as one of the greatest but as the greatest single resource of our Nation.

Last year we recognized the need for a better coordinated water resources program. Our report dealt with that problem at some length. This year we reiterate our feeling that there is a need for that greater coordination, and we continue to feel the urgency of the development of a sound water-resource program for our Nation. We can take some assurance and some pleasure in the fact that a considerable amount of progress has been made in the course of the last year in arriving at better coordination and better leadership in the development of that program. We have been able to discern a noticeably better coordination, for instance, between the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers. Their methods and calculations as to allocation of costs are getting closer and closer, so that we anticipate that by the time this bill reaches the floor next year those difficult differences that have existed will be erased and we will have a uniform method of handling at least these problems in the Congress.

I think the story of this particular bill is concisely told in the report which is before you. As was the case last year and in the 2 previous years before that, we adhered to some ground rules. For instance, every project included in this bill and every amount for each project set forth in this bill and in the report was previously approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Because of the large backlog of projects of this kind, because of the need for complete cooperation between the legislative and the executive branches in order to keep a reasonable and a concise program, the subcommittee for the past 3 years has felt that we were entitled to, in fact, that it was a necessity that we have all projects screened by the Bureau of the Budget before we presented them to the Congress. Seventeen new starts are included in the bill for this year which represents a departure from the approach that we took last year. These starts, generally speaking, are in conformance with some definite criteria. They are projects that either represent completely new starts or are resummptions of important construction projects that have been delayed by reason of the Korean incident. For the most part, they are small in overall scope, and entail a maximum amount of cooperation both as to endeavor and as to the money at the local level. There are no new multiple-purpose starts in this bill. I think that is completely consistent with what I have said because the multiple-purpose starts are much larger in scope, and the money involved is much greater. It was felt and our subcommittee felt that we are not yet ready to embark upon large, new projects at that time. I think in that connection it is worth comment that during the discussion of this bill in the full Committee on Appropriations,

the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] said:

It is no longer proper to refer to this as a flood control and navigation bill any more.

He pointed out, as you can note from page 7 of our report, that out of some \$276,500,000 in this bill for construction, \$192,500,000, in other words, more than two-thirds of the appropriations contained in this bill, as recommended to you, goes for multiple-purpose projects.

I think you can find the information that you will be interested in with respect to each of the projects in the report. As a general proposition, the amounts recommended conform quite closely to the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, and where you find deviation from the budget recommended amounts, the explanation will be found in three things:

First, that we felt that a lesser amount of money would do the job than the executive department suggested—ought to be done; or, second, that there are unobligated or unexpended balances from this current year or previous years that permit a lessening of the appropriation in the 1955 bill; or, third, that there are certain specific conditions with respect to the project which are clearly set forth and explained in the text of the report.

Mentioning briefly the field of general investigations, we do not and have not, for at least during the time that I have been familiar with this appropriation, attempted to specifically earmark certain amounts for certain investigations. If you wish to determine the tentative allocation of the Corps of Engineers for various studies, I suggest that you look in volume 1 of the hearings starting on page 107 where the Corps of Engineers has set forth its tentative allocations subject to this warning, however, that these are tentative. If you find a figure there for a certain study, or even if you find a certain study listed in the course of the fiscal year, it may not happen that the project will be studied and that that particular amount of money will be used on that study because those are tentative and subject to greater need or reduction in funds that may develop in the course of the next fiscal year.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. May I ask the chairman of this subcommittee why the investigation money for Ice Harbor was stricken from the bill?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. You are talking about planning money. I will come to that in a few minutes, if you will bear with me.

In the field of planning, projects are definitely listed. There again we have not set forth any specific amounts, but we have listed the projects for which planning funds are to be used during the 1955 fiscal year out of the funds included in this bill. You will find a list of those projects on pages 4 and 5 of the committee report.

In "Operation and maintenance" we have, generally speaking, allowed the amount in full that was recommended to

us. As we said last year in our report, we felt that we are building up a backlog of construction difficulties and construction troubles unless we do provide necessary funds in order to operate and maintain the structures which have already been built.

Generally, I believe that furnishes the information that is required in order to permit an understanding, and to pave the way for the discussion that some of you perhaps will want to engage in with respect to these various projects.

Turning to the question asked by my colleague from Washington [Mr. HOLMES], we have been informed, at least twice in the past to my knowledge, that the planning work on Ice Harbor had been completed. In times past we have had requests for construction funds submitted to our subcommittee. It is our feeling that they have had sufficient planning funds on this project to have completed that job. We just do not like the idea of being told twice before that the planning would be done if we provided a certain amount. We provided substantially those amounts, and here is request No. 3 for additional funds. Basically speaking, I think that is an answer to the gentleman's question.

Mr. HOLMES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In other words, we think the planning is done or ought to be done.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I would like to ask the very competent chairman of this subcommittee if he will amplify the reasons why he objected to the appropriation of \$500,000 to the Kawaiui Swamp project on the island of Hawaii. I might say before the gentleman answers the question that I am prompted to make this inquiry after reading the hearings in which I noted a feeling that you and other members apparently had that this project was primarily a private rather than a public interest. I would like very much to know why the gentleman has that feeling, in light of the report that has been made in the history of the project.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not sure that I know what the gentleman is referring to in the hearings. My recollection of this is that this request for Federal funds was made at a time when the city and county of Honolulu was contemplating embarking upon what is substantially a reclamation project. In other words, the draining of this swamp and the use of that land for a residential development.

I would say in summary, that after looking at the project we could not quite picture it as being entirely a Federal flood-control project. In our minds it more closely resembled a reclamation project, and it appeared to us that the city and county of Honolulu were in a position and had the power to handle this problem at the local level.

Mr. FARRINGTON. If I might have a little further time, I do not know whether the gentleman has inspected this area himself or not.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I have not. Mr. FARRINGTON. It is near the approach to the Kawaiui Naval Air Station, which had been taken over by the United States Marines for their only permanent overseas regimental combat team base. Admiral Radford at the time he was in command in Honolulu recommended that this project be undertaken in order to relieve a condition that had developed recently as a result of heavy rains; and that not only threatens the population that had settled in that area because of floods, but also the military area because of the insanitary conditions that result.

This is a project that has been under study for a period of more than 10 years and twice has been set aside only because of the war.

I would like to ask, if the gentleman will permit me a minute to read a portion of a telegram I received from the Governor of Hawaii with respect to this project.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I wired the Acting Governor, Farrant L. Turner, about the action of the committee and in reply he said to me in part:

Great floods in March 1951, impelled Territorial Legislature to appropriate funds for small channel along Federal project alignment as emergency relief, contemplating completion of project by United States Corps of Engineers. Project in critical unfinished condition pending anticipated Federal improvements approved by Congress.

Emergency expenditures were made to protect from inundation because Federal Government had deferred action on account of World War II and later Korean conflict. Territorial funds spent as stopgap only and along right-of-way committed for Federal project. Denial of Federal project will result in great damage by floods overtopping emergency channel. Great need for protection from floods resulting from rainfall up to 20 inches in 24 hours. Emergency channel inadequate to carry.

That concludes the excerpt from the Acting Governor's wire.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of that wire and the fact that this project was recommended by Admiral Radford, that you will reconsider your point of view and support an amendment to restore this project to the bill. I thank the gentleman very sincerely.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I shall be glad to.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I have heard what the Delegate from Hawaii had to say with reference to this project. I have had the opportunity to see the project and I want to say that it impressed me very favorably. I was out and inspected it and talked with Admiral Radford about it. But I rise at this time for another purpose.

I came in a little late and I want to ask the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, chairman of the subcommittee that handled this bill, this question: If he has outlined his tests, the rules, under which these new projects, 20 of them, I understand, were brought into the bill as construction projects? If you have not I would like very much to have

you outline the criteria which you used in bringing them in.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I have mentioned that there are 17 new projects in the bill. They are either new starts or the resumption of previously started projects that were discontinued for one reason or another, and the reason in most instances was the Korean incident. Now they are being brought in. The general criteria established was that they must not be large and expensive projects that will require work over a long period of time, and that they receive a maximum amount of local contributions financially and otherwise for the completion of the project.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. May I ask the gentleman another question, then? Is it going to be the purpose of the subcommittee in the future to use as criteria, a necessary criteria, the maximum amount of local contribution in flood control and rivers and harbors projects?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Things are moving in that direction. The executive department of the Government is attempting now to set up some specific rules that will provide for considerably greater local contribution than has been the case in the past.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That will be the case regardless of what action the Congress has taken in regard to a project already approved? In other words, even though the Congress has approved the project and authorized it, we are to understand that the subcommittee lays out as a criterion that local contributions are in order and the greater the contribution the more likelihood of the project?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think that is a pretty fair assumption of the situation, all other things being equal.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I wanted to clear that up in my own mind.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the projects outlined to which consideration was given in reference to expenditure for studies for 1955 are outlined on pages 108 and 109 of the hearings?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Pages 107, 108, and 109.

Mr. HARRIS. That includes navigation and flood-control projects?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. Do I understand the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to say that this is merely for information of the Members of Congress and others interested and that the engineers in the various districts might very well not spend the money for this purpose but allocate it to some other project which they might deem in a particular district was more important?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes. I want to make it clear that those projects and those amounts on the pages of the hearing referred to do not represent a definite specific commitment by the Corps of Engineers to pursue their studies, either at all of those particular places or in those particular amounts.

Mr. HARRIS. How much funds are included in this bill for studies of flood control projects?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not believe we have broken it down for flood control projects only.

Mr. HARRIS. "Examination and surveys \$1,950,000." Is that the amount available?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is correct and is the amount for all examinations and survey projects.

Mr. HARRIS. "Collection and study of basic data, \$460,000." What does that have reference to?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. For the most part it is general information that is required for a particular river basin or for a group of these projects. It is general information that can be applied in respect to any of the projects. It is information that is collected in cooperation with other Government agencies.

Mr. HARRIS. The planning money provided here, that is, for studies, and so forth, is allocated from the Corps of Engineers' office in Washington—or is it divided up and allocated to districts throughout the United States?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The gentleman is speaking of planning funds now?

Mr. HARRIS. No; I am talking about studies.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It is allocated out of the engineers' office here.

Mr. HARRIS. In other words, it is not divided up and allocated to districts or divisions under the Corps of Engineers in the field before it is sent out of the engineers' office here in Washington?

Mr. TABER. The whole thing is gathered together here. It is divided up before it comes down to us.

Mr. HARRIS. Wherever it is needed throughout the country.

Mr. TABER. They say that. Of course, there are enormous sums of money piled up that they can use and change those allocations to a considerable extent. They have the authority to do that.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for this additional question about another project?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman is aware, of course, that there is a budget estimate, and I want to express my appreciation to the committee for including the funds budgeted for Little Missouri River below Murfreesboro. This is a project that was authorized in 1942, and the multipurpose that goes with it known as Narrows Dam was completed in 1950. That is the work below the multipurpose dam and reservoir. There is a small tributary on the Little Missouri River which the committee, of course, is aware I am interested in, and the estimated cost is anywhere from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. It has been my feeling that the amount budgeted could not only take care of the channelizing of the Little Missouri River but

also these few miles on this tributary that is so badly needed in the area. Could the gentleman advise me whether or not consideration was given to including that tributary within this budget limitation?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not able to tell the gentleman that it is included in there because the Corps of Engineers did not in its presentation to us indicate that the funds were to be used on that tributary. I suppose that a proper construction of the hearings and of the amount included would be that there are no specific funds for that tributary included in the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to say to the gentleman that two figures from the Corps of Engineers were presented, one was given a year ago and one was given this year in February, and from the variation of the figures they have given at two different times during the year I am fully convinced that this whole job can be completed with the funds budgeted here. If that is true, perhaps the committee objects to this small tributary being included in this category.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not suppose we would be in a position to object. As a matter of fact, the Corps of Engineers at no time informed us that they contemplated doing any particular piece of work with the money included in this particular appropriation.

Mr. HARRIS. And they also advised the committee that it would cost about fifteen to twenty thousand dollars more doing it piecemeal than doing it all at one time.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. A year ago I received a considerable amount of registered mail regarding Libby Dam in Montana. I notice on page 5 of the report that Libby Reservoir is included in the bill to receive some funds for continuing a study of it. Now, is that a study of the same plan or is it a new plan?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It is a considerably different project than we had before us last year. We did, however, recommend planning this last year because we knew they were contemplating making this change of site in order to obviate a great many difficulties they had with respect to relocations and some difficulties in working out an arrangement with the Canadian Government. I think we are on pretty sound ground in going ahead with the planning of this project as we now know it.

Mr. DONDERO. There were two difficulties involved: One, it backed water into Canada and would subject the United States to a large bill for damages, and the other one a relocation of about 100 miles of railroad.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is right.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. In 1946 a project in Arizona was authorized known as the Whitlow Ranch Dam. Was there any consideration given that project by the Committee on Appropriations at this time?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It was not presented to the committee to the best of my recollection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I notice on page 4 of the report there is an amount of \$2.2 million to be expended for the planning work, and subsequent to that figure there is a list of projects.

Is there any understanding by the committee as to how much will be spent on each project, or will that be left to the discretion of the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Generally speaking, the corps did in the hearings indicate the amount that they intended to spend for planning on each of these projects; however, the committee reduced the amount that was requested. We also deleted perhaps 2 or 3 of the projects for which they requested planning funds, so that we expect the general pattern of their presentation to be followed. But it is not possible to say that exactly the amount of money that the Corps of Engineers recommended will be used for planning. It is anticipated, however, that money for planning will be used on each of the projects that we have listed, and with the use of unobligated balances I think it is safe to assume that, roughly speaking, there will be about the amount of money used for planning on each of them as the Corps of Engineers presented to us in the hearings.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The hearings will disclose the approximate figures as to how much will be spent on the planning of each individual project?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Approximate figures; yes.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

Mr. MACK of Washington. The bill carries appropriations for five dams in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; McNary, \$24 million; Lookout Point, \$3 million; Albeni Falls, \$4 million; Chief Joseph, \$27 million; and The Dalles, \$29 million, or a total of \$87 million.

Do these large appropriations recommended by the committee indicate that the committee is favorably disposed toward the continuation of those flood control, navigation, and power dams now under construction in the Pacific Northwest?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think the recommendation of those large amounts of money is an indication of committee opinion. I think basically it represents

our recognition of the fact that once you get these projects started, the economical and reasonable thing to do is to provide sufficient funds to get them finished, so that we will begin to get returns from them.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I agree with the gentleman's statement there. On the Dalles Dam there was a carry-over, unexpended balance of \$6 million. The committee has recommended \$29 million in addition. Does that mean that we will have a total of \$35 million for work on the Dalles Dam during the coming 12 months' period?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It does.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I notice that the committee has reduced the amount for the Dalles by \$5,100,000 less than the Bureau of the Budget recommended. It is my understanding that that reduction was made for the reason that there was not legal authorization for that amount at this time. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] and I have introduced a bill which would provide additional authorization for the Dalles Dam construction. If that bill should pass the House in time, does that mean that the conferees, when they meet on this bill, would give favorable consideration to this \$5,100,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, provided the Senate should insert it?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It would depend upon the legislative situation at that time. I do not think I am in a position to say what the conferees would do with respect to it. Our report is quite explicit on the matter. It says that the reduction is based in part on unobligated and unexpended balances estimated to be in excess of \$6 million at the end of the present year and it spells out the lack of authorization to support an appropriation any greater than that which is included in this bill.

So there are two factors one of them the unobligated and unexpended balances, and the other lack of authorization. That is about as definite a statement as I can make in answer to the gentleman's question.

Mr. MACK of Washington. It is true, is it not, that when the Budget Director made the recommendation of \$34 million for the Dalles Dam, the Budget Director knew at that time that there was going to be a \$6-million carryover? I read that in the testimony at least.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We have had difficulty for at least 3 years that I know of with the fact that the authorization has been trailing behind the construction program in the Columbia Basin.

Mr. MACK of Washington. That is correct. And that has been due primarily to the fact that we have not had a river and harbor authorization bill for a period of 4 years. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I should like to ask a question similar to the question asked a minute ago. The speaker indicated strongly then that if he knew just what

the hearing showed maybe he could tell something better. With reference to the Greenup Dam down at Greenup, Ky., and across the Ohio River, I have traced this through just about as far as the gentleman went and considerably farther in this respect, and I have here just what was said in the hearings. There is the figure of \$50,000. According to the gentleman's deductions, I think we can feel safe in believing, then, that that \$50,000 will be carried in the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Substantially so, yes. It would be improper for me to say categorically they are going to spend \$50,000 for planning on this project, but in conformance with the information I gave the gentleman from Alabama, I think the gentleman is safe in saying that that is substantially the amount that will be available.

Mr. JENKINS. Anyway, the Army engineers here indicated that \$50,000 was the round number, and the chances are that the gentleman's committee in going through their work included it in this approximately \$2,200,000 that covers that category of work.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Substantially so, yes.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. May I sincerely compliment the chairman and the members of the subcommittee on bringing in this bill. I understand they came back here last fall and worked several weeks. We know they have been in session night and day, sometimes 2 and 3 sessions a day.

I am also tremendously gratified that I finally got two little projects in my home district, in Barbourville, Ky., and Pineville, Ky.

There is one thing on which I would like to have a little advice. Our folks are constantly in fear of a devastating flood. I am wondering just how soon my friend thinks we will have enough funds to complete the project. I understand the Army engineers gave the chairman and the members of the committee some idea of how they could get along with that work. Of course, we do not have any protection from the floods, to build the walls high enough to stop the river. We are thankful for what we have received, but we would like to know what rules you have adopted or what your plan is to continue these projects so that the ultimate protection will be afforded the people.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I would say with respect to these comparatively small projects about which the gentleman from Kentucky is inquiring that it is certainly the policy of our subcommittee to push these projects along in order to get the benefit from them about as rapidly as the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget believe they can be completed in an orderly fashion.

Mr. GOLDEN. May I say for the Record that the people there have furnished all the money the Government has required and there is a splendid spirit of cooperation in helping the engineers to build them as soon as possible.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have in mind projects that are comparatively small ones, where the local cities or organized municipalities have already appropriated funds and have funds available to carry on these smaller flood-control projects. Are there funds in this legislation that would help projects of that kind? I have in mind levees especially.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not sure enough of what the gentleman is referring to to be able to answer that question.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Here is a case where levee projects have been approved, not large ones, around cities where they have formerly had floods, and where, for instance, a city has, on the theory it would get help from the Army engineers, raised funds by issuing bonds or otherwise. Anyway, they have the funds on hand to carry on the project. This project having been approved by the Army engineers, are there other funds in this appropriation to match such funds?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Not unless you find them specifically referred to in the report.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was under the impression that there were funds for that purpose generally, but not specifically.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No; not generally. Oh, there are some of the smaller projects such as snagging and clearing and things of that kind. There is also a general fund for use where the project is small and of an emergency nature. If I understand the gentleman's question correctly, I would say that unless he finds in the report a specific reference to that project, with an amount of money listed, the answer probably is that there are no funds for those particular locations.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was impressed with the gentleman's replies to inquiries made by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] when he made inquiry with respect to funds that might be available to match the funds of municipalities.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We are moving in that direction in an effort to get the greatest possible amount of local contribution and local cooperation in these flood-protection projects.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. In my section of the country, and I know there are a number of other States, too, we have local boards on levees. Does the gentleman mean that the committee will take into consideration the amount of funds which the local levee board is expending on similar projects?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No; the gentleman is speaking about the maintenance now, is he not?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Principally maintenance, but when you get into a levee project, it is difficult to distinguish between maintenance and new work in many instances.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We have a rather general formula at the present

time where the local interests, for instance, are required to make contributions usually within four categories such as rights-of-way and things of that kind. I think we are moving in the direction of more substantial local contributions along that line, but as of this date we cannot say, or at least we cannot definitely say what those criteria are going to be for future appropriations.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. YOUNGER. I would like to ask a question, referring to the committee report on page 7, with regard to the Redwood City Harbor. You state there in the last sentence that there is not complete agreement as to the need and as to compliance with the requirements of the River and Harbor Act of 1950 as it concerns this project. I understand from the district engineer that this million dollars has nothing to do with the 1950 authorization. These funds are not to complete any of the work in the 1950 authorization, and the work required of the local port has all been completed. The district engineer out there was quite concerned about this, and telephoned about it, and could not understand why the point was brought up. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The particular million dollars, requested this year, does not refer specifically to the 1950 River and Harbor Act. Our discussion was on the general overall proposition of the Federal contribution for the improvement of the Redwood City Harbor. Last year we had a million dollar request for one particular phase of the work. It did not materialize. Now they come back with a request for the same amount of money. I think the committee has to know pretty well what we are getting into before it allows a million dollars for any specific part of the development of that project. That is the basis for the reference to the 1950 act, which I understood required local development of some terminal facilities and so on that have not been completely built. The entire authorized project must be considered as a whole.

The report does refer to Federal appropriations for the overall development at Redwood City. I think that is the light in which this language needs to be considered.

Mr. YOUNGER. They have the whole thing set out in an answer. Would there be any objection to inserting that in the RECORD at this point?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Wisconsin certainly is not in a position to object to any insertion or statement you might want to make with respect to it.

Mr. YOUNGER. I understand that is improper in Committee of the Whole, so I will make that request when we go back into the House.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. GEORGE. I notice on page 107 of the report seven items in the Great Lakes Division for planning money on harbors which have to do with navigation sites.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Those are studies; not planning funds, but studies.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand, but is that tied up in any way with the St. Lawrence seaway, in anticipation of greater traffic in those harbors?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I could not tell you whether it is specifically tied up or not. I would guess that probably they have no connection, in view of the fact that the seaway has not been authorized yet, and these surveys have been underway for some time.

Mr. GEORGE. This is a continuing program of study that has been going on for years?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to express the appreciation of one city in Oklahoma for the very courteous hearing which was afforded to the city's representatives by the chairman, at a very late hour in the day, when they presented a case to the committee for a Federal contribution for a flow line for the city of Muskogee. According to my information, the engineers' report on the city's testimony was received after this bill had been marked up. May I presume from that that judgment by the committee has not been passed as yet, on the merits of the Army engineers' position, and the city's position with regard to the flow line?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We were aware that in view of the fact that your people were not satisfied with the original Corps of Engineers' report, that a subsequent study of this matter must be made. We had not yet received the results of that study at the time we marked up this bill.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I understand that that subsequent report from the engineers has now been received by the committee, and I wonder if it is possible that that report would be taken into consideration in your conference with the Senate, if a conference results on this bill, which I presume it will.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think that is a safe estimation to make. I have not personally studied the report as yet.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. LOVRE. First, I want to commend the gentleman and his committee for a job well done, which has been a tough job, and I wish to express my appreciation to the gentleman and his committee for the personal inspection trip that he and his committee made in my district last year.

With reference to the Oahe Dam in South Dakota, I notice the gentleman from Wisconsin asked General Potter what the target date on that project was. General Potter stated that the first power is scheduled to come on the line in December 1961, and the closure would be 1958. It is my further understanding that there is \$9 million in this particular bill. I believe that is correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is correct.

Mr. LOVRE. With that \$9 million can the target date be met, and can this dam be closed in 1958 with power in 1961?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. All I can say in response to that question is that we have the testimony of General Potter. He gave us the target date. He testified in support of the specific amount of money. The subcommittee recommended that amount of money in full. So I suppose that that question might better be directed to General Potter and the Corps of Engineers than it would to this subcommittee, but the subcommittee acted consistently with the recommendation of the Corps of Engineers that was presented to us.

Mr. LOVRE. I thank the gentleman. I do want to make one comment and that is this: The question of power is very imperative in South Dakota. We do have a shortage of power, a number of our REA's are short of power today. It is necessary for them to have a reasonable assurance that this dam will be completed so they can make their plans, and I certainly hope this particular dam can be completed in 1958 and that we can take the power in 1961 which is the time schedule as of now.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I would like to express my congratulations to the committee. I think they have done an amazing job. I have just a few questions in connection with Los Angeles County, for which was allowed an area item of \$8,500,000. As I understand, that money can be used on any flood-control project within the Los Angeles flood-control area with the approval of the Army engineers and the flood-control engineer of Los Angeles County.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not believe it is quite that flexible. The Corps of Engineers did present a breakdown on parts of the overall project where they plan to spend the money that they requested. We fulfilled the request that was made, a request made. I am sure, after very close coordination between the Corps of Engineers and the people who are so active in this work at the local level in Los Angeles County. So I would feel that you would have to look to the hearings and find there the items that were requested in this overall amount and then assume from that, that inasmuch as the committee did approve the amount in full that those are the places that this money is going to be spent.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In that connection, there is no item here under the hearing date that you refer to for the Saw Pit Dam, which is the dam immediately in the vicinity where the great burnoff was last fall and where the menace of floodwater coming off the hills at that point is going to be very dangerous to the people below.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not know just where in the hearings the gentleman is looking.

Mr. McDONOUGH. At page 240.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. But you will find, however, there is testimony on

that problem. You will find that your colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Hiestand] appeared before the committee as soon as that burn occurred, and the Corps of Engineers are working I think admirably well on that situation. They suggested and the Bureau of the Budget approved the suggestion and revised their recommendation to our subcommittee that this \$500,000 which had previously been allocated to the Whittier Narrows Dam should be used in order to get into the handling of this Saw Pit problem just as soon as the funds in this bill are made available. That is included in the \$8,500,000 allowed by the committee, a discussion of that will be found on page 241 of part I of the hearings.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is fine; I appreciate that, except from page 240 of the hearings there is no estimate, nothing is set aside for it. So if the explanation of the chairman is sufficient to allocate us that \$500,000 to be used to carry out the Saw Pit Dam project, that will hold the floodwater back in that area; and we are very happy to hear that.

The only other question is that in the channelizing of the Los Angeles River which is included in the \$8,500,000 and which I understand has proceeded now up to a point in the San Fernando Valley and will proceed farther. I understand that the Army engineers in doing flood-control work and channelizing in Los Angeles County can use any part of the \$8,500,000 and that they can proceed as far as the funds are available.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not familiar enough with the details to tell you whether or not they did specify any particular place in the course of the hearings. I cannot recall that detail clear enough at this time.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. HOLT. The part of the Los Angeles River we are discussing, Mr. Chairman, is out in my district. It is my understanding that—I know—the money has been appropriated to carry the Los Angeles River project from Sapulpa Boulevard to Reseda Boulevard. It was understood, I think, that the Army engineers would recommend other appropriations at this time to the Bureau of the Budget to get the present construction completed. As I understand, it is in the overall planning. It is planned, as I understand it, in the overall program in Los Angeles County to continue this progressive program in connection with the gentleman's committee. I want to compliment the chairman, also the subcommittee, for the fine job they have done in coming out there and inspecting that project.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I would like to inquire as to the amount appropriated for general investigations on page 3. In connection with No. 1, examination and surveys, do the Army engineers determine where the money is to be spent or has it been earmarked for certain projects?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It has not been earmarked for certain projects. The committee provides the amount in a lump sum; however, if the gentleman will look at page 107, volume 1, of the hearings, you will see there and on the following pages a list of the tentative allocations of the total amount provided.

Mr. LANHAM. Under (2) collection and study of basic data, \$460,000; just what does that authorize?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I mentioned that earlier. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that in large measure it represents studies on problems of a general nature. For the most part, they are conducted in cooperation with other Government agencies, such as the Weather Bureau, the Geological Survey and other agencies of the Government.

Mr. LANHAM. It does not apply to collecting basic data on projects that have not yet been authorized?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not suppose you could say that it refers to any specific project. It is a study of matters of a general nature, information which for the most part is required for all projects or an entire basin or things of that kind.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 12 minutes.

(Mr. RILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee on appropriations for civil functions brings to you today for your consideration the 1955 version of the civil functions appropriation bill. The civil functions bill is a multipurpose appropriation. It covers funds for the National Cemetery operations, for the Old Soldiers' Home, which funds for the Old Soldiers' Home are taken from funds which are collected from the Regular Army people for this purpose; it covers funds for the operation of the Panama Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company. These funds, of course, come from tolls which are collected from the Panama Canal.

Then in the regular civil functions appropriation there are funds for the construction and maintenance of harbors, inland waterways, navigable rivers, flood control, some irrigation, and multipurpose projects, which include dams for the production of hydroelectric power, one of which the President this morning pressed a key to start operating the first generating unit at Fort Randall. The bill carries an approximate total, as the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin has told you, of \$431 million. That is \$34 million less than the requests made this year and \$10 million less than was carried in the same bill last year. Out of the \$278 million earmarked for construction work, approximately \$200 million of the money appropriated is for large multipurpose projects: Operation and maintenance of Government facilities, \$72 million; general expenses, \$9 million; Mississippi River and its tributaries to try to take care of flood control on that great river, a little over \$45 million; Niagara River remedial work, \$2 million. As the chairman has told you, there are

17 new or resumption projects included in this bill. The total, however, for these resumptions, or these new projects, whichever you choose to call them, is less than \$16 million, showing that these projects are of a rather small nature. The local people or local districts have contributed to 14 of these projects, so they are largely of a local nature. I mention this because there has been some question of the committee in regard to some very needed and very worthy projects all over the Nation. In this year of all years when we are trying to reduce Government expenses, trying to get the expenditures more nearly in balance with income, it behooves us to make sacrifices. And, of course, a great many sacrifices are made in this bill. The Representatives all over the country are interested in developing our natural resources, particularly our water resources, that the President referred to this morning as one of our greatest resources. I note in passing, as shown by what the President had to say this morning in turning on the first unit of power at Fort Randall, that civilization has, to a large extent, followed pure water, and those countries which are most backward today are the ones that lack adequate and pure water for their use and purposes. We, in this country, are blessed with this great natural resource, and it behooves us to take care of it.

Mr. Chairman, the report which is brought to you today is strictly a bipartisan report and recommendation. Some of the members of the committee had projects in which they were interested, but they have foregone trying to exert pressure or influence for their projects, because they felt that they had no more right to ask for their projects, or the projects in which they were interested, than the other Members of the Congress. So we have adhered to the time-honored policy of not recommending anything that had not been previously recommended by the budget. We have consequently restricted our recommendations of appropriations to those projects which the budget recommended. It is true that we have not rubber stamped everything the budget presented to us. We reduced some and cut out others concerning which the information, in the opinion of the committee, was not sufficient to warrant appropriations at this time. As to some of them we felt additional information was needed. As to others there was some difference of opinion among the people in the communities where these proposed projects were to be carried out. Where there was violent differences of opinion, the committee felt that these opinions should be reconciled before the committee attempted to step in and make an appropriation.

I should like to thank the members of the committee for their consideration, their patience and their courtesy. The minority members of the committee were extended every courtesy. The witnesses who appeared before the committee, I am glad to report to this House, were extended every courtesy and every consideration.

The committee regrets that it is not able to take care of all the projects that

appeared to have merit. But we have only so many dollars, as you know, to spend this year and so we had to cut the garment to fit the cloth. I hope very much that this House will see fit to go along with the committee in its recommendations.

It has been a difficult job to decide which of these projects should have appropriations and which should not. But in the larger projects the committee adopted the policy of continuing those projects which they felt could not, from an economic standpoint, be deferred without loss to the Government. That has been the policy all the way through, that those projects which would cost money to defer have had their requests for appropriations approved. In the multipurpose projects, of course, the sooner you get power on the line and produce electricity, the sooner the Government will begin to get returns from its investment. All of these multipurpose projects, I remind the House, are based on a 50-year amortization schedule and the rates of electricity are based on this 50-year amortization schedule. Those that do not fit within this criteria, of course, do not measure up to the standards which are necessary for the committee to recommend appropriations. Again I want to remind you, Mr. Chairman, that this is a bipartisan report from the committee. While there were some differences, we have brought this to you with a united front and I hope the House will stand by its committee and pass this bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Is there any money in this bill to start new multipurpose projects?

Mr. RILEY. No, there is no money in this bill for new multipurpose projects.

There is considerable money here for planning projects which have been authorized. I believe the gentleman is interested in one project between South Carolina and Georgia, which, by the way, is not in my district, but is in my State. Fifty thousand dollars has been tentatively allocated to the project which, the Army engineers tell me, will complete the plans for the project and it will not be necessary to appropriate any further money for planning until construction actually starts or until appropriations for construction work are actually made.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I hope we can get enough funds to start construction next year.

Mr. RILEY. I share the gentleman's hope.

Mr. REAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. REAMS. This is with reference to page 109, volume I of the hearings, and relates to the Detroit district, Maumee River, Ind. and Ohio project. It calls for flood-control studies. The question is this: The total estimated cost of that study is \$187,200. One hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred dollars was allocated through the fiscal year

1954. Twenty thousand dollars is supposed to be allocated for this year, the fiscal year of 1955. Was the unexpended balance from last year carried over into this year?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Mr. REAMS. So whatever was not used in the fiscal year 1954 will be available in addition to the \$20,000 which is allocated for this year?

Mr. RILEY. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. I rise in support of the bill before you which provides appropriations for the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers for fiscal year 1955. This action on my part does not mean that I am satisfied with the bill. To be perfectly frank, I am disappointed over the amount that the committee has recommended for the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. In expressing disappointment, however, it is only proper that I state that the committee allowed the full budget recommendation for this project.

When we speak of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries we speak of the main stem Mississippi River and off-river projects in seven States, namely, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and parts of Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois.

The Congress in its wisdom authorized an expenditure of \$1,292,748,500 for this important project. Through fiscal year 1954, the Congress had appropriated \$848,770,400. The overall project is now approximately 66 percent complete and we have reached the stage in construction where we need larger rather than smaller appropriations for this tremendous project to be completed on the most economical basis. The request before you is the smallest amount recommended for this all-important project in 9 years.

Some of us have been critical of the Budget's methods and recommendations; however, I consider that without the Budget's recommendations on all appropriations, the Congress would be greatly handicapped. I believe that the Bureau of the Budget serves a great purpose and, with few exceptions, I have supported the Budget's recommendations. I am of the opinion that if we should ignore the Budget's recommendations in making appropriations, we would sooner or later find ourselves completely confused as to what the many Federal agencies actually need to operate successfully.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is understood by all that certain of our colleagues are called upon to assume greater responsibilities than others. Some assignments are harder than others. In my candid opinion, those Members assigned to the Army Civil Functions Appropriations Subcommittee have one of the most thankless and difficult tasks of any committee in the Congress, and even though at time I find myself in disagreement with the committee, I want to say for the RECORD that in my considered judgment no committee in the Congress is comprised of a more conscientious and fair group of men. The

members of this committee sit for weeks and months listening to witnesses and well organized delegations from every section of the United States, and certainly it is an impossibility to act favorably upon the requests of all the witnesses. May I say this, that after observing the members of this committee in action for several years and understanding the hard tasks assigned to them, it is disappointing to hear them occasionally attacked by those without knowledge of their difficult assignment.

I am a member of the Appropriations Committee and also president of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association. Incidentally, the compensation I receive as president of this great association is strictly limited to the satisfaction of seeing the work in the Valley States progress. As president of the association I appeared before the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee, along with many witnesses from the seven Valley States, and requested the committee to increase the Budget's recommendations from \$45,200,000 to \$56,885,000. The committee did not choose to follow our recommendations, therefore, I am following the committee's recommendations. Let me explain my position further.

During the recess last year, I returned to Washington and discussed the recommendations for this fiscal year with the Chief of the Corps, General Sturgis. Later, I returned accompanied by Senator McCLELLAN and others for a conference with Mr. Dodge, Director of the Budget, in behalf of appropriations for the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries. Evidently, we did not make as good a case as we desired.

This further prompts me to follow the committee's recommendations and there are other reasons why I am supporting the committee.

For instance, on Wednesday of this week we will consider a tax-reduction bill, and I predict that a great majority of the Members of this House will vote for tax reductions. We cannot continue increasing appropriations and reducing taxes unless we subscribe to deficit financing, which I am personally against.

Even though I am a member of the Appropriations Committee, I am not a member of this particular appropriations subcommittee. It is my understanding that there are one or more members of this subcommittee who need funds badly for projects in their respective districts, some of these funds on a matching basis, but steadfastly refuse to ask the committee to recommend funds because to do so would go beyond the budget's recommendations. This is certainly commendable and is positive proof of this committee's sincere effort to be realistic, fair, and impartial and do the proper thing even though its individual members may suffer certain embarrassment by not requesting funds for needed projects in their respective districts.

There are other reasons why I am supporting the bill. For instance, there are many other important projects that I hope to see the Congress authorize this year that will require funds that are equally as important as the lower Mississippi and its tributaries or, for that

matter, other projects for which this bill provides money. For example, there is the St. Lawrence seaway project which, in my opinion, should be authorized. For many years I opposed this great project blindly and, may I confess, without actually reading the Corps of Army Engineers' reports. Those of us who have taken the time to study the St. Lawrence seaway project, without a doubt, will admit that it is meritorious, and I hope that a sufficient number of the Members have familiarized themselves with this project to be able to support the measure when it reaches the floor of the House. I might state further that the many reports and justifications I have read convince me beyond a doubt that the Congress would be making a mistake not to authorize this important project during this session of the Congress.

It is going to be necessary for the Congress to increase the authorization for additional work on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. The Mississippi River Commission, an agency of the United States Government, declared on April 23, 1952, that the Atchafalaya River at its confluence with Old River will, if left alone, capture the Mississippi River and change its route to the Gulf of Mexico, and could be out of control by 1965. Such a diversion, if allowed to happen, would be disastrous to the economy of the lower Mississippi Valley. It would affect the movement of world trade of the entire midcontinent, would greatly damage industries using river water for their operations, and, finally, would do untold damage to the million and one-half people in the New Orleans area who depend solely upon the Mississippi River for fresh drinking water.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. There is nothing in the gentleman's remarks that is at all parochial. His stature in this House is greatly increased by the statesmanlike statement which the gentleman has made and the splendid position that he has, not only in the House as the representative of his people but also as head of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association. The gentleman has been a staunch supporter, and his judgment, reflecting as it does today his interest in every section of the country, brings forcibly to the attention of this House the breadth of his vision and his general outlook for the benefit of the whole country. I want to commend the gentleman for his splendid statement.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. I want to associate myself with the fine remarks of my

colleague from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] in regard to the attitude of my good friend and colleague from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN]. It was my pleasure to spend some time on the Mississippi River with him last fall, in which I became familiar with the problems you have in the lower Mississippi River area. I was at a meeting where the president of that Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], got up before that meeting and told them he was supporting the St. Lawrence seaway. I say that is an act of statesmanship, because whether we agree or not, there has been some violent opposition to that particular project in that section of the country.

I say to you that what is good for the Mississippi Valley area is good for the Great Lakes area from which I come, and vice versa. I hope this House will go on record for the St. Lawrence seaway when that bill comes before the House. It will be good for you people in the Southern part of the United States. I wish we had more money for you people in the Mississippi Valley area.

Mr. PASSMAN. I would like to say to my distinguished colleagues the gentlemen from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] and [Mr. CEDERBERG] that I have been interested in the lower Mississippi and its tributaries for a long time. During 7 years of my tenure in the Congress I was opposed to the St. Lawrence seaway, in that I never took the time to read the reports of the Corps of Army Engineers. I was listening to opposition voiced by lobbyists, and I was reading opposition reports prepared by groups in some of these port cities, like New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Not until I decided to read the reports of the Corps of Army Engineers did I finally realize that I had been completely wrong all the way through. I want to reiterate what I said a moment ago, that if other Members from the valley States would take the time to read the reports of the Corps of Army Engineers and familiarize themselves with the merits of this program, I do not believe you would lose one vote in the entire South.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. I am glad to join with other colleagues in paying a very deserved tribute to our distinguished colleague from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] for the splendid work and valuable contribution he has made.

As the gentleman knows, it was my privilege to appear before the Civil Functions Subcommittee in support of adequate appropriations for the lower Mississippi River and tributaries and urge that the amount recommended by the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association be appropriated for this purpose; and I want again to commend the gentleman from Louisiana for his valuable efforts along this line.

Mr. PASSMAN. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] for backing your President and the witnesses from the valley

States when they appeared before this great subcommittee.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. There has been some discussion in the committee in regard to the interest and support of the St. Lawrence seaway. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman and of the members of the Appropriations Committee to the fact that 3 years ago, when this bill came before the House Public Works Committee for consideration, that the then colleague of the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Larcade, was the leader on the Democratic side in support of the measure, and time and again when the bill was acted on every representative on the committee from the Midsouth, the Deep South, voted in favor of it, not only this year but for the past 3 years.

Mr. PASSMAN. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH]. I am sure he understands, as I do, that there is great merit in the St. Lawrence seaway program. Take, for instance, your statement concerning our former colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Larcade. It was my understanding that for several years he opposed the development of the St. Lawrence seaway project and only changed his position in favor of the project after he familiarized himself with the reports and ascertained for himself the favorable documents submitted by the Corps of Army Engineers. He remains a staunch supporter of the St. Lawrence seaway project.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Certain Members who are deeply interested in the St. Lawrence seaway are not unmindful of the plight of the Southern States along the Mississippi. We have had appropriations to take care of it and every time we have voted in favor of them.

I just want to say one other thing; I was surprised at the conditions developed regarding the flow of the rivers down there, especially the Atchafalaya—is that name correct?

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The gentleman knows I am a member of the subcommittee. I do not think we can afford to see a diversion of the Mississippi River channel. I am interested in it because I think it is unthinkable to let the Mississippi River divert itself, and I want to be on record as being absolutely committed on it.

Mr. PASSMAN. I want to thank sincerely the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] for his fair and accurate appraisal of the situation.

I want my colleagues to understand that I have not changed my position with regard to the St. Lawrence seaway in order to get more favorable consideration for the lower Mississippi

River and its tributaries. For the past 7 years I have opposed the St. Lawrence seaway project, and may I confess again that it was because I did not take sufficient time to study the reports and recommendations of the Corps of Army Engineers but rather I listened to recommendations from those who opposed this project for selfish reasons. I shall support the St. Lawrence seaway project regardless of what is done with respect to the problems of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries.

Let me make one further observation with respect to the old river control project. The construction of this desired project will require 10 years or more, and on account of the grave emergency which has developed in the past few years, those of us residing in the lower valley, especially Louisiana, urge congressional action to secure congressional authorization together with a prompt appropriation of funds so that construction can begin and be completed before the expected crisis in 1965.

Now, may I say to Chairman DAVIS, of the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee, and his colleagues on the committee, that I am disappointed over the low amount recommended by the Budget for the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. However, I have nothing but praise for you and your committee and the very fair and impartial manner in which hearings on the bill before the committee at this time were handled. I shall support the committee's position on the entire bill, because I want to vote for tax reduction on next Wednesday.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, in its consideration of appropriations for the civil functions of the Army for the coming fiscal year, the Committee on Appropriations was handicapped by a policy of the administration which I consider to be very ill-conceived and ill-advised at this stage in relation to the economic problems of the country. The budget submitted by the administration for all of these activities is entirely inadequate to meet the needs for the further development of this great economy of ours during the coming fiscal year. We know now that the signs of economic recession, which are obvious in many areas of the country, must be met by adequate attention to the problem on the part of private industry as well as on the part of our Government in the field of public works. All of us concede public works should be a major form of governmental activity to meet any economic recession.

The present administration, instead of offering a program to increase activity in this field, has taken steps to curtail it through the restrictions established in the budget sent to the Congress. As an overall example of what this means we might compare what the budget recommendation in this field is for the coming year with the recommendations that were made back in the years of full employment, and at a time when defense demands were even greater.

This year, in round figures, the appropriation request is in the neighborhood of \$450 million. In the past few years it has been closer to \$600 million. I submit that if we continue to cut back in the field of development and conservation of our natural resources we are going to feel it immediately in the lagging effect which that would have upon our national economy, and we are going to feel it in the long run by lack of development and lack of protection for our natural resources. This is a national problem that extends to every State in the Union. Unfortunately, not enough attention has been paid to the whole problem to focus public indignation upon this neglect of the problem.

I am familiar, of course, with the situation that exists in my own area. I would like to call attention to my own area because it is typical of the type of activity that has been going on in regard to appropriations for this field during the past few years at a national level. I refer particularly to the lower Mississippi Valley area. For the fiscal year 1951, \$61,850,000 was appropriated for flood-control activities in the lower Mississippi Valley. For the fiscal year 1952, \$61 million was appropriated and for the fiscal year 1953, \$60,270,000 was appropriated. During all 3 of those years we were fighting the Korean war. Our entire economy was geared to that war activity, yet it was considered absolutely essential that that much of this work should be carried on, that is, to the extent of more than \$60 million a year. During the past fiscal year, the current fiscal year, the one in which we are now living, after the Korean War has been brought to a halt, the expenditures for this area were limited to \$51½ million. During the coming year it is proposed that these expenditures be reduced to \$45 million. I raise the question: Is it proposed by the administration to have another five- or ten-million dollar cutback in the budget recommendation for this vital work during another year of peacetime in which we are not fighting a war overseas? This record means the curtailment of flood-control projects which, overall, have the highest ratios of benefit of any major project in which the Government is now carrying on conservation and flood-control activities.

Mr. Chairman, to carry this record a little bit further, I would like to call attention to the type of cutback that resulted in the work in the State of Mississippi, and the work that affects the area which I have the honor to represent. For a number of years, for the past 4 years to be exact, appropriations ranging from \$9 million to \$4 million were made each year as part of the budget for the work involved here. During the coming fiscal year this budget and this bill call for an appropriation of \$908,000, a cutback of 90 percent in 4 years for work, as a part of any overall project, that has just as much benefit now as it had then. If the Bureau of the Budget continues along this pattern, the entire work will be eliminated next year. If the Bureau of the Budget continues further along this pattern in respect to

the overall treatment of the conservation of natural resources in our country, there will just be no further action to conserve these resources at a national level.

Mr. Chairman, in our area the people have contributed through their tax money for more than 100 years something like \$50 million for an overall program. This has added up to between one-quarter and one-third of the overall cost of the combined Federal flood-control activity in that area. I submit that no other major project has a better percentage of local participation than in the flood-control activities in the State of Mississippi. The major project which was eliminated by the budget, which was requested by the Corps of Engineer in its minimum estimate to the Bureau of the Budget, which was eliminated this year, is the lower auxiliary channel on the Yazoo River which provides for an auxiliary channel to be used in times of flood to get the water out of the river basin a little bit faster.

The next step in the continuance of this important project is the construction of what is termed the lower auxiliary channel. The work will consist of constructing a channel and parallel levees to form a leveed floodway, leaving the Yazoo River near Silver City, Miss., and reentering the stream at the mouth of Big Sunflower River. This is a most important element in the authorized plan and its construction will produce immediate and sizable benefits. Flood flow lines along the Yazoo River will be reduced a maximum of 7 feet, with an average reduction of 3 feet from the mouth of Big Sunflower River to Greenwood, a distance by river of some 125 miles. Practically none of the 520 miles of levees contemplated in the overall plan have been constructed, nor can they be until these major channel improvements are made since the size and height of these levees is predicated on the operation of these channels. The existing local levees along this reach will, however, not be as seriously threatened during flood periods because of this lowered flow line. Completion of this channel will also considerably reduce the length of time that stages along the Yazoo River would exceed the elevation at which minor flooding begins.

This is an item of importance. Under present conditions the emptying period flow from the reservoirs, combined with local runoff, result in outlet drainage along the Yazoo River being blocked, for all practical purposes, during the entire growing season. Completion of this channel will reduce the period of blocked drainage from near 120 days to only about 25 days. Approximately 350,000 acres in this area will be greatly benefited by the construction of this channel. Until this channel is constructed none of the other improvements necessary in the plan can be undertaken except to a limited extent. Until these improvements within the delta are made the benefits contemplated for the 1,600,000 acres along this stream will not be realized and the results from such work as has been done will be extremely disappointing. Allocations for the prosecution of this project have been substantial

during recent years as shown by the following tabulation:

Fiscal year 1950.....	\$9,065,359
Fiscal year 1951.....	9,593,000
Fiscal year 1952.....	7,350,000
Fiscal year 1953.....	6,000,000
Fiscal year 1954.....	4,196,150
Average for 5 years.....	7,240,901

Excellent progress has been made through these allocations and the point has now been reached where the introduction of major improvements within the delta area are possible and the benefits to be derived from these past expenditures may begin to be fully realized. For this project to be brought to any such abrupt and untimely halt as would result from this year's budget proposal of only \$908,000 is thoroughly illogical. The amount of \$908,000 will not complete the local protection works now under way at Yazoo City, and this figure should be increased to \$1,190,000 which will fully complete that part of the work. In addition, no less than \$2,500,000 should be provided in order that substantial progress can be made toward construction of the lower auxiliary channel.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I wish to add my voice to the words of my distinguished colleague. I congratulate him for the splendid presentation which he has made, and the forthright manner in which he has presented the case for our area. I had intended speaking on the same subject, but inasmuch as the gentleman has made a much better presentation than I could have hoped to do, I will not seek time under general debate. Again, though, I wish to associate myself with the remarks which he has made.

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I have asked this time in order to direct a question or two to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], with reference to the Old Hickory project in Tennessee and the appropriation approved by the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations for that project.

The budget request for this project was \$14,350,000. The Appropriations Committee has approved an appropriation of \$12 million.

It is my opinion that the subcommittee would not knowingly delay this project. There is a feeling, may I say, shared by the Army engineers, particularly the district engineer in charge of the project, that, because of this cut of more than \$2 million, the project will be delayed perhaps 6 months. Feeling assured that the committee does not intend to delay the project, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if he could give me some assurance at this point as to just what effect the \$2 million reduction might have.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], I would say that there were a couple of factors in the thinking of the subcommittee that explain the cut of some \$2 million made from the budget request. First of all, there has been a loan made to this project of something in the nature of \$2 million that the Corps of Engineers contemplated repaying.

In view of the overall situation with respect to unobligated funds in the corps, it appears to be highly doubtful that there will be the necessity to repay that amount from this project. Secondly, the overall estimated cost of the project has been reduced by something over \$2 million. So there is another factor that we felt justified our reducing it by that amount.

There were 2 things, each of them involving items of \$2 million, that entered into the thinking of the subcommittee in making the reduction in the request.

Mr. PRIEST. May I ask another question with reference to this loan, or this shifting of funds? I think the determination of that question possibly would answer the question of whether there will be a delay or not. I have gone rather fully into this situation. I spent a half day on this project last year when I was home during the recess. If the corps has to replace from this \$12 million the \$2 million, approximately, loaned from another fund, then I feel rather confident that there will be a delay. If they are not required to do so, then I think it is quite possible that there will not be any delay.

I am not sure whether the chairman of the subcommittee could give us any assurance that that loan would not have to be deducted from the \$12 million appropriated. I hope that he can, if the amount is to remain at \$12 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. This shifting of funds is an item that has been left to the judgment of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers in order that he might have some flexibility in respect to his appropriation, in order that he could keep urgent projects going on schedule. That was done with Old Hickory. So I am not in a position to say that the corps is going to have or is not going to have to repay that \$2 million. But I think that the possibility with respect to that situation and the consideration of the decrease in the cost of the overall project makes it quite apparent that there is not going to be any harm to the orderly progress of this project by reason of the reduction that the committee did make.

Mr. PRIEST. I am sure that the chairman and the other members of the subcommittee realize the importance of the completion date insofar as it relates to furnishing a pool of water for the steam plant near Gallatin. That is one of the urgent reasons why there should not be a delay in this project, also the fact that delay does not seem to be in the interest of economy.

May I ask one more question? If the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] and if the subcommittee should learn

later on authenticated figures that there would be a delay, the gentleman would have no objection if this amount were written in the other body. Am I justified in making that assumption?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not prepared to commit the other members of the subcommittee and the probable conferees with respect to this, but it is not unusual at all that we do have additional information available to the committee by the time we go to conference, and we do try to take those additional facts into consideration in arriving at the final figure on every one of these projects.

Mr. PRIEST. I am sure the gentleman has always done that, and I am sure he will if such information subsequently is developed in this particular circumstance.

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN].

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Chairman, we are very fortunate in the State of Alabama to have one of the finest river systems to be found anywhere. At the present time there are 728 miles of navigation channels, ranging from 3 to 9 feet in depth. In addition, 545 miles of river channel have already been authorized for improvement by Congress. Altogether, Alabama has over 2,100 miles of river channel. It also has one of the finest gulf ports at Mobile and 63 miles of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. These waterways handled 17½ million tons of commerce in 1951.

Reaching from Birminghamport to Mobile, the 467-mile Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway carries the bulk of all commerce moved on the inland waterways of the State. This waterway carries more commerce than all the other 27 navigable inland waterways in the southeastern coastal area from and including the Savannah River in Georgia to and including the Pearl River in Mississippi. With 1,929 miles of channel, these 27 waterways carried 1,681,802 tons of commerce in 1951, while in the same year the 467-mile Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway handled 2,712,891 tons of commerce. One hundred and fifty shippers used this waterway to move over 50 different types of commodities, and 20 different companies operated equipment on this river system.

Fourteen of Alabama's 67 counties are adjacent to the Warrior-Tombigbee-Mobile Waterway. These 14 counties contain 27 percent of the land area of the State, which directly supports 40 percent of the State's population. Thirty-five percent of Alabama's manufacturing facilities, employing 42 percent of the industrial workers, is also located along this waterway.

It would be misleading to state that the creation of this set of economic circumstances is coincidental. There are sound reasons why this condition exists, and the fundamental reason is the waterway itself. There is no question in my mind that this river system has added materially to the economic development

of Alabama. Certainly Alabama's industrial and agricultural production is essential to the Nation's economy. For that production to prosper we need all forms of transportation, including a fully usable avenue of transportation in the Warrior-Tombigbee.

The development of the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway has a long history and is certainly nothing new. A drive was begun as early as 1860 to have the Warrior River channeled. The first authorization was approved for the lower Tombigbee-Warrior in 1871, and the first three locks and dams on the Warrior River were built between Eutaw and Tuscaloosa in 1895. The initial phase of the channelization program continued through 1915 when the United States Corps of Engineers completed the last of 17 locks and dams on the waterway at a total construction cost of \$9.1 million. Five of the installations were of concrete construction; the other 12 were timber.

Locks and dams 8 and 9, that will be replaced by the Warrior lock and dam, were built at the turn of the century—lock and dam 9 in 1902 and lock and dam 8 in 1903.

The foresight of those responsible for the development of the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers for navigation is demonstrated by the large tonnage carried over the waterways today and by the growth of industrial centers along these rivers.

We have now reached a time when those locks and dams built at the turn of the century must be replaced. They are not only obsolete, but worn, in some instances to the point of being dangerous.

In order to modernize the water system from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, the Corps of Engineers have made a number of recommendations.

First. The completion of the Demopolis lock and dam.

Second. Construction of the Warrior lock and dam in the vicinity of present lock 7 to replace locks and dams 8 and 9.

Third. Construction of the Jackson lock and dam in the vicinity of lock and dam 1 to replace locks and dams 1, 2, and 3 on the Tombigbee River.

Now, what has been done to date on these recommendations?

First. The Demopolis lock and dam has, as you know, been under construction for several years. The 1st session of the 83d Congress appropriated \$4½ million to continue this construction. Barring any unforeseen difficulties, this dam will be closed in August of this year, on schedule. When this is done, the job will, I understand, be about 80 percent complete.

Included in the bill now under consideration, you will find an item of \$3.4 million which will virtually complete the Demopolis installation. The committee is to be commended for including this amount, as a reduction of funds at this stage of construction would certainly not constitute an economy. I therefore respectfully urge the House to appropriate the amount for the Demopolis lock and dam contained in this bill.

Second. The remaining lock and dam to be built between Demopolis and Tus-

caloosa, Ala., is the Warrior lock and dam. This structure will replace locks and dams 8 and 9. Not only are these present locks and dams dilapidated and obsolete, but many believe they are in danger of partial, if not complete, failure.

The Corps of Engineers has stated they believe that in order "to maintain navigation for 10 years over the Warrior River from the Demopolis pool to the Tuscaloosa lock and dam, it will be necessary to either build the Warrior lock and dam or to replace lock and dam 9 with a new structure and rehabilitate lock and dam 8 with a 4-month closure of the waterway."

Additional information on the dangerous condition of these structures was disclosed by a study of lock 9 made only last November by J. M. Faircloth, professor of civil engineering at the University of Alabama. The study by Mr. Faircloth, one of the outstanding civil-engineering authorities in the South, was made at the request of the Warrior-Tombigbee Development Association with the permission of the Mobile district office of the United States Corps of Engineers.

The full Faircloth report has been thoroughly reviewed by the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and for that reason I will refer only briefly to Mr. Faircloth's conclusions contained in the last paragraph of his report.

Mr. Faircloth states that it is his opinion that—

Both the lock and dam No. 9 are in exceedingly poor condition. To keep these structures in even a reasonable state of repair, that will permit the operation of the lock, must involve a tremendous maintenance effort—

Mr. Faircloth said.

To put them in acceptable state of repair is obviously impractical and probably impossible. While this report does not intend to suggest imminent complete failure of either the lock or dam it does not rule out the possibility of such failure.

There is, however, basis for the premise that even now there is not time for adequate replacement before failure. Structural failure to any degree will probably involve very little risk of direct damage to life or personal property, but one cannot refrain from contemplating the effect that even partial failure could have on the multi-million-dollar Government investment in the present Warrior River system as well as the effect upon private industry and the large geographical area dependent upon the facility.

The Corps of Engineers estimates that it will be necessary to spend about \$6½ million dollars in the near future on locks and dams 8 and 9 in the event the Warrior lock and dam is not constructed.

Construction of the proposed Warrior lock and dam would save annually an estimated \$157,363 in operating costs alone by the elimination of antiquated locks 8 and 9. The building of this dam would also eliminate multiple lockages now required by this waterway, and would thereby reduce considerably the time of travel. This would, of course, increase the speed of all water movements, including that of critical defense materials. At the same time, it would bring about a significant saving in transportation costs.

According to estimates made by the Corps of Engineers, the cost of building the new lock and dam to replace the two dilapidated locks and dams will be about \$19 million. The new lock and dam is designed as a modern structure 110 feet by 600 feet with a maximum lift of 22 feet.

From a long range point of view, it would appear to be much more economical to begin immediate construction on the proposed Warrior lock and dam rather than to incur the tremendous expense of repairing and rebuilding the two antiquated locks and dams. At the same time, through construction of the Warrior lock and dam, we will be continuing the program already approved by the Congress for the modernization of the Warrior-Tombigbee River system.

This sum has been reduced by the Appropriations Committee to \$1.5 million and I am, of course, disappointed that the committee felt it necessary to make any reduction whatsoever. Yet, I am very pleased that the committee has wisely recognized the urgency for the immediate construction of the Warrior lock and dam by the retention of a substantial sum in the bill now under consideration.

In order that a possible stoppage of traffic on the important Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway may be averted and in the interest of long-range economy, I respectfully urge the Members of the House of Representatives to approve the sum contained in this bill for the Warrior lock and dam.

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, first I want to express appreciation to this fine subcommittee for the consideration given to the testimony the witnesses presented that I caused to appear before the committee in behalf of projects in the district I have the honor to represent. However, the committee has not seen fit to recommend what we asked. I realize that the committee has many problems and cannot give every Member of Congress and every group everything the particular group would like to have. We feel that our projects were deserving and were entitled to what we asked, but the committee has taken a different position. I am not criticizing the committee, but just asking it to give the matter further consideration and study in the hope that we will get it through this Congress.

I refer particularly to the Texarkana Dam, where we had asked for a \$4 million appropriation and received a \$3 million appropriation instead, and the Ferrells Bridge project, that I feel is very much needed in the Southwest. We asked for \$1 million to start the Ferrells Bridge project, that I feel is very much needed in the Southwest. We asked for \$1 million to start the Ferrells Bridge project, but the committee

decided it would not give us anything at this time. That is one project on which I am particularly asking this study, because I believe it is so deserving that eventually you will give us this starting and construction money for that very constructive and worthy project.

Notwithstanding our disappointment, we are obligated to the committee for the fine and impartial consideration that was shown our group when it appeared before your committee.

We cannot make appropriations without having the money to pay these appropriations; at least, we should not. Last year I voted against increasing the national debt limit, not that I was opposed to increasing it, because I was not, for, looking at it from my own standpoint, I feel if I vote for appropriation bills that aggregate more than the national debt limit it is my duty to vote to raise the national debt limit to take care of the appropriations that I voted for; in fact, I would feel that I was not doing just right if I did not.

I voted against it last time because there was plenty of money in 11,000 commercial banks on deposit to the credit of the Government which, if used, would mean we would not need to raise the debt limit. That is the reason I voted against it at that time. Subsequent events have proven that those of us who voted against it were entirely correct in our assumptions and our judgment, because they did have enough money without raising the debt limit.

The tax bill that is coming up soon affects our revenue; and if it affects our revenue, it affects the bill we are passing here today. We cannot carry out these deserving projects unless we have the money to do it. I want to mention just one feature of the tax bill and invite your careful attention and consideration of this one matter which I intend to invite to your attention.

SO-CALLED DOUBLE TAXATION

I merely want to invite your attention to a few things about double taxation, which I doubt has received the consideration of all the Members of the House. First, over a period of years I sought an answer to that question of double taxation on the corporation and the recipient of dividends. It did not seem right to me, and I tried to find an answer. But I could not find an answer and have finally come to the conclusion that we have double taxation throughout our tax system; that we cannot escape double taxation unless we resort to something that is worse, namely, the single-tax system. Therefore, as long as you do not have a single-tax system, you are going to have double taxation in one form or another. I think double taxation on the corporation and the recipients of dividends is less obnoxious and less objectionable than other forms of double taxation. For instance, with reference to corporations, they fix their prices on what they sell so that they will get a good return for their stockholders, a sizable amount for retained earnings and enough to cover their taxes. In other words, the prices are fixed taking into consideration the taxes that they must

pay. You know that and I know it too. That is what is always done. Thus, the consumers pay those corporation taxes—they pay them directly in the price of the goods that they buy. If we go ahead and exempt the recipients of dividends of the stockholders, then neither the corporation nor the stockholders will be paying any tax at all. That would not be right. This particular provision in the tax bill is, I know, just the camel's nose under the tent. If it is a good theory, it should be expanded and should take the place entirely of the corporation tax. It is either good or it is bad. If it is good, we ought to work toward the elimination of double taxation. If it is bad, we should not even start it. We should not let the camel's nose get under the tent just a little bit as we are doing in this bill, otherwise it will affect our whole revenue system. For instance, when an individual buys an automobile he pays a Federal excise tax of let us say \$100. He also pays the income tax on the money which he uses to pay for the car. He has either paid the tax or he is liable to pay the tax, and he will pay it. When he pays the Federal excise tax, he will be paying the taxes twice. That is double taxation. There is no way to escape it. The corporation benefits there more than the individual because if a corporation buys an automobile, it is charged up as a business expense, and the taxes deducted so the corporation is not at the disadvantage that the individual is in such a case.

Just consider the amount of taxes paid last year in the form of excise taxes. It amounted to over \$10 billion. That means that practically all that money, which, of course, is on transportation, tobacco, and admissions to theaters, and purchases of furs and jewelry, and other things, amounted to over \$10 billion last year. Practically all of it—except where the purchases were made by corporations—was paid by individuals and was double taxation. There you had billions and billions of dollars paid by the poorest people in our country. Why should we offer the recipients of dividends, the stockholders of corporations, this exemption and not offer it to the others? There you get into something else. I think the answer is that there is no satisfactory way to grant exact justice to all taxpayers. When I first went to the legislature of the State of Texas we had a tax bill up and one of the members of the committee explained it this way. He said, "I am going to be perfectly frank with you. We have brought in a tax bill to raise a lot of money, and in agreeing on this tax bill we are presenting to you a bill that will do what we would do if we were out on a farm picking a goose. In picking a goose you want to get the most feathers with the fewest squawks." That is exactly the kind of bill we are presenting to this Congress—one that will get the most money for the fewest squawks. That is the way most tax bills are—the most money for the fewest squawks. But there is only one way by which you can eliminate double taxation entirely and that is by the single tax. I do not believe there is one Member of this House who would want to adopt the

single tax system. But that is the only way you can eliminate double taxation.

Furthermore, we must recognize there is no way of granting to all taxpayers exact justice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. There is no way to grant exact justice to taxpayers. There is just no way to do it. Over the door of the Supreme Court just across the street you will see this motto: "Equal justice under law," written plainly for everybody to see. That is right. That is all our American form of government promises our people, "Equal justice under law." It does not promise "exact justice." Exact justice is absolutely impossible.

Over the years that I have had the privilege of serving in this body, I have known Members who felt that they should have exact justice provided in every bill that came before this body. Although they would agree with 90 or 95 percent of the bill that was presented, there would be something that they did not like, and they would vote against the entire bill. They were looking for exact justice, and that is something you cannot get. It is the same way in taxation.

A corporation that collects taxes from the people and then pays dividends to its stockholders is benefited in another way. They retain a large part of their earnings, retained earnings, upon which they have paid the tax that the purchasers of the goods paid to them to pay. They have paid that. But these retained earnings go into the corporate funds, and they are used by those corporations for expansion purposes; to put in new establishments, new businesses, and to expand existing businesses. If we continue to do that, I want you to keep in mind there is another thing to be considered. As these concerns get larger and expand more and more, and a unit is put in a little town in your district, the money to put in that unit of the big concern in your little town will come from retained earnings. That is costless capital to the concern that put that unit in. What chance has the little man in that little town in your district who must go to a nearby bank or lending agency and borrow money and pay interest on it—what chance has he got in competition across the street with that concern that has costless capital to use? He would have no chance at all. So whenever you begin to give more benefits and more opportunities for relieving them of more and more taxes, I think it is worthy of our consideration to just stop and think and see where we are going and where it will lead us. Will it lead us to industrial or business monopoly, Government control, a few people owning all the businesses of the country? It certainly will not lead to decentralization. So, in considering this double-taxation elimination, I hope you keep in mind those points. We just cannot possibly have a perfect tax system.

So in considering this tax bill I hope you carefully weigh and carefully consider that part which starts out upon a new theory, a new trend—not only a new

trend but a new economic policy by our Congress of getting the camel's nose under the tent to stop what is called double taxation, but which I believe would cause more injustices and inequalities than it would correct.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I too, want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] and the other members of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the Appropriations Committee, for their excellent work in consideration of the many projects covered in H. R. 8367. I am sure all of us realize the enormous task that they had in endeavoring to provide adequate funds for the numerous civil-functions projects coming under their jurisdiction, with the available moneys to cover them.

I call attention to a statement in the committee report, page 8, with reference to the projects of the Pacific northwest in which the people of my district, as well as in that entire area are deeply interested:

Funds in the amount of \$29 million have been allocated for the Dalles lock and dam, Oregon and Washington, a reduction of \$5,100,000 in the budget request. This reduction is based in part on unobligated and unexpended balances estimated to be in excess of \$6 million at the end of the present fiscal year. The project, however, is a part of the comprehensive Columbia River Basin program for which \$267,300,000 has been authorized to be appropriated. Actual appropriations through fiscal year 1954 total \$232,991,600. Funds requested in the President's budget were greatly in excess of the remaining authorization of \$34,308,400. Rather than arbitrarily reduce the various projects to be within the authorized amount the committee has limited the funds available for the Dalles project to an amount sufficient to place basinwide appropriations with the present statutory limit.

The committee recommends \$1 million for the lower Columbia River fisheries program, a reduction of \$360,000 in the budget estimates. At the end of fiscal year 1954, \$558,900 of previous appropriations is estimated to be unobligated. This amount, when coupled with the committee allocation will provide sufficient funds for an orderly continuation of this program.

While there is allocated for the McNary lock and dam \$24 million and the Lookout Point River project \$3 million, the Dalles lock and dam \$29 million and the Chief Joseph Dam in Washington \$27 million, we are disappointed in that \$5,100,000 of the requested budget has been eliminated from the Dalles lock and dam projects and some \$11 million, I am advised, from the amount requested to keep this project on schedule.

I was interested to note that the chairman of the subcommittee in his opening remarks stated that it was the belief of the committee that projects of this sort which were under construction should be completed as soon as practicable in order that the Federal Government might receive the revenues from the sale of hydroelectric power which they will produce when the generators are put into action. This is particularly true of the Dalles dam. It is my understanding that the \$5,100,000 eliminated from the budget request as stated in the report,

was due to the fact that there was no monetary authorization for it. I have a bill pending in the House, H. R. 8377, which will supply this deficiency and not only covers the \$5 million deficiency but also \$11 million to keep the Dalles project going full speed ahead to finish on schedule. I hope that before the bill reaches the President these items will be restored to the bill in order that the project may be completed on schedule at the earliest possible time so that revenues from power sales will be available to the Government and we will not be threatened with a blackout to meet the demands of hydro power in the area.

I appeared before the subcommittee urging that appropriations be allowed to complete these projects in the Columbia Basin area which are now under construction going forward without delaying their completion by failure to appropriate the necessary funds to keep up with the schedule of construction as recommended by the Army engineers.

My congressional district borders on the Columbia River and these projects now under construction on the Columbia River which provide hydroelectric power for the Pacific Northwest are vitally important to the economy of the whole area in which my district shares very heavily.

The Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects since their completion have proven to be profitable investments for the Government, which are returning revenues to the Government rather than losses as is the case in so many other public works constructed by the Federal Government. The Bonneville project is ahead of schedule on repayment to the Government for all of the cost allocated to power.

Unless construction on the Dalles, McNary, and Chief Joseph projects is continued according to schedule there will be a heavy dearth of hydropower in the Pacific Northwest needed to keep abreast of the increased demand for power. I urge that the appropriations required for continuing construction of these projects on schedule be allowed in order to forestall the hardships that will result to the area in the event that the power is not made available. As I will point out this will not result in losses to the Federal Treasury but will on the other hand make a profit for the Treasury from the revenues received from power from the completed projects. A year's delay which will result of the slowdown now proposed is adopted would bring about a loss of revenues from power of some \$21 million.

The appropriation in this bill for the Dalles lock and dam project, Oregon and Washington, would result in a slowdown of construction whereby the schedule of installation of power generators will be delayed 1 year, so I am advised. Up to this point the fastest economical schedule in construction has been maintained. In the Northwest the need for additional electric energy remains urgent.

Also, for the Chief Joseph Dam project in Washington, the appropriation requires a delay of 1 year in installation of all generators after the first 4.

It is most important that these projects be placed back on schedule to avoid

a brownout in the winter of 1956-57 and following years. If the present schedules should prevail and the Pacific Northwest experiences a dry year when streamflows reach minimum proportions, the shortage of power would probably be even more severe than we experienced in 1952, a dry year for lack of rain.

Under such conditions, the utilities and industries in the region would suffer a heavy financial burden inasmuch as they would require greater reliance on operation of high-cost thermal plants.

Any slowdown in this program would also cause a possible loss in production and employment. The industries in the Northwest which are dependent on power for their production would curtail operations or shut down, thereby causing a loss in output of products as well as wages for employees, with attendant reduction in tax collections by the Government. There is another important point I have considered in determining what course of action would achieve economies. The delay in these projects will cause the Federal Government to lose over \$21 million from power revenues, as I have said, which could never be recovered. Since a good portion of the total cost of these projects has already been invested, it would be sound business to install all the generators in accordance with the original schedules of the Army engineers in order that these projects may repay the investment of the taxpayers as quickly as possible.

The Bureau recommendations for the cut in the Dalles Dam which reduces the expenditure in the appropriation approximately \$14 million is not in any sense a saving to the Government, but a loss. The loss to the Treasury from power revenues which would otherwise be received from this project if construction continues according to schedule would be \$11 million. In the Chief Joseph Dam the loss to the Federal Government would be approximately \$9 million, and the combined loss for the projects would be, as I have stated above, over \$21 million from revenues alone.

In view of the fact that heavy expenditures have already been made by the Federal Government, good judgment would dictate that the projects should be completed at the earliest possible moment so that these revenues from power can be received into the Treasury and obviate the necessity of having a heavy investment held over for a year in idleness.

For these reasons I can find no economies achieved in a slowdown of these three important projects, and urge that sufficient funds be allotted to properly maintain the construction schedules on the basis of the urgent needs, and hope that before this bill reaches the President these cuts will be restored to the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], who previously spoke on this particular bill, in that it is certainly a nonpartisan bill. We, on this subcommittee, have worked

long hours and many days in trying to perfect a bill which is extensive and in which many projects are considered.

It would be wonderful if we had more money, but the simple facts are we have to work within certain limitations. There are projects that are worthy throughout the entire United States, there are those that I feel personally are more worthy in the country than some that were proposed in the budget; nevertheless, it is a difficult job and certainly one that this subcommittee cannot really do properly to try to differentiate as to those which should be given priority of consideration.

I might say that our subcommittee spent last summer and early fall going through the West and down into California looking at civil-works projects of the Corps of Engineers. Late in the fall we spent some time on the Mississippi River from Memphis to New Orleans trying to familiarize ourselves with the problems of the folks in the lower Mississippi Valley. All these trips were most enlightening to us, and we found that there are many problems, and we have, I believe, been able to legislate more wisely for having taken the opportunity to go down and take a look at them.

I would like to say just one thing while I am here, and that is that if you will look through this particular bill you will find no project that involves the district of any member of this particular subcommittee. There are those of us who have projects in which we are vitally interested; there are those of us, shall I speak frankly at this time, who are vitally interested in the St. Lawrence seaway project which will be before the House in a few days, we hope. We trust that those of you who have not taken the time will take the time to study the merits of this particular project. I assure you it is meritorious, as meritorious as many of the navigation projects which we have in this bill today. I think most of them in this bill are meritorious.

We have spent millions and millions of dollars on the Mississippi River, millions of dollars on the Ohio River, millions of dollars on the Monongahela River, and millions of dollars more to be spent on the Warrior and other navigation projects throughout the country. But every one of these particular projects is vital to the economy of the United States. They have done much for our entire economy.

I feel the same way about the St. Lawrence seaway project, which can be proven to be meritorious in every sense, a project that will not only benefit a particular section of the country but will be of real interest to the entire economy. Certainly the port of New Orleans, the port of Houston, the port of Los Angeles, and the port of Baltimore have a direct and profound effect on Michigan, Wisconsin, or wherever you may live. I hope when the time comes that you will take the opportunity to see the merits of our particular project as some of us who have had the opportunity to study these projects that are before you in this particular bill have given to your particular projects, because we feel they have merit.

We only want a project to be considered and sold on merit. A project that is not meritorious has no place before the Congress of the United States.

In closing may I say that I have enjoyed working with every member of this particular subcommittee and, as I said before, there have been no partisan considerations in this particular bill. A project must stand on its own merits or it will fall. We have a wonderful bill here. Of course, it cannot satisfy everyone. We never will present a bill that will satisfy everyone, but we do have a bill here that is as acceptable as one can be and we trust it will receive your favorable support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 32]

Abbitt	Fallon	McCormack
Addonizio	Feighan	Mailliard
Albert	Fernandez	Mason
Allen, Ill.	Fine	Merrill, Ind.
Barden	Fino	Miller, Nebr.
Barrett	Fogarty	Miller, N. Y.
Battle	Forrester	Morano
Becker	Friedel	Morgan
Bentley	Fulton	Morrison
Bentsen	Gamble	Moulder
Blatnik	Garmatz	Multer
Bolling	Granahan	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bolton	Green	O'Neill
Frances P.	Gwinn	Osmers
Bosch	Halleck	Patten
Boykin	Hardy	Philbin
Bramblett	Harrison, Nebr.	Powell
Brooks, La.	Hart	Preston
Buckley	Hays, Ohio	Radwan
Busbey	Heller	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.	Hoffman, Ill.	Rivers
Canfield	Holifield	Roberts
Carnahan	Holtzman	Rodino
Celler	Hosmer	Roosevelt
Chelf	Hruska	Scherer
Chudoff	Javits	Shafer
Church	Jensen	Sheehan
Clardy	Jonas, Ill.	Shelley
Colmer	Jones, N. C.	Sieminski
Cooley	Kearney	Sikes
Corbett	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Pa.
Curtis, Mo.	Kelly, N. Y.	Staggers
Curtis, Nebr.	Keogh	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Kersten, Wis.	Thompson,
Dawson, Ill.	King, Calif.	Mich.
Dempsey	King, Pa.	Tuck
Dingell	Klein	Velde
Dollinger, N. Y.	Kluczynski	Warburton
Donohue	Krueger	Weichel
Donovan	Lane	Wilson, Ind.
Dorn, S. C.	Latham	Yorty
Evins	McConnell	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 8367, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called, when 314 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago we heard some talk from 1600

Pennsylvania Avenue about the Ides of March, the implication being that if the unemployment situation had not improved by that time the administration would give some serious thought to launching a program of public improvements.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of this subcommittee on appropriations dealing with the Civil Functions bill to the fact that I did not appear before their committee in behalf of a project in my district. If the administration is going into a program of public improvements in an effort to forestall increased unemployment, there is a project in my district, the Sutton Reservoir project, the contract for which can be let on 30 days' notice; and it could well be, I think, the first project that would go into an undertaking of this kind.

I am just calling the attention of the subcommittee to the fact that we may later be asking for a special appropriation for some other projects if this program is entered into.

At this time I would ask the chairman of the committee for some information about which I inquired at the committee desk: I inquired as to how much present appropriation there is for the Army engineers to handle small projects involving the expenditure of less than \$150,000; I would like to ascertain a comparison of the figures for fiscal 1955 with fiscal 1954.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We have no new money at all in the 1955 bill for that purpose. But that does not reflect a desire on the part of the committee to discontinue that type of work. It does reflect an unexpended balance of something over \$1,500,000 estimated at the end of the 1953 calendar year. I do not believe that I have the figures that would give the gentleman an estimate as of June 30th or the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr. BAILEY. How does that compare, Mr. Chairman, with funds available in the current budget? As I recall there was some money available, an unexpended balance last year of something like \$3 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It is estimated that during the current fiscal year the obligations will be about \$1,600,000, which gives you an idea as to the general scope of this program and of the carry-over that is anticipated. The Bureau of the Budget recommended a small amount for that purpose and we have not provided any new funds for it.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman know that obligations are against the current funds in the way of projects under way at the present time?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No; we would not have that.

Mr. BAILEY. Then there is no way of telling how much funds would be available after July 1 of this year.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We are not in a position to give that estimate at this time.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman. I may be in a position to offer an amendment at the proper time.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may re-

quire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

(Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 8367, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

I commend Hon. GLENN R. DAVIS and the other members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions very highly for their good work over the many years it has been my privilege to observe their study and action in this most difficult field. Civil functions include flood control and navigation matters that affect the economy of our entire Nation and particularly the economy of the areas adjacent to our rivers such as the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers bordering Iowa. In wartime many of these projects were necessarily postponed even though their very postponement was expensive and harmful to the areas needing help. I have been particularly interested in three items in the field of civil functions throughout the years, namely, the rebuilding of the Keokuk Lock, the protection of farmlands along the Mississippi River by adequate construction of levees and drainage facilities and the Coralville Dam on the Iowa River which flows into the Mississippi River in my district. There are several other flood-control projects in which I have been interested but these three have been the most urgently needed.

All 3 of these projects have been in serious need of attention throughout the past 15 years, but World War II caused a long delay in getting to them and the Korean war caused a further delay that has been exceedingly hazardous. Throughout my many appearances before the Appropriations Committee and my discussions of these projects here on the House floor in years gone by, I have urged action at the earliest possible date because of the seriousness of the threat to the safety of my constituents both because of floods and because of navigation hazards.

This is the first time in many years that the Appropriations Committee has been able to consider these projects without the interruption of war, and the people of the First Iowa District are extremely happy to know that provision has been made for each of these projects in H. R. 8367.

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions has in this legislation made good on their decisions of bygone years that these projects are meritorious, and I extend them my sincere commendation on their action.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentle-

man from New Jersey, a member of our subcommittee [Mr. HAND].

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I hope to make my remarks on this bill quite brief. I do want to emphasize for just a moment what the Chairman said in his excellent opening this afternoon, and that is that we have felt definitely obliged—not because we think it is a good rule for all time—to keep within budget estimates on this bill.

It has not always been pleasant to do that. It has resulted, I think, in some inequities in the bill. But this is the first budget of this administration and we have a part of the over-all responsibility to keep within that budget under present circumstances. I would not like it to be understood that as far as I am personally concerned I believe we must always follow the rule of following the budget, either for minimum figures or for maximum figures.

I want to refer to two of these inequities. I am for the committee bill, I intend to support it, I do not intend, of course, to offer any amendments to it. But there are two mistakes which greatly concern me as the result of following this rule which I want to call to the attention of the committee, and to the Bureau of the Budget.

BEACH EROSION

One, dollarwise, is a very small program and a very small amount of money indeed. In the 79th Congress we passed legislation to help local areas with shore erosion problems, and we did that on the theory, as has been said to me by my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS], that salt water is just as wet as fresh water, and that when coastal areas of our country are flooded by ocean storms they are entitled to some protection as well as the river and interior areas. There is no territory in this country on any coast, the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast, on the Gulf, or on the Great Lakes, that is not affected by this problem.

In following the recommendations of the Budget in this bill—and I support it with some reluctance—we are cutting down that entire problem, and, mind you, I am not talking about construction funds, because we never have except in one instance, recommended construction funds for these projects. We are cutting out the planning money for this very important national problem. We have \$80,000 for general studies of the Federal Government, and \$25,000 for cooperative studies. That is a very inadequate amount; yet, as small as it is, it would not take a great deal of additional funds to implement this present program because this is not, as I have said, a construction program yet. It is a study program. It has done an immense amount of good already by teaching our local areas what to do, because in our Beach Erosion Board we have a collection of experts in this country who know what to do to help one area without harming another area. That money has been well spent and must be increased in the earliest possible moment.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. I commend the gentleman and back up everything he said about the necessity of this study. Only recently the Beach Erosion Board—and when I say “recently,” it is within a week—filed a report of their study of the northern coastline of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, which is about half the coastline. It is an extremely interesting and comprehensive study, and the first one that has ever been made. It was made with the help and cooperation of the State authorities. I am told that the Beach Erosion Board is starting to make a similar study of all shorelines of the United States, including the Great Lakes, and the study is now underway in the district represented by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND], for the southern coastline of New Jersey. It is a shame that we should reduce that budget. It is a small item, and I hope that in the wisdom of the committee an additional \$100,000, which is all that is presently necessary, might be found to supplement the appropriation, and do this work.

Mr. HAND. I appreciate the comments made by the gentleman because, of course, he is one of the pioneers in this problem, and had a great deal to do with the original authorizing legislation passed in the 79th Congress.

I want to emphasize that while the gentleman from New Jersey and I are both deeply concerned because of the nature of our districts, representing, as we do, the entire coastal area of New Jersey, that this problem is by no means confined to New Jersey. It is found everywhere where there is a developed coast, from the oceans to the Great Lakes of this country. There must be 125 Members concerned with this problem, and I hope that eventually Congress will give some real and adequate attention to it, and that quite soon.

THE DELAWARE RIVER

The second problem to which I would like to make a brief reference is not a problem which is of direct concern to my district, but it is a problem of great concern to the economy of this country. Again, in following our budgetary limitations, we have, I think, temporarily neglected very necessary repairs and improvements to the Delaware River, one of the great ports of this Nation. I would like to read just a very brief extract which is found on page 574 of part II of the hearings, in which a witness from Philadelphia said in part:

Back in 1938 Congress authorized a width of 1,000 feet in Delaware Bay and 800 feet starting in the river up to the naval base at Philadelphia, with a depth of 40 feet for the entire length, and with auxiliary anchorages.

Now, there never has been a time since that authorization in 1938, except for 1 or 2 years during the war, when wartime traffic had to have it, that the authorized depth of 40 feet has been maintained in the Delaware River, and the situation now has gotten into such a deplorable state that you cannot say there is a controlled depth of as much

as 35 feet, and the charts will indicate that in many cases the depth is lower than 29 feet.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. I am cognizant of the fact that the gentleman who is addressing the Committee is well informed on the subject on which he speaks. As far as it relates to the Delaware River, he has that intimate knowledge that enables him to speak with a great deal of authority. He understands the importance of the Delaware River. It has become an even greater industrial valley in the last 2 years and is growing at a tremendous rate. Some recognition of that fact, of course, is being given to the lower Delaware, but we are also interested in that portion of the Delaware between Philadelphia and Trenton. Could the gentleman give us some information as to the status of that matter with respect to appropriations that will enable us to utilize the river to the fullest extent for the benefit of the people and of the great industries?

Mr. HAND. I will say to the gentleman I am glad he raised that point. That section of the river has no status before the Committee on Appropriations at this time, but it is pending in immediate plans of the Army engineers, and I take it it will be pending before the Committee on Public Works at this session. Now, that is a very necessary improvement, because that will serve what the gentleman has referred to as the expanding Delaware River Valley, the “Delaware Valley Empire,” and its many plants. There are 8,000 plants now functioning on the Delaware River, 8,000 industrial plants. One is the huge Fairless Steel Works recently constructed in the vicinity of Trenton. So that section of the Delaware is going to be crying for improvement, and justly so.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Of course, it is very regrettable that the importance of that portion of the river has not been recognized by the Congress up until this time. I am encouraged, however, by what the gentleman says, that we may expect some consideration of the subject, probably at this session of Congress.

Mr. HAND. I hope so. I know of the gentleman's great interest. Let me say further that the other section of the river to which I was previously referring has gotten into such serious shape that \$12 million in property damage was done recently as a result of the collisions of vessels trying to scrape their way along that inadequate depth, which is not sufficient for larger vessels. This is an immediate problem. The other problem is also one for present consideration.

The committee has given careful attention to this matter and has been concerned by it. I call your attention to a section of the committee report, page 10, where we say:

The committee is deeply concerned with the status of maintenance in the Delaware River from Philadelphia, Pa., to the sea. This project has been constructed to an authorized 40-foot depth, but lack of maintenance over the past several years has considerably reduced this depth and the ef-

fectiveness of the channel. The committee expects the Corps of Engineers to review the tentative allocation—

I stress that because this is not a limit in this appropriation bill. This tentative allocation must be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers—

and allocate such funds as will be required to maintain the project to a degree of effectiveness consistent with the needs of the vessels transiting the channel.

If there is any river in this Nation which requires attention at this time it is the Delaware. I trust that the Corps of Engineers, within the limit of their overall appropriations, will do everything they possibly can to make navigation safe and efficient for this port which, as my friend pointed out a moment ago, has doubled in importance in recent years. It has always been one of the greatest ports in the United States.

There are just 1 or 2 things I should like to add in conclusion. The chairman earlier mentioned that we have a problem for the future, in that we have got to provide proper local contributions to all these projects, local contributions of a more equitable character than are now being afforded to the various flood-control and other projects throughout the country. I suggest to the thinking of the committee at least that we must emphasize navigation projects, and it might not be unwise to require some contribution by way of tolls. I am suggesting the possibility of a study of tolls for these river transits as we now have tolls in the Panama Canal and as it is proposed to have tolls in the St. Lawrence seaway.

These are just a few random thoughts that I have in mind in connection with the bill. The bill, on the whole, is a very good bill. I expect to support it, although in these two respects it disappoints me bitterly. I trust that the Congress will realize that if I, as a member of the subcommittee, am disappointed, they might be able to swallow some of their disappointments, too, and go along with this this year, in the best interests of the national welfare.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to begin what I have to say by complimenting the subcommittee, as so many of our colleagues have already done, on doing an excellent job under trying conditions. I know it is a difficult job to sit on that subcommittee and parcel out or divide out the limited amount of money which is available under the budget estimates for the vast work carried on under the civil functions appropriations throughout the United States.

I do not disagree with the subcommittee or its able chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], in attempting to follow the recommendations of the budget. I think we must have some limit or program to follow in handling the affairs of civil functions. If we do not follow the budget recommendations we are in grave difficulty to keep within any kind of reasonable limit

the expenditures that we are called upon to make in the Congress.

This bill in my judgment ought to be called not the Civil Functions Appropriation Act but the National Development Act. It should be called this because the expenditure of every penny of the money in this bill is intended for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, as I have sat here and listened to the speakers and those who have addressed inquiries to the members of the subcommittee, I have been impressed by the fact that this bill covers the length and breadth of the whole United States. I checked the list of the projects of the various States of the Union and I find every section of the Union represented by expenditures under the terms of this bill.

The total amount allocated for all purposes is only \$276 million. I have seen the time when in this Congress we appropriated some \$600 million for the joint purposes of flood control and navigation. It is cut down now to \$276 million, which I think is an all-time low in appropriations for this purpose under the President's budget. Of this \$276 million, only \$34 million is placed in the bill for navigation.

I have seen the vast developments in Europe. I made a study of water navigation in Europe. I found how useful this type of development for a country may be. In fact, I have figures in my pocket which I am going to use at some later date showing the developments in different parts of Europe, even since World War II, for navigation purposes. They far outstrip the expenditures which we are making in the United States in this bill.

So I say this bill is national in character. It is a national development bill. It affects California, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, and every part and section of the country. Still, it is cut to a very low overall program.

I am not against any of the programs presented here. I think they all have worthy objectives.

I may say there is not a single project in this bill that is located within the district it has been my pleasure to represent in the Congress of the United States. It is true that the Red River bank stabilization may affect parts of my district. We have projects in Louisiana to be built, one of which has already been mentioned, and I think it is extremely important. It certainly ought to be studied now, and in time it should be authorized by this Congress. That is what is called the Old River closure project. It is extremely important.

I was born down in the section of the country where this project is to be located. I know the area where the Atchafalaya and the Red Rivers come together in confluence with the Mississippi River. I know that if the channel of the Mississippi ever chooses to use that of its tributary Atchafalaya as the main channel into the Gulf of Mexico, great cities like New Orleans and Baton Rouge and other cities along the lower Mississippi are going to be left off the main stem. I think a project of this sort is of transcendent importance. I am sure when

we get to the point that this project is authorized and is ready to be presented to the subcommittee, the subcommittee will give it the same conscientious effort, thought, and consideration they have given these other projects.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank my distinguished colleague from Louisiana for endorsing the Old River control-structure project. I have received encouragement from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], on that project, which is in my district. The committee is going to consider the Old River closure project, also the St. Lawrence seaway project. I certainly hope the committee will report both bills favorably so that we may have an opportunity to vote for them on the floor of the House. I again thank my distinguished colleague from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank my colleague from Louisiana. He will find that I do not limit my support to projects located within my home district in the State of Louisiana. This is an excellent project, and it should receive the careful and serious attention of the Congress.

There is another project which I have in mind of great importance. It is a project which was approved in 1946. It is the Red River lateral canal. Some people do not realize that the Red River of the South is one of the great streams of the globe. It is 1,200 to 1,300 miles long. It flows from New Mexico all the way through Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana to its confluence with the Mississippi at Old River and the Atchafalaya at Angola. This project would lateralize for canal purposes the Red River from the city of Shreveport to the mouth of the Red River at Angola. This is the project which has already been approved by the engineers. It is a project which is thoroughly feasible and economically justified by figures which were sent up at that time and approved. Those figures have been verified since then. It is a project, likewise, that should receive careful study and thoughtful consideration and proper action on the part of the subcommittee. I commend it to the consideration of the subcommittee in handling the work of the civil-functions appropriation bill. I hope construction will soon start on this worthy project.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I am supporting each and every item of this bill. I am supporting them because it is a bill of national character, with projects all over the United States. I am a vice president in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. We are interested in development throughout the United States. I myself would have liked to see the amount expended for these purposes larger, but I am not critical of the subcommittee. The subcommittee followed the Bureau of the Budget to a large extent, and they have brought to the House a bill which, of course, I am going to vote for.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, addressing oneself to an item in this bill is somewhat like making a speech to a judge to reverse his decision when his decision is against you and is already in his desk drawer. Actually, however, I do think there is some occasion for the Congress to consider very carefully the way we have been handling these problems. When I say that, I must first pay the highest compliment to the members of the subcommittee. I have the highest regard for them. I know they perform each year a most unpleasant task. Sometimes the courage of the committee is not conducive to a great deal of comfort, since hundreds of witnesses are heard each year, and after all is said and done, we come out with the budget figures as they were to start with. Now, like most who have addressed ourselves to this problem, I, too, have a problem that is covered, or should be, as I see it, by the terms of this bill. In 1936 the Congress of the United States passed a large flood-control project for the Yazoo Basin in my State. The Congress put that program through and it became law. It provided for the building of several large dams and reservoirs, but in order to have a well-rounded project, included in it, too, was the straightening out of streams below those reservoirs, and certain related work so that those in the area affected could live with it. Beginning a few years later, Congress appropriated funds, and prior to my coming here, two big dams were built with the result of flooding thousands of acres of fertile land in my district.

When I came here I went before the Appropriations Subcommittee in an effort to prevent the construction of the other two dams and reservoirs in this area because of their local effect. At that time I was told that all of this was 1 project; that since the Government completed the 2 dams the committee could not justify the elimination of the other 2 dams which were such a vital part of the 1 overall project including the related works I now support. So they have constructed the other two major dams and the Government has flooded additional thousands of acres within this area.

Then, when I went to the Corps of Engineers for these related works, which are so vital to the overall project, and so vital to the people of that area, at first they told me, "You will have to wait until we have completed the dams." Now that they have completed the dams their statement is that we have to wait for these related projects until they open up the outlet to these streams.

In this bill the Corps of Engineers has not provided any detail concerning any substantial work toward opening up those outlets which have to come first, before they will do the related projects in the area, according to their statements, so that the people there can live with what the Government has already done.

In connection with starting out any overall project which the Congress ap-

proves and authorizes because it is an overall project, it must have some definite fairness in it. We need some way to see that the funds appropriated are used to carry forward the related parts of this program at the same time as the major items, else we will find ourselves in the fix that I am here. Funds are made available in this bill for the lower Mississippi. Funds are made available for flood-control projects, but the related, relative minor works, that are so vital to my people and a part of the overall project leave us where we are apparently being held behind the completion of major works in other areas.

As I am told, the Budget Bureau has not frozen these funds to the point that we could not get relief in my area from the engineers, but the direction and the decision as to where the funds are to be used is left to the Corps of Engineers and the president of the Mississippi River Commission. We expect to do everything we can to get the Corps of Engineers to review and revise the allocation of funds so as to treat our area with some degree of fairness. But I would like to say, if we are to have a limited amount of money each and every year, and we know we always will, if within the limits of the money that we find we can appropriate for the lower Mississippi or any other part of this country, you are to leave it up to the Corps of Engineers as to where the limited funds go you will always find that they want to build the big structures. Who wants to dig a ditch when you can build something big of concrete and steel and write your name on it? I say it is a mistake when the discretion is left to the Corps of Engineers as to where to use, what many of us think is too small an amount of money to start with, because they will always use the money to get the big structures started somewhere else, rather than carry out the responsibility which the Government has to build the relatively minor parts to complete a project that they have already started.

Now this is not a criticism of this subcommittee. It is a criticism of the system whereby we in the Congress virtually turn over to the Budget Bureau first, the public works program, and if they do not say you can have it, it is all out. Then if the Budget Bureau says you can have it, then leave up to the Corps of Engineers the determination of what to do with such funds as are appropriated, because always they will be building, primarily the big project they can put your name on, which will stand there for years to come, even though that major project half completed in my area might have carried with it related smaller project about which there is no great acclaim and no place to write one's name.

I hope to address myself to the Congress tomorrow under the 5-minute rule. My plans are not to offer an amendment, but I do think the Congress and the Government is committed, having forced the construction of four major dams and reservoirs for our area, to proceed to the completion of this project so we can live with it. I hope we can convince the Corps of Engineers as to the

wisdom of doing that and of their responsibility about it. I understand that is in line with the law as it stands, although it is not contemplated by the Corps of Engineers at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, the upper Kentucky River Valley, a region of rugged hills surrounding fertile valleys, was among the earliest developments in the State. Daniel Boone traversed this valley to establish the first permanent settlement of Boonesboro on the Kentucky River.

The agricultural development in the area had denuded the slopes of a great part of their forests with the result that the flood stage was substantially raised. These floods became not only a hazard to the agricultural valleys but a serious menace to the industrial centers of the coal development in that the increase of the flood stage seriously damaged these trade and industrial centers. In 1938 the Congress authorized a comprehensive flood-control plan including the Buckhorn Reservoir and the Jackson Cutoff. Before actual construction could begin on any of these authorized projects, war interfered. All efforts were bent toward strengthening our national economy for a wartime effort. The demand for coal continued high and the region suffered from periodic spring floods followed by fall droughts creating conditions that discouraged the development of new industries that would normally thrive in an area that produced millions of tons of coal each year.

The inevitable result is that a one-industry economy has developed, subject to the usual cycles of one-industry communities. During the past 2 years, the coal business has suffered severely and at the current time almost one-third of the industrial workers in the region are unemployed. The fact that the known coal reserves are more than adequate for 200 years at the current rate of production, gives good reason to believe that this condition is temporary but that does not lessen the current problems. At this time, the upper Kentucky River Valley does not produce enough to sustain the population of the area. This constitutes an economic drain upon the country as a whole and the waste of manpower resulting from the unemployment is a national loss that can never be recovered.

The 1955 budget for the civil functions of the Department of the Army includes planning funds for the Buckhorn Reservoir and the Jackson Cutoff. These two projects, essential for flood control in the Kentucky and Ohio River Valleys, can now be constructed by using the unemployed labor of the area which otherwise will be a total economic loss to the country. It will not only give these industrious workers a chance to earn their own living but also relieve them and their families of untold suffering. The conditions in this valley have long since passed the recession stage and con-

stitute a major depression approaching that of the early thirties with thousands of families actually starving. The Surplus Commodity Corporation is distributing some of the agricultural surplus food in the area but this is both inadequate and unsatisfactory even though it may prevent death or serious illness among the unemployed. These people only ask for a chance to work for their own living. The only immediate opportunity for this is the construction of these much needed flood-control projects.

It is very important that our Army engineers be given the necessary funds to complete the plans at the earliest possible date so that construction can begin during this local recession at which time the cost will not be a drain on the national economy but an actual saving of our national resources.

The same holds true for the construction of the proposed navigation dam in the vicinity of Greenup, Ky. The construction of this dam is very much interwoven with the canalization of the Big Sandy River because it is a matter of common knowledge that we need better harbor facilities.

The completion of this project would provide a wider, deeper, and more stable pool which would be a decided benefit to navigation interests, and harbor and terminal facilities. A considerable reduction in lockage and travel time would result from the replacement of 4 structures with 1. Harbor facilities along the Big Sandy River would be considerably improved for several miles above the mouth by raising the pool elevation.

The construction of this dam would also reduce the flowage damage chargeable to the Big Sandy River project; as a result, reduce the cost of the canalization of the Big Sandy by making the Big Sandy navigable several miles upstream. In other words, lands which would be flooded out would have to be acquired under the cost of construction of this project instead of being chargeable to acquisition costs under the Big Sandy River project.

Building the dam will make the Big Sandy River navigable for commercial navigation approximately 12 to 15 miles above Catlettsburg going up the Big Sandy, or approximately one-half the distance between Catlettsburg and Louisa, Ky.

This dam will increase the marketability of our eastern Kentucky coal by making available suitable sites for the construction of unloading facilities to transfer the coal from rail cars to barges up the Big Sandy as far as the site of old lock No. 2. At the present time there are no facilities on the Kentucky side for unloading coal from rail to barges. On the West Virginia side we do have such facilities at Kenova, W. Va. The West Virginia coal now has an advantage on account of the switching charge that would be added to the price of Kentucky coal.

The construction of this dam would provide a most feasible spot for unloading on the Big Sandy between locks Nos. 1 and 2. These unloading facilities would undoubtedly be installed forthwith and would enable our eastern Kentucky

coal to reach the industrial markets along the Ohio River.

The canalization of the Big Sandy is the complete answer to markets for Big Sandy coal. The construction of this dam in the meantime will be of great assistance to our whole area. This will make available many places where new industries interested in using a river can advantageously locate.

On the 29th of November, 1949, in Huntington, W. Va., I spoke in behalf of the proposed navigation dam in the vicinity of Greenup, Ky. I think my concluding statement at that time is applicable today:

I am very happy to make this statement in behalf of the Greenup Dam. It seems to me that the construction of this dam, in order to have a great industrial region in this area, is indispensable from that standpoint. It also occurs to me that with the construction of this dam in a few years to come that towns on the Ohio will grow tremendously because of the steel plants and other plants that will be recommended by the Defense in Washington to be constructed in areas of this type, that the surrounding areas for hundreds of miles will benefit from the construction of this proposed dam. It seems to me that it will furnish employment for many men with the improvement of the harbor facilities and the growth of industry in this region. It seems to me that employment will increase tremendously in this area. For those reasons, and it is natural with the prospective construction of the Big Sandy Valley canalization project, that we need better harbor facilities in this area, and for those reasons I have appeared here this morning at the request of Dr. Thompson to put in my appearance in behalf of this proposed project. I think it is a step forward and the people in this area should get behind it and assist the Army engineers in every way possible to get it constructed at the earliest possible date. I thank you.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, there is not anyone in the Congress who has been and is more interested in seeing to it that all subversives and security risks be removed from Federal employment than I. I have been impressed in recent weeks with stories that I have seen in the press, heard on the radio, seen and heard by way of television wherein various astronomical numbers have been used as to the number of so-called security risks that have been fired from Federal service.

I have been caused to wonder seriously as to just how these large numbers were arrived at until last Saturday morning when a colored man by the name of Ezekiel Johnson residing here in the District of Columbia, formerly residing in my district, being from Waycross, Ga., came to my office and told me this story.

He said in effect that in September last he was accused of having engaged in the so-called bug racket here in the District of Columbia. Engaging in the "bug" racket is defined by statute as be-

ing a crime. Johnson was taken to the United States District Court where he was duly tried and acquitted of the charges filed. He thought he had been given a clean bill of health.

To his utter consternation, dismay, and surprise, shortly afterward he was haled before a so-called Security Hearing Board which had been established within the General Services Administration and was peremptorily dismissed from the Federal service as a security risk.

This led me to the conclusion that perhaps many more of these so-called security risks about which the press, radio, and television commentators have talked in recent weeks, were determined to be security risks on just such specious ground as having been accused—mind you, he was not convicted—he was accused and exonerated by the United States District Court, of some such crime as was Johnson.

I would like to say this, knowing something of the propensities of this man's particular race, that if this number of 2,200 or 2,400 is to be increased on some such basis as this—in other words, if the Federal employees in the District of Columbia are to be fired from the Federal service for having been accused of playing the "bug", then the complexion of Federal employees in the District of Columbia is about to undergo a very rapid bleaching process.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Will you explain what this bug is?

Mr. WHEELER. It is synonymous with shooting craps. It is gambling by lottery.

Mr. DORN of New York. Did the gentleman talk to anyone else besides the man who came to his office about this?

Mr. WHEELER. I have a certified record of the hearing, signed by all three members of this security board.

Mr. DORN of New York. And the only charge is what?

Mr. WHEELER. They say in their memorandum of the hearing that they are not constrained to pay any attention whatsoever to the fact that this man has been exonerated in the United States district court.

Mr. DORN of New York. Was there any other charge besides this?

Mr. WHEELER. No other charge.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is it not true that Vice President Nixon on Sunday night almost exonerated all of those who had been separated from the Government rolls? Did the gentleman hear the Vice President's remarks on that?

Mr. WHEELER. The gentleman may place his own interpretation on the effort of the Vice President.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. Does the gentleman think that the man in question, being a

colored man, is subject to any particular discrimination?

Mr. WHEELER. I asked him if he had been to the NAACP. He said he had, but he was advised that since no discrimination was involved he was beyond the vale of their help.

Mr. AYRES. I have a colored gentleman who may be faced with similar circumstances, and if his case proves to be the same as the gentleman's, I would be glad to work with the gentleman from Georgia on this matter.

Mr. WHEELER. I am not attempting to justify this man's participation in the so-called bug racket; I am attempting to say he was charged with having violated the law and was exonerated, then on the basis of that charge and that charge alone was labeled a security risk.

The thing that impressed me about this Negro man's story was this: He said, in effect, to me: "If they had fired me for having played the bug I would not have complained, but they have placed the label on my record which causes my friends and neighbors and my prospective employers to think I am a Communist. I have had 15 years of service in the Federal Government, 3 years of which was in the military service in World War II. I am not a Communist, nobody has accused me of being a Communist, but they have labeled me with this all-inclusive term security risk and my neighbors and friends think I am a Communist."

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am mystified and intrigued by the term "bug racket." Is that a social game?

Mr. WHEELER. It is sometimes referred to as the numbers game. Perhaps that is where the gentleman, Mr. Stevenson, in Miami about a week ago last Saturday got this nomenclature, "numbers racket."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON].

Mr. COON. Mr. Chairman, I believe it would be well to consider the fact that developments on the rivers of the Northwest and the rest of the Nation are not a regional, but a national concern, for their benefits in lower cost and more plentiful production of food, aluminum, and manufactured items are benefits to the whole Nation.

Therefore the threatened delay in completion of the Dalles Dam is of importance to all of us, so to all the Members of this House I say that this wasteful, needless delay is wrong and should not be allowed. I have opposed in committee, and must oppose here, in the strongest terms I know, this unbusinesslike, unnecessary dragging out of the work at The Dalles.

There are only three large sources of quick new power on the Columbia River, the greatest untapped power source in the country. The sources are the new Federal dams now in progress at The Dalles, McNary, and Chief Joseph. Other sources, however good they may be,

are not quick sources. They will take time to develop. That is why I deplore the false economy represented in an appropriation throwing completion of The Dalles off schedule by a full year.

We have an urgent need for power in the Pacific Northwest. In the winter of 1952-53, low water in the Columbia River reduced the power output to a point where brownout restrictions were necessary, generating equipment was run at overload capacity, power for aluminum production had to be interrupted or else replaced with expensive steam generation, and I am told that power companies rejected applications from any potential new industries for power in excess of 500,000 kilowatts.

I have been told that the Bonneville Power Administration estimates that the growth of the Northwest by 1958 will require 4 million kilowatts of new power. If this pace of growth continues, I feel sure that the 1,092,000 kilowatts from the Dalles Dam will be needed as soon as we can get it.

The project at The Dalles is underway. The money to be spent must be spent sooner or later. To delay the project a year does not save money. It costs money. It costs money in extra carrying charges on the investment in the dam. It costs more money and the waste of a resource to let the water of the river run past a partly completed dam for a needless year, without taking from the water the power that is there. The sooner the dam begins to operate, the sooner its cost will be repaid.

A job that has been started is a job that should be finished. It is unbusinesslike, simply for the sake of a delay—not an economy, a delay—in the investing of \$16 million to sacrifice a year's time at the Dalles Dam.

(Mr. COON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DORN].

(Mr. DORN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Committee on including the 25 percent increment for the workers in the Canal Zone in the bill under consideration. I notice, however, on page 13 of the report of the committee, a criticism leveled at the report by Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, management consultants. They made an extensive survey of conditions in the Canal Zone and their conclusions are the same as those I arrived at as a result of a recent visit to the Panama Canal. As you know, I am a member of the subcommittee on the Canal Zone of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and I felt it my duty as a member of that committee to investigate the living conditions, the cost of living, and the manner of life of the residents of the Canal Zone who work for the United States Government. I found that they do not have equal housing conditions with their fellow workers in the United States, that the conditions under which they live are much below the conditions of similar

workers in the United States, and that the climate cannot be compared to the climate in any part of the United States.

The children of the workers do not have the same advantages as do similar children in the United States. When they grow up, they are unable to find suitable employment in the Canal Zone. They must be separated from their fathers and mothers and return to the United States. The employees themselves cannot own their own homes because there are no homes for sale in the Canal Zone, the workers not being permitted to purchase land.

When the employees are retired, they must leave the home that they have known practically all of their lives and to which they have become accustomed because the United States will no longer rent an apartment to them.

I do not believe the committee should have taken a small extract from the report of the management consultants. The overall contents of the report amply sustains the findings that the Canal Zone workers are entitled to a 25 percent increment, and I wish to make the positive statement that as a result of my investigation, I found they are definitely entitled to the 25-percent increment.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to proceed out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I am an enthusiast for navigation facilities. More than a half century ago we started in an attempt to dam and lock the Ohio River. Around 30 years ago we finished the last one of these navigation facilities. Since that time the Ohio River has increased its potential so far as tonnage is concerned as much as 10 to 12 times. Some of these dams are 50 years old. Many of them are becoming obsolescent. Many of them have gotten to the point where it is almost impossible to give complete navigation facilities, and much delay is caused because of this fact.

There are now being planned, as some Members know, some high level dams. We have one on the Ohio River which is near Gallipolis, Ohio, which has displaced about 3 or 4 of the dams mentioned above. There is another one planned at Greenup, Ky., which would likewise displace about four of the above dams.

The cost of operation of these large roller-type dams is comparatively small when we take into consideration the total cost of the number of dams that are eliminated by reason of the replacement with the larger dams.

It seems to me that good judgment in the allocation of funds for rivers and harbors improvements, particularly for these inland waterways, would be to devote more funds toward the improve-

ment of the already existing facilities rather than to try to find new areas in which to spend money.

Ohio River navigation is an established fact. It is a paying thing. All up and down the Ohio River we have been able by reason of water transportation facilities to locate very splendid industrial facilities of one sort or another. They are going to have to depend largely upon water navigation. If we are going to protect these installations which we have been occasionally referring to as installations in the modern American Ruhr, then we must not forget the fact that these existing facilities must be taken care of.

I appreciate the effort that has been made by this committee in using the funds as best they saw fit, and I think, too, they have done a good job. But I do feel we should not neglect navigable streams that already exist, that have been built up to the point where they are already a going concern, and which should be furnished money with which to maintain their facilities.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman's district, as he knows, runs along the Ohio River for probably 100 miles.

Mr. NEAL. Two hundred miles, almost.

Mr. JENKINS. And mine runs about 175 miles. He and I both have seen the growth of navigation on the river. There is no question but what the growth of navigation from Parkersburg to Cincinnati has increased far more than 10 times. The traffic is terrific. The need for these facilities, especially at Greenup Dam, is imperative.

Mr. NEAL. It is imperative.

Mr. JENKINS. We just have to have it.

Mr. NEAL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I concur with my colleague from West Virginia in his remarks on the need for this improvement at the Greenup facility and the Ohio River below Huntington. It is a great waterway and it will be immensely useful to the coal industry of West Virginia in providing cheaper transportation. I think it should be included in a future budget.

Mr. NEAL. The gentleman has made an excellent statement.

One of the things that interferes with present-day traffic on the Ohio River is the fact that these dams are not only obsolete, but even on as large a stream as the Ohio River, one that usually has enough constant flow to keep up a good pool, by reason of the fact that we do not have anything in excess of these dams that are being put out of condition occasionally may require flooding from one dam to the other in order to permit navigation. These are the things on which we need the expenditure of some of our money. I hope the time will come when we can curtail some of our foreign expenditures and devote that money to

our own American waterways that need it so much.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the committee for the money placed in this appropriation bill for the continuation of the work on the flood wall at Vincennes. I wish to report that the work on this flood wall is progressing in an excellent manner. While there is considerable work yet to be done after this appropriation is exhausted, the work will have progressed far enough that we would be able in a few years to realize security from floods at Vincennes.

I wish that every member of Congress could understand the importance of this project, and know the gratitude of the people of Vincennes for this most worthwhile project. I trust that this body will accept the recommendation of the Committee and permit this project to go forward.

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. JOHNSON of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Chairman, once again I wish to urge that the House approve the request for appropriations for projects in the Twenty-fifth District of California, as contained in the bill we are now discussing.

In order that lives and property in my area may be protected, it is most important that work continue on San Antonio Dam, and Whittier Narrows Dam. In addition, funds should be appropriated to initiate construction of flood-control projects in Eaton Wash, Arcadia Wash, and Sawpit Canyon Wash. The forest fires in southern California earlier this year have created a flood hazard greater than has existed previously. Already large amounts of mud and debris have been washed down from the foothills into the Duarte area, and also in Monrovia which is in the neighboring district represented by our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Hiestand].

Mr. Chairman, I wish to include in the RECORD at this point my letter to the Secretary of the Army of December 23, 1953, and also my statement before the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the Committee on Appropriations.

HON. ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As the time is approaching for submission to the Congress of the President's budget for the fiscal year 1955, I wish to direct your attention once again to the urgent flood-control needs of the 25th Congressional District. Since the Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for flood-control projects, I am directing this communication to you with the request that the following facts be considered when funds are requested by that agency.

As you know, there are a number of projects which vitally affect the welfare of the people of this district. In my home area, Arcadia, we are intensely interested in alleviation of the flood hazard in the El Monte Avenue area. It is my understanding that

this project is connected with the improvement of channels for Arcadia, Eaton, and Rio Hondo washes. I urge that these projects be given highest priority.

In the eastern section of the 25th district, I am deeply concerned with the need for sufficient funds to continue work on San Antonio Dam. The tremendous growth of population in the Pomona Valley area has increased the potential hazards in the event of a flood such as occurred in 1938.

Funds will be needed also for the completion of the Whittier Narrows Dam which has been under construction several years.

The expansion and development of industrial facilities in the 25th district which are participating in the national defense program have brought in thousands of families and caused the construction of a vast number of new homes. Many of the industrial plants and houses would be imperiled if there should be another flood disaster. The protection of lives and defense facilities, therefore, makes these flood-control projects well justified.

You may rest assured that I shall be happy to cooperate with you toward the completion of these projects which are so important to our rapidly expanding area in southern California.

Most sincerely,

PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. HILLINGS. I am pleased to be here with my colleagues and I concur with the statements of Mr. Griffith and Colonel Hedger, both of whom have performed an outstanding service in my opinion to the State of California and to Los Angeles County.

I have always received the finest cooperation from these two gentlemen and their colleagues serving the needs of the people of my district.

I regret that I was unable to see the committee, Mr. Chairman, when it visited southern California. By having been on the scene you have a good picture of our problem there.

As Mr. Hiestand has already said, the lives of the people in the foothill areas, 500,000, have been placed in jeopardy by the recent rains and floods. The fires in the mountains burned away some of the protection which we normally might have had.

My district, as shown on the relief map, is under the two dark patches here which indicate the forest fires. We are interested in the protection that we would have from further construction and completion of the San Antonio Dam, the Whittier Narrows Dam, and of course, the washes that are outlined on the map, such as Eaton Wash, Arcadia Wash, Sawpit Canyon Wash, and so forth. Particular attention should be directed to flood hazards in the Duarte area.

I would appreciate very much the serious consideration of the committee of these problems. I would like to say again that I concur in the statements previously presented.

I would like to insert a resolution of the City Council of the City of Arcadia, Calif.

I thank you gentlemen.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. HILLINGS. We will be glad to accommodate you.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

"Resolution 2324

"Resolution of the City Council of the City of Arcadia, Calif., urging prompt action to alleviate flood hazards

"The city council of the city of Arcadia does find and resolve as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the city of Arcadia has long been plagued with floodwaters arising above and beyond the confines of the city of Arcadia. That the city of Arcadia has for many years led all cities and communities in this area in the amount of new residential construction, with the result that the city is almost entirely developed to single-family

residential use. That such development has necessarily decreased the amount of natural percolation of rainfall and has greatly increased the runoff of surface waters within the city of Arcadia. That the surrounding areas have likewise experienced a phenomenal development, which has added to the conditions creating flood problems and hazards. That the city of Arcadia has neither the jurisdiction nor the means by itself adequately to remedy the situation.

"SEC. 2. That the people of the entire County of Los Angeles have recognized the urgency of the flood conditions prevailing in this county, have appreciated the inability of cities and communities to solve these problems on a purely local basis, have plainly indicated the desire of the overwhelming majority to remedy the conditions wherever they exist by voting a \$179 million bond issue for flood-control purposes, and that work has already commenced to carry out the purposes of such bond issue.

"SEC. 3. That in some locations and particularly in the city of Arcadia, the effectiveness of the county flood-control program is largely dependent upon and at times must await completion of flood-control projects by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. That the Arcadia Wash in the city of Arcadia and the Eaton Wash adjacent to the city are and for some seasons have been the cause of alarm to all the residents of the community and of considerable damage and loss to many persons in our area. That the immediate completion of the Federal projects concerning the Arcadia Wash and the Eaton Wash is of utmost concern to the city of Arcadia and its inhabitants, and is of absolute necessity and must be completed before other correlated flood-control projects in this city can either be completed or become effective.

"SEC. 4. That the city manager be and he is hereby instructed to send copies of the within resolution to Vice President-Elect RICHARD NIXON, Senators KNOWLAND and KUCHEL, Congressman HILLINGS, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, urging prompt action by all in power to expedite Federal flood-control projects concerning the Arcadia Wash and Eaton Wash, and requesting the integration of related county programs therewith, to the end that the ever-increasing hazard of flood damage to life and property may promptly be reduced to a minimum.

"SEC. 5. The city clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution."

"I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Arcadia held on the 6th day of January 1953, by the affirmative vote of at least three councilmen, to wit:

"Ayes: Councilmen Dow, Hulse, Kennett, Nottingham, and Schmocker.

"Noes: None.

"Absent: None.

"W. M. CORNISH,

"City Clerk of the City of Arcadia.

"Signed and approved this 6th day of January 1953.

"JOHN A. SCHMOCKER,

"Attest:

"W. M. CORNISH, City Clerk."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including line 7 on page 1.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State

of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

THE DANGERS OF JUDICIAL LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for 40 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, events in recent years have focused public attention on the threat of communism, fascism, and other foreign political philosophies which constantly seek to undermine, overthrow, and destroy the constitutional freedoms of our people. This is as it should be; in recognizing these evils and in taking the necessary steps to eradicate them from our society, we are merely acknowledging the truth of the old axiom which says that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Because of conditions as they exist in the world today, the perilous international situation that prevails, with the clouds of another global war hanging ominously overhead, it is only natural that our thoughts and activities should be directed toward preparation for war and the preservation of American institutions against the constant, real, and deadly challenge of Russian communism and its evil menace, both external and internal. Nor is it less important or natural that we should be giving serious thought to our domestic economic condition, which finds us owing more than all of the nations of the world combined, and with taxes taking about a third of our income for the operation of our Federal, State, and local governments.

With all these problems confronting us, their dangers to freedom and liberty conceded, the average American citizen would probably construe the greatest threat to liberty and our form of government to be that presented by communism. But, without meaning to minimize communism as a very real and serious threat to our form of government, or to individual liberty, I would point to another which I believe to be even greater. That is the purpose of my taking the time of the House this afternoon.

Because communism is foreign, and is in direct opposition to the basic fundamentals of America's system, it finds itself when properly exposed, without support or sympathy among the great masses of the American people. It is held up to the public, and properly so, as the enemy of freedom and a challenge against our institutions. The same becomes true with respect to any other foreign inspired philosophies when their real nature becomes apparent to our people.

Unfortunately, other equally insidious and lethal assaults on our form of government are not so easily detected, nor are they so readily apparent to the masses of our citizenry. Articles I, II, and

III of the Constitution provide that our Federal Government shall be composed of three separate and distinct branches, each to be independent of the others, with each to discharge certain duties and to have such powers as are specifically delegated to them by the Constitution. The checks and balances so exercised by each of the three branches in relationship to the others were designed to insure that one would never be permitted to infringe upon the rights and duties and prerogatives of the others. Further, another limitation upon the powers of the Federal Government—including all three branches—was imposed by the 10th amendment, which positively and affirmatively denied to the Federal Government the exercise of any power not specifically delegated to it under the Constitution, such powers being reserved to the States or the people. The language of that amendment is clear, precise, and easily understandable. In order that I might not be misunderstood in what I say here, or that I be accused of using certain portions of that amendment out of context, I am including herewith the complete text of that amendment:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Therefore, in order to provide a maximum of individual freedom to our citizens, the framers of the Constitution set up a sort of double checks and balances system: The checks of each branch of the Federal Government against the abuse or usurpation of power by the others; and the reservation to the States of such powers as are not specifically delegated to the Federal Government.

It is in the complicated check and balance system, the division of governmental authority and prerogatives and powers between the Federal Government and the several States individually, which has prevented the tyranny of any one over the other. It is this system which has made impossible the concentration of powers in the hands of a few which leads inevitably to an oligarchy, makes impossible any semblance of government by will of the people.

This then is the real strength of our form of Government, enabling it to endure throughout the years as the first, and now—the oldest—representative form of government in the world. It is because our Founding Fathers believed that government derives its just powers by consent of the governed, and proceeded to write that belief into our basic law in unmistakable language and in no uncertain terms, that the great citadel of freedom which is America has been able to attain its present position as leader of the free world.

What shall we gain in America, if we repel the alien forces which seek to destroy us from without, and yet permit our Constitution to be destroyed from within, so that we shall indeed have lost the very thing we have striven so long to preserve?

At the risk of being labeled a rabble rouser, or a demagogue, or a reactionary or what-have-you, I am going to say that

our constitutional processes are under real and immediate danger of being destroyed—not by some predatory enemy from without or by foreign agents from within; but rather, at the hands of the highest Court in the land, whose sworn duty it is to guard zealously those processes.

In recent years, since an ambitious Chief Executive sought to change, and did change, in effect, the status of the Court from its constitutional nature as a separate and independent entity of our Government to that of a mere arm of the executive branch, that great tribunal has lost much of its former prestige. Certainly it is not looked upon with the great respect, an almost reverent regard, which it enjoyed and deserved in former years. Nor has the present occupant of the White House added stature to that sagging body through the appointment of a political friend whose greatest claim to judicial or professional qualifications for such appointment is to be found in the fact that his personal influence conceivably might have meant the difference between victory and defeat for his party in his home State.

When we reach the place where we can no longer expect or depend upon our courts to interpret the law as the law is, but must predicate our activities on the presumption that the Court may rule according to what it thinks the law should be and without regard for what it is, then we shall have no such thing as law. You may say that such will never be the case; that our people will never permit that to come about; that such fears are entirely groundless. My friends, I wish it were not true, unfortunately, the Court must already answer to history for some of its recent decisions.

If you were a judge, and you should be asked to base your decision in any case on premises alien to the law, or to disregard the law in rendering your opinion, should not you consider such to be an insult? Certainly, I would consider it an insult, perhaps of such gravity and brazenness as to be in contempt of court. Yet, listen to what was argued in a recent case before the Court, the case of *Henderson against Southern Railroad*:

What we seek is not justice under the law as it is. What we seek is justice to which the law, in its making, should conform.

Mr. Speaker, that quotation was taken from the brief filed by the Justice Department of our Government, presenting itself as a "friend of the Court." Actually, it was presenting itself as a political spokesman for the administration of President Truman, then in power, to argue a case in which the United States Government could have had no interest whatsoever, other than to serve the political needs of the administration.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that plea of the Attorney General and the Justice Department was the most brazen insult to the intelligence and integrity of the Court that had ever been directed against it. Where is the authority of the Supreme Court to interpret the law—not on the basis of what it is, or what it was intended to be—but rather, to draw from the law what is not in it, and make it conform to what they think should be in it? Obviously, for the

Court to follow such a course is for it to assume the powers of legislation, specifically given to the Congress and it alone, by the Constitution.

Did the Court resent this kind of phony argument and promptly repudiate it by decree? Obviously, it was a confession by the Justice Department that the law was on the other side and did not support their position. On the contrary, the Court overruled every precedent and completely overturned existing law to find in favor of the complainants—the side espoused by a politically

minded attorney general and his justice department. In doing so, the Court wrote new law; it legislated by judicial decree that which Congress had refused to enact.

Nor was that the first time in recent years that this body has overreached its authority to upset existing law in order to construe or remake it as they thought it should have been. The distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis], listed in a speech in this House on June 18, 1953, 32 such decisions rendered between 1937 and 1953, each of which over-

ruled a case previously decided by the Court, construing the Constitution and establishing principles of law accepted and relied upon by both the courts and the public for long periods of years. At this point, I will insert this list, showing the names and citations of the overruling case, the year in which it was overruled, the vote by which it was overruled, the name and citation of the overruled case, the year in which that case was decided, the vote by which it was decided, and the age of the overruled case at the time it was overruled:

Overruling case	Term	Vote	Overruled case	Term	Vote	Age (years)
1. <i>Helvering v. Producers Corp.</i> (303 U. S. 376).....	1937	5 to 2.....	<i>Gillespie v. Oklahoma</i> (257 U. S. 501).....	1921	6 to 3.....	16
2. <i>Erie R. Co. v. Tompkins</i> (304 U. S. 64).....	1937	8 to 0.....	<i>Burnet v. Coronado Oil & Gas Co.</i> (285 U. S. 339).....	1931	5 to 4.....	6
3. <i>Graves v. N. Y. ex rel. O'Keefe</i> (306 U. S. 466).....	1938	7 to 2.....	<i>Swift v. Tyson</i> (16 Pet. 1).....	1842	Unanimous.....	95
4. <i>O'Malley v. Woodrough</i> (307 U. S. 277).....	1938	7 to 1.....	<i>Collector v. Day</i> (11 Wall. 113).....	1870	8 to 1.....	68
5. <i>Madden v. Kentucky</i> (309 U. S. 83).....	1939	7 to 2.....	<i>N. Y. ex rel. Rogers v. Graves</i> (299 U. S. 405).....	1936	8 to 0.....	2
6. <i>Helvering v. Hallock</i> (309 U. S. 106).....	1939	do.....	<i>Miles v. Graham</i> (268 U. S. 501).....	1924	8 to 1.....	14
7. <i>Tigner v. Texas</i> (310 U. S. 141).....	1939	8 to 1.....	<i>Colgate v. Harvey</i> (296 U. S. 404).....	1935	6 to 3.....	4
8. <i>United States v. Darby</i> (312 U. S. 100).....	1940	Unanimous.....	<i>Helvering v. St. Louis Trust Co.</i> (296 U. S. 39).....	1935	5 to 4.....	4
9. <i>United States v. Chicago, M. St. P. & R. Co.</i> (312 U. S. 592).....	1940	do.....	<i>Becker v. St. Louis Trust Co.</i> (296 U. S. 48).....	1935	do.....	4
10. <i>Nye v. United States</i> (313 U. S. 33).....	1940	6 to 3.....	<i>Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co.</i> (184 U. S. 540).....	1901	7 to 1.....	38
11. <i>California v. Thompson</i> (313 U. S. 109).....	1940	Unanimous.....	<i>Hammer v. Dagenhart</i> (247 U. S. 251).....	1917	5 to 4.....	23
12. <i>Olson v. Nebraska</i> (313 U. S. 236).....	1940	do.....	<i>Carter v. Carter Coal Co.</i> (298 U. S. 238; limited).....	1935	do.....	5
13. <i>Alabama v. King & Boozer</i> (314 U. S. 1).....	1941	8 to 0.....	<i>United States v. Lynch</i> (188 U. S. 445; overruled in part).....	1902	5 to 3.....	38
14. <i>State Tax Comm'n v. Aldrich</i> (316 U. S. 174).....	1941	7 to 2.....	<i>Toledo Newspaper Co. v. United States</i> (247 U. S. 402).....	1917	5 to 2.....	23
15. <i>Williams v. North Carolina</i> (317 U. S. 287).....	1942	do.....	<i>DiSanto v. Pennsylvania</i> (273 U. S. 34).....	1926	6 to 3.....	14
16. <i>Prady v. Roosevelt S. Co.</i> (317 U. S. 575).....	1942	do.....	<i>Ribnik v. McBride</i> (277 U. S. 350).....	1927	do.....	13
17. <i>Jones v. Opelika</i> (319 U. S. 103).....	1942	5 to 4.....	<i>Panhandle Oil Co. v. Knox</i> (277 U. S. 218).....	1927	5 to 4.....	14
18. <i>Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. U. S.</i> (319 U. S. 598).....	1942	do.....	<i>Graves v. Texas Co.</i> (298 U. S. 393).....	1935	6 to 2.....	6
19. <i>Board of Education v. Barnette</i> (319 U. S. 624).....	1942	6 to 3.....	<i>First National Bank v. Maine</i> (284 U. S. 312).....	1931	6 to 3.....	10
20. <i>Federal Power Comm'n v. Hope Gas Co.</i> (320 U. S. 591).....	1943	5 to 3.....	<i>Haddock v. Haddock</i> (201 U. S. 562).....	1905	5 to 4.....	37
21. <i>Mercoid Corp. v. Mid-Continent Co.</i> (320 U. S. 661).....	1943	5 to 4.....	<i>Fleet Corp. v. Ludwigarten</i> (280 U. S. 320).....	1929	Unanimous.....	13
22. <i>Mahnich v. Southern S. S. Co.</i> (321 U. S. 96).....	1943	7 to 2.....	<i>Jones v. Opelika</i> (316 U. S. 584; reversed on reargument).....	1941	5 to 4.....	1
23. <i>Smith v. Allwright</i> (321 U. S. 649).....	1943	8 to 1.....	<i>Childers v. Reber</i> (270 U. S. 555).....	1925	Unanimous.....	17
24. <i>United States v. Underwriter's Assn</i> (322 U. S. 533).....	1943	4 to 3.....	<i>Minersville School Dist. v. Gobities</i> (310 U. S. 586).....	1939	8 to 1.....	13
25. <i>Girouard v. United States</i> (328 U. S. 611).....	1945	5 to 3.....	<i>United Railways v. West</i> (280 U. S. 234; overruled in part).....	1929	6 to 3.....	14
26. <i>Angel v. Bullington</i> (330 U. S. 183).....	1946	6 to 3.....	<i>Leeds & Catlin Co. v. Victor Talking Machine Co.</i> (No. 2) (213 U. S. 325; limited).....	1908	Unanimous.....	35
27. <i>Sherrer v. Sherrer</i> (334 U. S. 343).....	1947	7 to 2.....	<i>Plamals v. Pinar Del Rio</i> (277 U. S. 151; overruled in part).....	1927	do.....	16
28. <i>Lincoln Union v. Northwestern Co.</i> (335 U. S. 525).....	1948	Unanimous.....	<i>Groey v. Townsend</i> (295 U. S. 45).....	1934	do.....	9
29. <i>Commissioner v. Church</i> (335 U. S. 632).....	1948	6 to 3.....	<i>Paul v. Virginia</i> (8 Wall. 168; overruled in part).....	1868	do.....	75
30. <i>Oklahoma Tax Commission v. Texas Co.</i> (335 U. S. —).....	1948	Unanimous.....	<i>United States v. Schwimmer</i> (279 U. S. 644).....	1928	6 to 3.....	17
31. <i>United States v. Fabinowiz</i> (1950) (339 U. S. 56, 66, 85).....	1949	5 to 3.....	<i>United States v. Macintosh</i> (283 U. S. 605).....	1930	5 to 4.....	15
32. <i>Joseph Burstyn, Inc., v. Wilson</i> (1952) (343 U. S. 495, 502).....	1951	Unanimous.....	<i>United States v. Bland</i> (283 U. S. 636).....	1930	5 to 4.....	15
			<i>Lupton v. Sons Co. v. Automobile Club</i> (225 U. S. 459; rendered obsolete by prior change in law).....	1911	Unanimous.....	35
			<i>Andrews v. Andrews</i> (188 U. S. 14; overruled in part).....	1902	5 to 3.....	45
			<i>Adair v. United States</i> (208 U. S. 161).....	1907	6 to 2.....	41
			<i>Coppage v. Kansas</i> (236 U. S. 1).....	1914	6 to 3.....	34
			<i>Man v. Heiner</i> (281 U. S. 238).....	1929	Unanimous.....	19
			<i>Choctaw & Gulf R. Co. v. Harrison</i> (235 U. S. 292).....	1914	do.....	34
			<i>Indian Oil Co. v. Oklahoma</i> (240 U. S. 522).....	1915	do.....	33
			<i>Howard v. Gipsy Oil Co.</i> (247 U. S. 503).....	1917	do.....	31
			<i>Large Oil Co. v. Howard</i> (248 U. S. 549).....	1918	do.....	30
			<i>Oklahoma v. Barnsdall Corp.</i> (296 U. S. 521).....	1935	do.....	13
			<i>Trupiano v. United States</i> (1948) (334 U. S. 669).....	1947	5 to 4.....	2
			<i>Mutual Film Corp. v. Ohio Industrial Comm'n</i> (1915) (236 U. S. 230).....	1914	Unanimous.....	36

Within a few days, or weeks at most, the Supreme Court will render a decision in several other cases in which it has been asked by the administration now in power to upset precedent and to establish, by judicial fiat, new principles of law never approved by Congress or the people. These are the highly publicized cases involving the right of the several States to maintain separate, but equal, school facilities for their children. I refer to the case of Davis against County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and companion cases.

In these cases the Attorney General has attacked the separate, but equal, doctrine as being in violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, despite the fact that it has been upheld consistently by the courts since the War Between the States.

For 50 years at least, minority pressure groups and other leftwing elements have constantly petitioned Congress to legislate their wishes into being without regard for the rights of the several

States. They have been persistent in their demands, even to the point, on occasion, of threatening or bringing about the defeat of conscientious Members of Congress who insisted on placing the Nation's welfare above that of these groups.

Having failed in their efforts to compel Congress to surrender to their demands, they have turned in desperation to the other branches of our Government, in the hope that the President or the courts would be willing to bypass Congress and enact these laws by judicial decree or Executive fiat. Thus far, they have succeeded to a marked degree. Can it be that our Supreme Court will permit itself to become a vehicle to be used by minorities in their desire to control the majority? Can it be that the Supreme Court will let itself become the means by which legislation rejected by Congress may be forced on the people notwithstanding?

I am not so much concerned over the immediate effects of an adverse court

ruling in these school cases as I am over the effect such decisions may have on the future structure of our Government. Having sworn to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies, both foreign and domestic, and regarding that oath as inviolable, I feel compelled to protest, as vigorously as I know how, what I consider to be open attempts to destroy the meaning of that Constitution.

Until recently, no one questioned the constitutional validity of State laws which provided for separation of the races: This had long since been decided by the Court. Nor do we in the South, where these laws maintain, intend that our separate school systems shall become integrated school systems regardless of what the Court might rule. We can handle that problem when and if it becomes necessary, and we will maintain separate schools, even if it means the elimination of public schools in favor of a private segregated-school system. In event of such a contingency, could



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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Chemicals in foods.....8	Statehood.....1,14	Water resources policy...4
Dairy industry.....2,12	Surplus commodities....11	Wool imports.....10
Flood control.....4	Tariffs.....3,10	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Army civil appropriation bill. Senate debated Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill. Rep. O'Konski criticized milk-marketing system and reduction in dairy price supports. Rep. Harrison urged import controls on wool.

SENATE

1. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (pp. 3110-1, 3114, 3117-34).
2. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wis. Cheesemakers Assn. statement opposing the reduction in dairy supports (p. 3110).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Malone urged additional tariff protection (pp. 3135-8).
Sen. Capehart inserted an interim report of the Banking and Currency Committee describing opportunities and conditions in Latin America (pp. 3104-7).

HOUSE

4. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955 (pp. 3155-65). The bill includes \$410,335,000 for the Corps of Engineers, which is \$12,851,600 less than 1954 appropriations and \$33,987,000 less than the Budget estimates. The committee report includes the following statement:

"This committee has been almost repetitious for the past several years in stressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated water resources program, in reports accompanying this bill. The ability of governmental agencies, particularly the Bureau of the Budget, to ignore this need as well as the repeated suggestions of the committee in this field has become so routine as to border on the incredible. Two major Governmental water resources studies, the President's Water Resources Policy Commission in 1951 and the reports of the Special Subcommittee to Study Civil Works of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives in 1952, have evidently been filed away for posterity...

"Bureau of the Budget Circular A-47...was a faltering step toward supplying

the need for uniform methods of determining the economic justification of water resources projects. Much remains to be done. The agencies involved cannot maintain their present policy of status quo if this need is to be met. The delusive exactness of seemingly standard benefit to cost ratios, which the committee has referred to in the past, is still the method approved for submission of such information to the Congress. Such negligible action can no longer be tolerated if a solution is to be found to the water resources problem."

5. BUDGETING. Received this Department's report of PIA obligations in excess of limitations (p. 3169).
6. TRAVEL; TRANSPORTATION. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 2225, providing that funds available for transportation of household goods and employees shall be available for payment or reimbursement of general average contributions (p. D284).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. PERSONNEL. S. 3142, by Sen. Douglas (for himself and others), to promote ethics in Government; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 3107-9.)
8. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. H. R. 8418, by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of new chemical additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 3169). Remarks of author (p. 3147).
9. APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 470, by Rep. Warburton, proposing an amendment to the Constitution regarding disapproval of items in appropriation bills; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3170).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. WOOL IMPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Wyo., urging the President "to impose sufficient additional import fees on wool to protect the support program...at least until and if the Congress adopts the new administration proposed wool program" (pp. A2003-4).
 11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Horan inserted a Farm Journal editorial claiming the State Department has blocked the sale of agricultural surplus commodities in foreign countries "in order to keep their friendship" (p. A2009).
 12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski claiming that Federal milk market orders, as handled in the East and South, are actually being used as subsidies to steal the market from Wisconsin milk, and urging the Secretary to correct the "unfairness" of this situation (pp. A1993-4).
Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski criticizing the Secretary's decision to reduce dairy price supports (pp. A2006-8).
 13. APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keating in favor of giving the President power to veto items in appropriation bills (pp. A1993-4).
 14. STATEHOOD. Rep. Perkins inserted a newspaper editorial favoring Hawaii-Alaska statehood (p. A1997).
- COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAR. 17: Price supports, H. & S. Agriculture. Road authorizations, S. Public Works (exec). USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations. GSA management of automobiles, H. Gov't Operations.

of all men regardless of their own individual religious beliefs.

So it is from that page boy to Speaker MARTIN. Doorkeeper Tom Kennamer, Clerk Lyle Snader, the working press in our gallery, and every member of our official family in this House of Representatives responded with courage, love, and good will.

In recent days I have had a lot of time to think. I can say with profound sincerity that I believe with so many who have communicated with all of us that a great divine power was without question watching over all in this Chamber when an unfortunate incident occurred. As for me, I have determined to do more than I have ever done in my life in my remaining days on this earth to merit the continued confidence of my colleagues and my fellow man.

There is undoubtedly a reason and a purpose in leaving so many of us to conduct our work. God give us the strength to recognize our responsibilities and our duties.

Grateful to Him who spared us and with a devout prayer that our colleagues, BENTLEY ROBERTS, and JENSEN, shall soon be restored to full and complete strength, and with gratitude to all of you, my warm friend, GEORGE FALLON, and I hope that we shall soon forget the past and strive onward and upward to hold high the traditions, the teachings, the high motives of our country and unto God give thanks and praise always.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1955

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8367), with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill. If there are no amendments to this paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The foregoing appropriations shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work for which the appropriation is made and for printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to exceed 250 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is indeed regrettable that every Member of the House was not on the floor a few moments ago when our colleague from Tennessee, the Honorable CLIFFORD DAVIS, addressed the House. Seldom has it been the privilege of the visitors to the gallery, of the House membership, certainly not in my experience, which dates back to the beginning of 1935, to have listened to so eloquent and worthwhile an address.

Not only does our colleague deserve and have the sincere respect and affection of the House membership, but he shares with the others who were so seriously injured on March 1 the sympathy of all of us.

Always faithful to his duty, always on the job, always rendering constructive service not only to his district but to the people of the Nation as a whole, our colleague today demonstrated not only his ability as an orator, but his kindness, his personal appreciation of the high regard in which the House holds him, as well as his desire to render an ever better service to his country.

Permit me most humbly to commend his address to those whose duty prevented their presence here when he spoke, not only to his constituents, but to all to whom the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is available.

Mr. Chairman, a word now to the Members who are on the floor as to the tax bill which will come before us tomorrow, and upon which we will vote on Thursday next.

A SHAM TAX BUDGET-BALANCING EFFORT

Last night the President told us of the administration's desire to balance the budget and reduce the tax burden—both commendable objectives.

We were told of other objectives which those of us who have had experience in making both ends meet know cannot be accomplished without additional tax dollars.

So the real task of the administration and the Congress is to equalize our income and our expenditures.

The two ways of doing this are obvious. Either we increase the Government's take from tax dollars until it equals our expenditures or we reduce those expenditures until they are no more than the tax take.

The Congress is on the spot. This is an election year. If we refuse to appropriate funds for purposes demanded by our constituents, we may lose votes—hence, our jobs. If we increase the tax burden to such an extent that the people become resentful, we lose votes—and our jobs.

The President told us that we could bring about desired objectives if we would adopt the tax measure he recommends. Our astute Democratic friends advise us that if we do not increase the tax exemption from six to seven or eight hundred dollars, we will just be soaking the poor man for the benefit of the wealthy and, come November, we will get the bad news from the so-called little fellow—and there may be more truth than fiction in that.

It may be that the administration's advisers think it can get along just as well, perhaps better, without, after December 1955, the help of some so-called conservative Republicans—with the help of some so-called liberal international Democrats.

Be that as it may, I have always held to the theory that everyone should pay a fair share of the necessary cost of Government. It is quite evident that, while today those in the low income groups have difficulty in making both ends meet, those in the higher income groups are being forced to part with a comparatively large percentage of their income through taxation and that, unless they are permitted to retain enough of their earnings to continue and to establish new industries and businesses, the Government will strangle itself through its imposition of taxes which prevent not only the expansion of businesses but force not only a lessening of investments but the curtailment of present revenue-producing, job-giving enterprises.

It occurs to me there is one way out of our dilemma which would really harm no one. As practically every Member of this House knows, there has been, and there is today, inexcusable waste in the executive departments. A housecleaning there is long overdue. It should not require investigations by congressional committees to either establish that fact or supply the remedy.

Then, nearer home, a housecleaning job might well be done. While it is unpleasant to even suggest that the legislative branch spend less money, it sometimes seems that additional economy could be practiced without any great harm to our people. Let me cite an example or two.

The Committee on Government Operations, of which I am, figuratively speaking, chairman, put through Congress Public Law 161. That act gave to a Comptroller General on retirement after serving 10 years in office or who had completed his term of 15 years in office, an annuity during the remainder of his life of \$17,500 per year, with a one-fourth of 1 percent reduction if he retired before he was 65. As you may recall, the Comptroller General's term of office is 15 years.

If a Comptroller General became permanently disabled from performing his duties and retired before serving 10 years he would receive an annuity of \$8,750. Our present Comptroller General is about to retire, I understand. He has rendered an extraordinarily fine service to the Congress. So far as I know, not one single word of criticism has been uttered since he assumed office.

But, in my humble judgment, and I was unanimously overruled by my committee, when we have a national debt of around \$275 billion with an interest charge approaching \$7 billion a year, when our tax burden is grievous, we do not contribute toward the balancing of the budget or the reduction of the tax burden by giving any Federal employee an annual lifetime pension of \$17,500 per year. The committee overruled me and the bill went through.

My question now to the members of my committee and the Members of the

House who supported that bill is this: "How do you justify the granting of an annual pension for life of \$17,500 while denying to members of low-income groups a tax exemption of more than \$600?"

Then, there are other sources where money might be saved. The subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is chairman, which a few days ago asked the Committee on Accounts to give it an additional hundred thousand dollars to spend as it saw fit during the next 9 months, is now asking for an appropriation of \$52,000 for the same purpose, spent something like \$3,000 on a trip to the Virgin Islands last November, the ostensible purpose being to check Interior Department accounts and determine the advisability of the sale of the Bluebeard's Castle Hotel.

Five members of the committee, four members of the staff made the trip. The expense bills show \$1,739.10. To this should be added airline transportation on credit cards, the best estimate of which is something over \$1,100. To this should be added the cost of transportation furnished by Government planes. A fair estimate on the total cost would be around \$3,000. To date no report has been filed with the full committee by the subcommittee.

Another illustration of legislative spending is this: A year or two ago three members of a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations made trips abroad. One was for 42 days in a Government plane. That committee made a worthwhile report. If followed through perhaps substantial savings will be made if its recommendations are adopted.

More recently to be specific, from September 27, 1953, to October 24, 1953, a period of 24 days, a subcommittee headed by the chairman, the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. BROWNSON], and the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. MEADER], took two Members of the staff and both Mr. BROWNSON and Mr. MEADER went on a 24-day trip around the world. They travelled from San Francisco to Honolulu, to Tokyo, to Korea, to Tokyo, to Manila, to Honolulu, to San Francisco, to Washington, D. C. The reported cost of that trip was \$1,311.75.

That, however, was not the total cost. That figure does not include the cost of transportation by Government plane. The figure given represents the per diem cost, not other costs. Had the trip been made by commercial airlines for a party of five, by chartered plane, the cost would have been in a DC-4 \$51,514.75; in a DC-6, \$79,301.75. Had the trip been made on a commercial plane, first-class reservation with berth, the transportation cost would have been \$8,999. These figures, however, do not include costs of meals or lodgings away from the plane.

This Brownson subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations was given \$66,000, February 25, 1953. It is now asking the committee for an additional \$52,000.

Then there are many other ways familiar to us all in which the taxpayers

dollars could be saved by the legislative branch.

It is evident that expenditures can be drastically cut without reducing efficiency in Government operations.

We can agree with the President's statement made last night that we must maintain an adequate national defense. However, many of us remember that we have spent something over \$7 billion to aid foreign nations since 1949. We recall that last year foreign aid was well above three, almost four billion dollars. We have been advised that this year's foreign-aid expenditure will be upward of \$4 billion.

In view of the statement the Vice President made last Saturday, that we would be no longer enticed into wars where the Kremlin could induce its satellites to start one, it would seem that by getting value for our expenditures for the national defense of this country, we could not only balance the budget, making payment on the national debt, but we would be well able to make a substantial reduction in the tax bill.

This is the suggestion: If we, as Members of Congress and as a Congress, will just use the same commonsense methods that the successful citizen uses when expending his own income we will soon, without harm to anyone, be, as it has been put, "out of the woods."

However, on the other hand, if we are to attempt to maintain armed forces throughout the world, support in idleness a large percentage of our own people, place no limit on waste by the executive or the legislative departments, we will just travel the easy road of inflation with no escape from national bankruptcy and a real depression.

The practice of economy may be disagreeable but it is easy when compared with the hardships of depression.

An editorial in this morning's Times-Herald asks a pertinent question. It reads as follows:

How MUCH, How LONG?

Mr. Eisenhower has reported to Congress that America has shipped \$7.7 billion in gift arms to foreign nations taken under its wing since October, 1949. Of the total, \$3.8 billion moved abroad last year, and the current Eisenhower budget estimates outlays for the year ending June 30 at \$4.2 billion and projects an expenditure of \$4.275 billion for the coming year. In addition, economic aid, which is considered something apart, is at the rate of more than a billion a year.

Counting in unexpended balances, \$18 billion in straight arms aid has therefore gone overseas or is scheduled to go in a period of 6 years. This is within \$1 billion of the total appropriations for 1941, when Mr. Roosevelt was feverishly arming to equip other nations under lend-lease and to prepare the United States for the war he had in store for it.

Mr. Eisenhower states that beneficiary nations under the mutual security program have contributed \$35 billion of their own funds to armaments in the 4-year period 1949-53. Added to America's \$18 billion spent or to be spent, the total is \$53 billion, within \$7 billion of the total appropriations of the United States in 1942, its first full year in World War II.

"This assistance, combined with their own resources," said Eisenhower in the budget message, "enables our allies and friends to equip and train an equivalent of 175 army divisions, about 220 air force squadrons,

nearly 1,500 naval aircraft, over 440 naval vessels and related combat and logistic units to back up these forces."

As the United States has more than 20 divisions in being, plus an Air Force of more than 120 wings, plus the greatest Navy in the history of the world, it might be asked how much more is to be deemed necessary before the military planners become satisfied with security against a Soviet threat. Somewhere there ought to be a limit on these traditional forces and weapons, especially in that almost all the experts agree that the danger in future war will lie in atomic attack and other scientific innovations.

But in the budget message Eisenhower offered little assurance that there would be any tapering off in the frenzied outlays for security, projected for the fiscal year 1955 at a total of almost \$45 billion. He said the intention was to provide "a strong military position which can be maintained over the extended period of uneasy peace." The mutual military program for 1955, he said, would be at a record level.

The administration credits the national defense with having taken on a "new look" but the spending figures have the same old look year after year, and all we are promised is more of the same.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment which I desired to offer, but the bill was read so rapidly I failed to offer it at the proper time.

In the budget a million dollars was recommended for the construction of a floodwall at Maysville, Ky. The Army engineers asked that that amount be appropriated. The committee has inserted in this bill the sum of \$700,000 for this construction.

I am informed by the Army engineers that that will delay construction for 6 months. If the full amount had been included in the bill and the bill enacted into law, the project would be completed on December 31, 1955. By reason of failure to authorize the full sum it will be delayed until June 1956.

The Ohio River is one of the most treacherous rivers in the world. In the interval of time between January and June the floods occur which have cruelly devastated this city. It seems to me to be the height of folly not to appropriate the full sum at this time.

I wish to cite an example, and I do not mean to use this in connection with the very able committee which reports this bill that I know has the interest of all the people at heart and the welfare of every community that is served by this bill. But the shining example of folly for the last 2,000 years has been the man who built his house upon the sands. It would be just as much folly to attempt to construct a floodwall and then leave it unfinished, for the unfinished floodwall furnishes no protection to the community which it is intended to serve.

Mr. Chairman, I now ask unanimous consent that we might return to consider that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to return to page 3, line 22, for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I

certainly will be forced to object to opening the bill up to a point prior to the point which has already been read. However, if we can have a clear understanding that this is to be only at this particular point in the bill, I would not consider it necessary to object for that purpose. But, I certainly would want the committee to be protected that the entire bill is not open.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that it is not within the province of the Chair to rule what the committee should do. If the gentleman from Wisconsin wants to object, the Chair will recognize the objection. If not the Chair will put the question.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Wait a minute, Mr. Chairman. If he does not want to object, Mr. Chairman, I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has that privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I object to going back to anything prior to line 7 on page 5.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] was sitting on the front seat. He had an amendment to offer. As you know, there was much confusion here at the time, because the gentleman from Tennessee had just completed his remarks. The bill was read so fast that the gentleman from Kentucky did not hear as the Clerk went over this one provision. I really think that under the circumstances it would be the generous thing to do and probably the proper thing to do not to object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to make this inquiry, if he may, of the gentleman from Kentucky. It was the gentleman's unanimous-consent request to refer only to his amendment in going back to page 3?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, Mr. Chairman. That is the only thing I am interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I am glad the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] said he would not object to opening up this provision on line 22; that he would only want to object to opening up the whole bill that has already been read. I was on the floor, and like the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] said, they went over this so quickly that some of us who had amendments did not have an opportunity really to get recognition by the Chair. I hope that we will open this up for this part and nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: On page 3, line 22, strike out "\$278,777,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$279,077,000."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the committee for giving me the opportunity to present this amendment. I can only repeat what I said previously. If this \$300,000, which was recommended in the budget and which was asked for by the Army engineers, is included in the bill when it passes, it will expedite the construction of the flood wall at Maysville by 6 months.

Mr. Chairman, the cities on the Ohio River are in constant peril of floods.

In the last 90 years there have been 45 major floods in the Ohio Valley. So you can understand the peril the people are in in this particular city which could be protected if the flood wall were expeditiously completed. It would be folly, it seems to me, not to construct this flood wall expeditiously, because the money will be spent and the peril is always there. The chances are about 1 in 3 that you will have a flood there during the 6 months' delay caused by refusal to make an adequate appropriation, which may cause as much damage as the \$300,000 I have asked for the continuation of the project.

I have no doubt that the committee did not consult the Army engineers as to the effect of the reduction of this appropriation before they reported the bill. I have talked to them and they have told me that there was absolutely no doubt that the decrease recommended in the appropriation in the bill would delay the construction of the flood wall 6 months, from December 1955 to June 1956. The period of the year in which almost all floods occur in the Ohio Valley is in January, February, and March.

Certainly a flood wall that is uncompleted is comparable to a house with no roof on it. It furnishes no protection at all. You must have a completed project in order to protect the city. The people in the city have lived in constant peril of the floods. They have sustained great losses. Why not increase this appropriation to relieve them of the fear they have and to assure them of protection 6 months before they otherwise would obtain it?

I ask that the amendment be adopted. I should like to thank the committee for the consideration they have shown me. I know that they would be actuated by the same motives as I if they had all the facts.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The committee acted advisedly in the reduction of the amount made available for this project. We had before us a request for \$1 million for this project. The gentleman from Kentucky seeks to restore the full amount for that project. However, if the gentleman will turn to page 334 of our committee hearings he will note that the estimated unobligated balance on this project as of June 30, at

the end of this fiscal year, will be \$605,000. When that is added to the \$700,000 which is carried in this bill, you have a total of slightly more than \$1,300,000 which is considerably more than the original request before the subcommittee. In view of the fact that our committee was fully cognizant of this situation when we acted—and I believe the committee acted in good judgment in dealing with this matter—I hope the committee will be sustained.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. RILEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. We are very much in sympathy with the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. The committee went into this matter thoroughly and found, as the chairman has stated, that we have \$605,000 of unused funds which, with the \$700,000 which is approved, would come to \$1,305,000 which we understand will practically complete the wall but will not complete the pumping station. So it would take another year's appropriation, anyway, to complete this entire project. According to the testimony, this will be a feasible and a practical construction method for the project and will not result in any lost time in building the wall to protect the fine city of Maysville in Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. I was cognizant of the fact that there was a \$605,000 unexpended balance. I would not have offered this amendment if I had not called the Army engineers and been told by them that the failure to make the full appropriation would delay construction of the project by 6 months.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not sure that that is the fact with respect to the protective works. As the gentleman from South Carolina pointed out, there is a pumping plant situation there that does exist, but this adequately takes care of the protective works situation and I think represents a reasonable way of handling construction on this project.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during general debate yesterday on the bill before the committee this morning, in my remarks I expressed the desire that the Public Works Committee report out a bill authorizing the Old River control structure in Louisiana, and also the St. Lawrence seaway.

Later during the discussion the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] placed his endorsement on this project. I asked my colleague to yield, which he gladly did, and in response to my statement he said:

I thank my colleague from Louisiana. He will find that I do not limit my support to projects located within my home district in the State of Louisiana. This is an excellent project, and it should receive the

careful and serious attention of the Congress.

I asked for this time, Mr. Chairman, so that I could explain to the Committee that the gentleman did not wish to leave this Committee under the impression that I limit my activity strictly to my district in the State of Louisiana. I do not believe my distinguished colleague was present when I addressed the Committee, because just prior to that I had endorsed the St. Lawrence seaway and the closure of Old River. I wanted to correct the RECORD.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I will say to my distinguished colleague from Louisiana, who represents the congressional district adjoining mine, and with whom I have been on the most friendly terms, that, of course, I had in no way any intention of reflecting upon his program of helping with any flood-control projects whether they are located in his own district or not. I think my colleague is a little sensitive with reference to the matter, and I tried to get the floor before he did to clear up any doubt that might be in his mind with reference to that one statement. No one familiar with his record would fail to give him full credit for his most active service as president of the Mississippi Flood-Control Association.

The House will find that I do not limit my support to projects located within my home district in the State of Louisiana. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, with reference to this particular project that my family homestead is located within the shadow of where that project will be built in Louisiana when it is approved and authorized and the funds are appropriated. I think it is a project that means a great deal to the whole State and to the whole South; consequently, I am very much for it.

If the gentleman had any misgivings in reference to my remark that I did not limit my approval of projects to those located within the district which it is my honor to represent in Congress, I am cheerfully glad to clear up any doubt or mental misgivings he may have in reference to that particular remark.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the gentleman from Louisiana that it was not my purpose to debate this on the floor. Rather, I desired the RECORD to show there was no misunderstanding about the fact that the gentleman did not wish to imply that I limited my activities to the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana. I am very happy the gentleman understands I am active in my support of worthy projects in my district as well as in my State and the entire Nation.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think the completely reasonable and fair attitude of the gentleman from Louisiana, who is now addressing the Committee, toward projects that are important in all sections of the United States is so well

known by members of the subcommittee which handles the appropriations for these projects that it is just not necessary for that comment to be made here by any member of the subcommittee. But in order that the record may be somewhat complete, I certainly do want to say that not only in his service as a Member of the Congress, but in his capacity as president of the Lower Mississippi Valley Flood-Control Association the gentleman from Louisiana has shown an attitude that is completely devoid of any provincialism and, in addition, has exhibited great knowledge of the problems with which we are confronted in this work.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, and I also want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, for clearing up what may have been a misunderstanding. I merely wanted to have the record correct so that those who might read the RECORD would not be under the wrong impression.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: On page 3, line 22, strike out the sum "\$278,777,000" and insert "\$283,777,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair must state to the gentleman from Illinois that he must obtain the unanimous consent of the committee to introduce his amendment at this time, since the Clerk has already read to page 6.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that and I do now ask unanimous consent under the same conditions that it was granted to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object in this particular case because I know that the gentleman from Illinois was on the floor ready to offer his amendment at the time this section of the bill was read. But, I shall be inclined to object in any case where Members who were not on the floor might attempt to return to this part of the bill at a later time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe it is only natural for the American people to be bargain hunters. That is just human nature. On this amendment to increase the total amount by \$5 million to \$283,777,000, I am offering one of the biggest bargains that has ever been submitted to the House of Representatives. The United States Government is in a position to gain a property which is worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

I hope this amendment will be adopted in order that construction may start on what is known as the Calumet-Sag Channel. The Calumet-Sag Channel is that little strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, that flows into the Mississippi River. It would mean a great deal to every section of the United States, and it is vital to the defense of our country.

This channel was started fifty-odd years ago because of a sewerage problem which existed in Chicago. Because the Sanitary District of Chicago has spent millions of dollars in sewerage treatment plants, we are no longer confronted with that problem. But, this channel is there. Although it is only a 60-foot channel and was not meant for commerce, the tonnage of freight moving up and down this little channel has increased by millions of tons every year.

This project has been authorized since 1946. This civil functions appropriation bill carries with it this year—I believe I am correct, and the chairman of the subcommittee can correct me if I am not—a total amount of \$40,000 for planning and surveys, which should be enough to complete all the planning work that has been done over the past 10 years. Now, it is all ready for construction.

If the Federal Government had to build this channel today—that is, replace the present channel—it would probably cost in excess of \$200 million. With this channel widened from 60 feet to 225 feet, it means that oceangoing vessels can make the run all the way from Europe, through the St. Lawrence River, into the Great Lakes, out through the Calumet-Sag Channel, into the Mississippi River, and then out into the Gulf of Mexico.

During World War II, our Government wanted to build larger ships on the Great Lakes—many of them in the State of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], as well as in the State of Michigan—but they could not do it because they could not get the ships from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. Some ships had to be divided in parts and shipped through the Chicago River, then down the Mississippi River. The widening of this channel to 225 feet will be a boon to the entire United States.

This \$5 million is to start construction. It is estimated it will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$125 million to complete the project.

I do not know how correct are the people who are talking about a recession and an unemployment problem. We are given figures from all sides that are very far apart, but I do know one thing. If we should get into a recession, it would be a godsend to have something like this project under construction to take up that slack, rather than to have people raking leaves, as we did in the old WPA days.

Mr. Chairman, this is a defense measure. For the sake of economy and to take advantage of a bargain, because the Chicago Sanitary District is willing to turn over the entire Calumet-Sag Channel without cost to the Federal Government, I hope my amendment is agreed to.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed that the committee is not providing funds for the Calumet-Sag development. It has been many years since the Congress authorized the project. The truth is that the bottleneck now prevailing is the most serious and the least excusable in our entire system of inland waterways. The

failure of the Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the widening of Sag Channel and the completion of the Lake Calumet development is holding up the march of progress in the entire Middle West and in the Mississippi Valley region.

Presiding as president over the deliberations of the Mississippi Valley Association, Henry F. De Bardeleben said:

Cal-Sag ceased to be a local problem and became a national one. That channel ceased to be one that merely hampered Chicago's industrial expansion. Instead, it appeared in its true guise as a bottleneck that curbed and curtailed the operation and growth of our whole inland waterway system.

Thus the Cal-Sag project was shown as vitally important to every industrial center from Superior and Duluth to the Gulf of Mexico. It was seen as a problem that affected New Orleans almost as much as it affected the city in which the channel lies.

Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleague from Chicago [Mr. BUSBEY] in urging favorable action. The sure way to get out of the recession blues is to start digging Cal-Sag. The project will immediately open up a billion dollars in new business.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY].

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, we realize of course that this is a very worthy project. There is no question that it could be used to great advantage, as the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has outlined to the Committee. But in the first place I wish to call to his attention and the attention of the Committee the fact that the engineers themselves requested only \$40,000 for this project. It will take \$40,000 to complete the planning for the widening of this channel. It has been the experience of this committee that starting construction before adequate and realistic planning, involves considerable loss to the Government. When you start construction work before you have adequate plans and are unable to get bids on the proper competitive basis, then you are wasting the Government's money. The cost is always higher than it is when you have realistic and proper planning. So for that reason I hope this amendment will be defeated and that the engineers will be allowed to go ahead with their planning so that consideration can be given next year to this very important project.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I wish to completely confirm my own belief in the point of view which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY] has expressed. I should like to call the attention of the sponsor of the amendment to the top of page 10 of the committee report, in which we express considerable concern with the attitude of some of the people in that area toward maintenance of the Illinois Waterway.

I believe that because of his interest in this project the gentleman from Illinois can perform a very useful service by calling to the attention of those people down there the language of the committee report, because it does represent a real problem. We asked the Chief of Engineers to file with the committee a report of actions taken to alleviate these illegal deposits, by December 15 of this calendar year. In the final analysis, the solution of this need for the Calumet-Sag Channel will come back to the point of the cooperation that we are going to get from the people in the local community there in dealing with this problem of illegal deposits. If we can get the kind of cooperation we need in solving this problem, if we can get the rather knotty bridge relocation problem straightened out there, then I think in good conscience that the gentleman from Illinois will be able to come back perhaps a year from now and ask this Congress to initiate construction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired; all time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to introduce an amendment in regard to the request which I had for a million dollars for the Redwood City Harbor; but if you will turn to page 7 of the committee report, you will find there a statement by the committee as to why that fund was deleted; and I want to address my remarks to their reasoning.

In the first place, this item was in the Truman budget of last year. It was deleted in the Eisenhower budget of last year. The committee assured me that they were not inserting any items that were not in the budget so far as their appropriation was concerned, and we accepted that.

This year it was in the budget. During the interim a study was made by the Bureau of the Budget with the Engineers, and they were convinced that this item was justified and that it should be in the budget; but the committee has deleted the item, and to justify their action they make certain statements.

None of these statements were made when I appeared with the manager of the port and with the executive assistant of my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER]. Not one question was raised on the points on which the committee has turned down the appropriations, so we had no opportunity to answer their question, anyway, nor was there any indication that there was in the mind of any member of the committee a question as to the right of this. They say that this should have complete agreement of all of the people in the city. I do not know of a project that could have 100 percent agreement; that is not consistent with our democratic process, where we operate on a majority. There has been one bond issue, but that pertained to a 1950 authorization, and that bond issue carried

an affirmative vote of 62 percent. It did lack 66%, which is required to pass a bond issue. But I ask the gentleman, How many of you here in this House who had more than a 62-percent vote of the votes cast in the election? And yet you feel that you represent the will of the people in your district. I think this project does represent the will of the people with a complete 62-percent vote.

They say they want the city to comply with the requirements of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1950. Not one dollar of the \$1 million requested in this appropriation has anything to do with the 1950 authorization. This fund is the amount remaining of an authorization that was made by the 79th Congress in 1941 and has to do with the channel out in San Francisco Bay. We are perfectly willing and we will comply with every requirement made in the 1950 authorization as, if, and when we come before this body and ask one dollar for that authorization.

It is my intention, because this amount is recommended by both of our Senators, to request that the item be inserted by the other body. I am not going to take the time of this House to further discuss it. However, I shall later ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD telegrams and a statement by the port manager in regard to this matter. I hope when the matter comes back, if it is passed by the Senate, and I feel sure it will be, that the conference committee will accept it.

SAN CARLOS, CALIF., March 16, 1954.

Congressman YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Request appropriation Redwood City Harbor be reconsidered.

RUSSELL ESTEP,
Secretary, Belmont Chamber of Commerce.

SAN MATEO, CALIF., March 16, 1954.

Congressman ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you to renew effort to obtain \$1 million Federal appropriation for port of Redwood City development. We believe it is necessary in order to hold present industries and to encourage new industries to locate in San Mateo County.

JOHN O. MORAN,
President, San Mateo Chamber of Commerce.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., March 15, 1954.

Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Strongly urge reconsideration in committee or on floor of appropriation for Redwood City Harbor. We have just met with industrialists, port, and city officials and feel our future industrial development will materially suffer. Many of our potential industries are contemplating port facilities. Your cooperation is deeply appreciated.

REDWOOD CITY CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE,

E. W. BUTLER,
Executive Vice President, Manager.

REDWOOD CITY, March 15, 1954.

Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

This association is highly interested in the development of the Port of Redwood City

from a county industrial angle. Request and strongly urge that you continue your efforts to the fullest extent to have Congress act favorably on the budgeted item of \$1 million for improvements to the Redwood City Harbor. Regards.

SAN MATEO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION,
JAMES E. FITZGERALD, *President*.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., March 16, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Special meeting of port commission held today. Mayor and other representatives of city council, representatives of large industrial concerns, Army engineers, chambers of commerce, banking property owners, newspapers, and other important interests present all fully endorsed my letter to you dated March 13 and request that you continue your efforts to the fullest extent to obtain favorable action by Congress. It was felt that it would be highly desirable to have favorable action by House as well as the Senate, but leave to you and Senator KNOWLAND decision as to best procedure to be followed. Please give copy of this to Senator KNOWLAND's office.

Regards,

M. D. McCARL.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., March 16, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The City Council of Redwood City unanimously this evening reaffirmed their resolution previously forwarded to you requesting the appropriation of \$1 million for the purpose of carrying out the work in dredging and widening San Bruno Shoals and Redwood Harbor. The council regrets the committee action in deleting this item from the budget and respectfully urges you to do all in your power to see that this item is restored to the budget. This project is vital to all industries in the area. The council assures you that the local cooperation required in this project has been proved.

CITY COUNCIL OF REDWOOD CITY,
FLOYD D. GRANGER, *Mayor*.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 15, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are extremely disappointed in the action of House Ways and Means Committee in rejecting the harbor-improvement project at Redwood City, Calif., which action will greatly retard industrial development in the adjacent area. We will do everything within reason to assist local interests in meeting their obligation to the Federal Government in connection with this project, which is vitally important to the area.

LESLIE SALT Co.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., March 16, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Consider adverse action of House committee on million-dollar improvement to Redwood City Harbor and Channel at San Bruno Shoals serious blow to present industries and future industrial expansion in south bay area. At meeting held today, interested parties certain that local participation required for future shore facility expansion forthcoming at required time. Urge your efforts in presentation on floor of House for approval of project, based on projects being vital to present and potential industrial development south bay area.

J. E. MORRISSE,
First National Bank of San Mateo
County, Redwood City.

SAN MATEO, CALIF., March 15, 1954.
J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
Members of Congress,
Old House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Urge that you vigorously support the program to budget Redwood City Harbor improvement fund when it comes before Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations tomorrow. Understand subcommittee advised local controversy over this item. In my opinion 62 percent vote in favor of bond issue clearly indicates widespread public support of project. Only handful of local people with selfish interests have opposed project. Will appreciate your wholehearted support.

DAVID D. BOHANNON.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., March 15, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are greatly disappointed on hearing that the House Committee on Appropriations has recommended that the item, \$1 million, covering the deepening of the channel to Redwood City part, be deleted from the bill. This project, approved by Congress in the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, will help greatly in the industrial development of the south bay area. We hope you will put forth every effort to get this item included in the approval of the bill when it comes to a vote in the House.

NATIONAL MOTOR BEARING Co., INC.,
A. E. WEROLIN,
Vice President, General Manager.

PORT OF REDWOOD CITY,
Redwood City, Calif., March 13, 1954.
Congressman J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ARTHUR: Thanks for your telephone advice and telegram of March 11, and telephone call of March 13. Not knowing just what testimony was presented by the opposition and who presented same, it is somewhat difficult to know just how to answer it. From what was reported in the newspapers and based upon testimony presented last year, we have good reason to feel that testimony presented went far afield from the issues in the case; part of the testimony was erroneous and the whole idea of the opposition was to mislead and confuse the committee.

The facts as I see them are as follows:

1. The requested appropriation of \$1 million was for the purpose of carrying out the work involved in the project approved by Congress in the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945. This is borne out by a detailed project schedule and sketch showing work to be performed prepared by and on file in the office of the district engineer. I checked this with Colonel Walker, the district engineer, before I prepared the written statement which I submitted to the House and Senate committees. The local cooperation required in this project, as set forth in House Document No. 94, 79th Congress, 1st session, is that the municipal authorities provide spoil-disposal areas. This, as stated on the last page of my statement, the municipal authorities are prepared to do. This does not involve in any way local bond issues.

The opposition, however, has seen fit to inject the matter of local bond issues into the picture with the idea of trying to convince the members of the committee that the people of Redwood City are not favorable to the port and that the local authorities would, accordingly not be in a position to carry out their obligation to the Federal Government. The River and Harbor Act of 1950 providing for an extension of the 30-foot channel covered by the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, 1,300 feet upstream and the dredging of a new turning basin, which work is not

contemplated to be performed out of funds to be made available by approval of the appropriation in question, does involve an obligation on the part of local authorities. The obligation is clearly set forth in House Document No. 104, 81st Congress, 1st session. The extent of the financial obligation, when required, is indicated by the following quotation from the House document, page 30:

"Local interests have expressed a willingness to cooperate with the United States to accomplish the desired improvement and to meet the requirements discussed and outlined under the heading 'Proposed local cooperation.' It is estimated that these requirements could be met at an estimated first cost of \$246,000 of which \$220,000 is self-liquidating and has not been included in project costs. It is the opinion of the district engineer that local interests could and would meet these requirements."

It apparently was the opinion of all parties including the district engineer; the division engineer, South Pacific division; the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors; the Chief of Army Engineers; the State of California; the Department of the Interior; the Secretary of the Army, and of Congress itself when they approved the improvement project for Redwood City Harbor which was enacted into law through the River and Harbor Act of 1950 that the Redwood City authorities would be fully able to meet the requirements of local cooperation. It is most difficult to understand why a committee of either House of Congress should, merely by listening to a few opponents of the port—interests who are in severe competition with the port—now question the ability of local interests to meet their obligation to the Federal Government as such time as same becomes necessary. There is absolutely no reason for such questioning.

As a matter of fact, the surplus cash which the port now has on hand—accumulated profits—together with its annual earnings, is adequate insurance that the local cooperation requirements will be fully met. The committee should not be confused by testimony of the port's competitors. The people of Redwood City now fully appreciate the value of the port to the community, the county, and the entire South Bay area. Should the cash on hand under the complete jurisdiction of the board of port commissioners not be entirely adequate to meet the entire local requirement, there is no question but what a bond issue to make up any small deficit would be overwhelmingly approved—possibly close to 100 percent. In addition to the accumulation of the cash surplus referred to above, the net earnings of the port have been sufficient to enable it, since 1943, to make its own annual payments for bond retirement and interest. This was not a legal requirement when the bond issue for port purposes was approved by the people in 1936. Had the board of port commissioners so desired, they could have accumulated a very large cash surplus instead of paying off its bonds and thus relieve the taxpayers of this obligation. For an investment of approximately \$100,000, the people of Redwood City now have a going, profit-making port with net assets of well in excess of \$1 million. The port is regularly, out of its earnings, making capital expenditures for improvements to its facilities.

The recent resolution adopted by the Redwood City City Council, copies of which were forwarded to you, Senator KNOWLAND, and others is ample evidence of the backing which the Port has by the city council. One of the requirements (House Document No. 104) in connection with the 1950 approved project, is that the port arrange with responsible local interests to relocate, without cost to the United States, the municipal yacht harbor and provide new facilities at least equal to those now available. This requirement is now being taken care of by the city

council. Requirements (a) and (b) pertaining to spoil-disposal areas, etc., pose no problems whatsoever. Requirement (d) pertaining to shore facilities, existing and new, is covered above. The only reason for going into these matters pertaining to the 1950 approved project at this time is that the House committee apparently requires it. The Chief of Army Engineers Office would undoubtedly confirm the fact that the work contemplated to be performed out of the \$1 million requested appropriation under consideration is that included in the Rivers and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

A telephone call a few days ago from the office of the district engineer, where word of the House committee's recommendation was received, was to the effect that the local engineers couldn't understand the basis of the decision of the House committee because no local funds are involved in the requested appropriation under consideration. The party speaking for the district engineer stated that it was the district engineer's intention, prior to requesting an appropriation next year for the 1950 approved project, to contact this office in order to obtain assurances in the way of appropriate resolutions, etc., that the local interests would take the necessary steps to meet their requirements in order to have the Federal Government proceed with the extension project, including the new turning basin.

Regarding the local bond issues, the opposition apparently stated that on three separate occasions the people of Redwood City have refused to approve a bond issue for port improvement. According to information obtained from the city clerk, this statement is in error. The information given at the time of preparation of my letter to you dated March 5 was that only one bond issue was voted upon subsequent to the creation of the port department in 1936—that of 1953.

However, upon further investigation it develops that in March 1941 the people voted on an issue of \$150,000. The yes vote on this issue was 1,041 and the no vote 979. As a 66½-percent yes vote was required, the issue failed to carry. The next bond issue voted upon was in 1953, when the people were asked to approve an issue of \$1 million to cover a sizable expansion program involving new transit sheds, warehouse facilities, wharf extension, high water storage tank, new administration building including steamship offices, etc. This issue received a 62-percent yes vote against 38-percent no vote, a very good majority but not quite sufficient to meet the 66½-percent requirement for passage. It lost by only a little over 200 votes. Outside interests were responsible for failure of the issue to carry. The day before the election, cards urging a no vote and containing grossly erroneous information were placed on every voter's doorstep by the opposition. This unfair and unethical action was sponsored by the same outside interests which have opposed the port in every effort it has made to progress. It is believed that the steadily increasing interest of the people in their port will fully insure the passage of a future issue which may be put to them, even though the issue be for a much greater amount than that (very small amount, if any), required to meet the obligation with the Federal Government. Again I repeat there is no basis for any contention or feeling that the local authorities will not be able to meet their obligation to the Federal Government.

In April 1950 a complicated lease arrangement involving some war surplus buildings which were located in San Francisco and which had to be removed on short notice, was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. The board could legally have taken action on this without submitting same to the people had they so desired. The board, however, didn't want to proceed with the proposed arrangement involving private

capital and participation of private interests in port earnings unless the people were in favor of it. This was in no sense a bond issue. As a matter of fact, it required only a majority yes vote for approval. The no votes registered slightly exceeded the yes votes. Apparently the opposition, outside interests (principally private) who do not want to see the port's facilities—wharves, transit sheds, etc.—which were built out of public funds utilized for the purpose for which they were intended—that of water transportation—used this as another instance of disapproval of the port by the people of Redwood City or of their not wanting to saddle themselves with more port expense. This poses the question: Since when have large annual profits become expense items? Our opponents have proven that they will stop at nothing to gain an end.

2. Steamship service:

The Pacific American Steamship Association comprises only 12 American-flag steamship companies. Several of these have never been asked to call at the port's facilities and we hardly expect them ever to call, by reason of the trade routes they serve and the fact they are primarily in the passenger service. Traffic managers of other lines have assured shippers and the writer that they will call when channel conditions are improved, and there is no question but what they will call as they will be forced to by shippers controlling the routing of large quantities of cargo. It is an old axiom that vessels will call wherever large quantities of cargo are available. This was true of Portland, Oreg.; Oakland, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; Long Beach, Calif.; Houston, and thousands of other ports throughout the world. It might be well to quote into the record at this time a section of the Merchant Marine Shipping Act, 1936, which is pertinent to the issues of our case. The section reads as follows:

"Sec. 205. Without limiting the power and authority otherwise vested in the Commission, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of an agreement, conference, association, understanding, or otherwise, to prevent or attempt to prevent any other such carrier from serving any port designed for the accommodation of ocean-going vessels located on any improvement project authorized by the Congress or through it by any other agency of the Federal Government, lying within the continental limits of the United States, at the same rates which it charges at the nearest port already regularly served by it."

The attorney for the European conference has informed the members of the conference that the matter of calling at the port of Redwood is not a conference matter. He said it is up to each individual line to make its own decision. Some of the members of the conference have informed shippers and the writer that they will serve the port when channel conditions are improved so that vessels can enter and depart from the harbor with safety at any hour of the day or night. This they cannot do at the present time. No certificate is required from any regulatory body before commencement of operation. Thus the selfish competitors, principally private (one of the competing terminals in the East Bay owned by the California Packing Corp., which large company is competitive with the many cannery and dried-fruit packers in the port's tributary territory who want to route their shipments via the port of Redwood City, and will do so as soon as channels conditions are improved), will be unable to prevent the port from obtaining steamship service for the movement of general cargo. The movement of general cargo would thus bring into use certain of the port's costly facilities which were built out of public funds for such purpose.

The Pacific American Steamship Association represents only a very small percentage

of the steamship lines serving in the bay area. There are now about 111 lines whose vessels call at bay ports regularly, most of the vessels being under foreign registry and having no connection whatsoever with the Pacific American Steamship Association.

3. Cargo availability:

It is quite generally known throughout the Nation that a very large percentage of the fruit canning and processing industry is located in the world-famous Santa Clara Valley, which is part of the port's tributary territory. Other products of the soil, manufactured goods, etc., are produced in large volume in the area tributary to the port and are available for shipment from the port. Numerous industries are located in the port's tributary territory and add greatly to the cargo potential. The Ford Motor Co. is now constructing a \$40 million to \$50 million plant only about 10 miles distant from the port. In the eastbound intercoastal service alone, testimony and exhibits on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission are indisputable evidence that, with the exception of lumber and petroleum products, more cargo (the most attractive type of cargo, too) can be offered from the port of Redwood City than from any other port on the Pacific coast. With all this cargo available for movement to and from the port, can anyone imagine that steamship companies will not serve the port as soon as safe and adequate channel conditions become available? Wharf, transit sheds, and large improved open areas are now available and in readiness for immediate use as soon as the Federal Government fulfills its obligation through performance of the work involved in the Redwood City Harbor improvement project enacted into law through the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945.

4. New tonnage to be created through extension of steamship service to the port of Redwood City:

Parties testifying for certain steamship interests and for certain terminal interests (principally private, as the Howard Terminal, Oakland, and the Encinal Terminals, Alameda, now handle most of the tonnage which is shipped by water out of the port's tributary territory—territory where the land transportation costs are lower to the port of Redwood City than to the other ports), have no doubt stated that no new tonnage would be created through vessels calling at the port of Redwood City; that only a diversion of cargo from other ports would take place. Shippers who have the control of the routing of large quantities of cargo via rail, truck, and water state that new tonnage will be created. There should be no question in anybody's mind but that the controlling factor in the routing of cargo is the cost of transportation. In the development and use of any new port, there is no question but what a certain diversion of cargo takes place; in other words, an economic readjustment in the transportation of goods. The savings in transportation costs are considered of national benefit and, as I understand it, this is the principal basis on which Congress determines whether or not the creation and development of new ports are justified. Congress has already determined that from a benefit-cost ratio standpoint, the port of Redwood City and the approved improvement projects for Redwood City Harbor were well justified. Millions of dollars in the area have been invested on the strength of the actions of Congress in approving the projects. Again we repeat that there is an obligation on the part of Congress to do what it led the good people of this area to believe it would do when it approved the projects.

5. Reference to controversy in the State of California as to the economic feasibility of the work under consideration:

The State of California has approved the improvement projects for Redwood City Harbor. Whenever there is competition,

there is bound to be some controversy amongst competitors. However, competition is what has made America great.

Something might have been said by the competitors about the Northern California Ports and Terminals Bureau. The port of Redwood City received a written invitation, as a general cargo port, to join with other general cargo ports in the formation of such a bureau. Acting upon the invitation, the board of port commissioners adopted a resolution signifying its intention to join such a bureau, but withholding temporarily any financial contributions pending favorable action by Congress on the item for Redwood City Harbor now in the Federal budget. Until the channel is improved, the port of Redwood City would have no chance of participating in the benefits accruing from the formation and activities of the bureau.

6. Impossibility of efficient port operation under existing conditions (supplementing what was incorporated in the written statement):

Under existing conditions, efficiency in port operation is impossible of accomplishment. For example (and this supplements what has been said about new tonnage and increased activity on the waterway), on April 5 the steamship *Marine Fiddler*, a C-4 type vessel—522 feet in length, 14,863 dead-weight tons—is scheduled to call at the port to discharge about 500 tons of cargo for the naval air stations at Moffett Field, a few miles south of Redwood City. This vessel is to be followed by other vessels with cargo for the Navy. It is much cheaper and more practical for the Navy to handle the cargo for Moffett Field at the port of Redwood City than at other ports.

The *Marine Fiddler* is expected to require a berth for 2 or 3 days because of the special nature of her cargo (heavy lift and very valuable). If the vessel is docked at berth No. 1, where transit shed space is available for cargo requiring covered storage, it will practically make inoperative berths No. 2 and 3 which are used regularly for the loading of cement in bulk and discharging of gypsum rock in bulk (shipload lots), by reason of the inadequacy of the channel and turning basin. Should a vessel arrive for salt at the same time the other vessels arrive and providing they arrive in 4, 3, 2, 1 order (berth numbers), so that they can be placed in their respective berths, there will be 4 large oceangoing vessels and possibly several barges in port at one time. Efficient port operation under existing channel and turning basin conditions just isn't possible, to say nothing of the hazard which exists when a large number of watercraft, including barges loaded with large quantities of bulk gasoline, use the waterway at one time.

It is difficult to understand how any member of the committee could be misled by the erroneous and misleading statements of the opposition when our own testimony was so complete and apparently convincing, judging by the statement of Congressman HAND, acting committee chairman, at the conclusion of our testimony.

The Federal Government has incurred a very definite obligation to the people of the south bay area and it is to be hoped that the fulfillment of this obligation will not be further delayed.

Sincerely,

M. D. McCARL, *Manager*.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Cali-

fornia [Mr. YOUNGER], and will join him in requesting the Senate to restore the \$1 million item for the port of Redwood City.

Although the port is not located in my district, I am particularly interested in its improvement because its facilities are used by industry located in my congressional district, and would be used even more extensively once the port is improved.

In this, I have the support of business and industry of my district, including the chambers of commerce of the cities of San Jose, Santa Clara, Mountain View, and Sunnyvale. Another group strongly advocating improvement of the port is the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association which, among others, would benefit from approval of this budget item.

Dried fruit and canned goods shippers of central California would benefit from the port improvement through reduction of their transportation costs, and through more expeditious handling of their shipments. Some 200,000 tons of canned goods and dried fruit are shipped annually to Atlantic ports in the intercoastal trade from my area. At the present time, shippers must transport these shipments from their Santa Clara Valley plants to a dock at San Francisco, Oakland, or Alameda, involving a truck haul of about 50 miles. Considerable congestion is encountered at such docks.

Were these shippers able to use the port of Redwood City—and they will, once the improvements under the \$1 million budget item are made—the congestion now encountered at San Francisco and East Bay docks would be eliminated, and the truck haul would be reduced to half the mileage. Transportation charges to the dock would thus be cut by approximately 75 cents per ton, and the shorter distance to the port, plus freedom from congestion, would result in faster turnabout of the trucks, and would thus enable shippers to adjust their plant operations to effect further economies.

The Permanente Cement Co., which operates one of the largest cement plants in the world, in my district, is also the largest user of the port of Redwood City. If one of the cement ships should be grounded or otherwise damaged through the present hazardous condition of the channel, this would be disastrous to the movement of a vital defense cargo, since there are no other such specialized ships available.

During 1953 about 3 million barrels were shipped through the port by Permanente, and the company expects further increases in future shipments. Because of Permanente's unique and efficient bulk-loading and discharge method, the cement is laid down in Anchorage, Alaska, at a 25-percent saving to the Government below that of the cost of the old practice of shipping packaged cement.

I also urge improvement of the port of Redwood City as a means of creating an alternate harbor for emergency use in war or other disaster periods.

At present channel and harbor at Redwood City are inadequate for deep-

draft vessels in loaded condition. Movement of these vessels can take place at high tide only. The channel is too narrow to permit movement of ships after dark. Thus much time is lost while vessels wait for tide and daylight to sail. Often military-assigned cargoes are involved. Another result of current conditions is the blocking of the channel for movement of other vessels when ships load or unload.

Experts have predicted that within a mere 10 years San Jose will be the hub of a solid metropolitan area along San Francisco Bay to the Golden Gate in the west and Richmond in the east. No other section of California currently experiences the rate of industrial growth now taking place in Santa Clara County. An area of such present and future industrial activity, productivity, and potential should not be arbitrarily tied to shipping outlets in San Francisco and Oakland where dock facilities are relatively inaccessible, and expansion is expensive, if at all feasible.

I sincerely hope the Senate will see fit to restore this item.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

I am very disappointed that some money was not allowed for the repair and strengthening of the San Joaquin River levees. This is an improvement that has been necessary for many years, and I cannot understand why the United States engineers do not recommend some work on these levees after the very devastating floods which we have had during the past 5 years.

The San Joaquin River accepts all the water which flows from the numerous streams coming out of the high Sierras, including the Calaveras River, and all the rivers south of there, which empty into the San Joaquin. Of course, the numerous irrigation projects which have dammed some of the rivers and retained some of the waters have furnished a mild type of flood control. But the fact that there have been 40 floods during the 50 years that have just passed, indicates how treacherous this river can be. In the flood of 1951, it was so violent that it tore out a very sturdy concrete highway bridge on route 50. It also tore out a large and sturdy railroad bridge of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. It inundated a great many fertile lands lying along this river. The damage was \$7,500,000.

There was an unexpended fund of money from various appropriations on flood control, including the Cherry Valley project, or \$583,600 which could be used to start this levee work.

To indicate how fertile the land is which receives this drenching by these floods, because of the inadequacy of the levees, I need merely state that the two counties which comprise my congressional district, Stanislaus County and San Joaquin County, last year raised crops valued at \$288 million. We simply must find some way to control the waters, or the damage will become unbearable. I am hoping that the other body will perhaps include in their version of the flood-control and rivers-and-

harbors bill of this year, an item to start this work immediately.

The reason that this area is so susceptible to flooding is the fact that the area on either side of the river is almost at sea level. At the Stockton port, where the Stockton Channel and the San Joaquin River merge, the area is only 12 feet above the sea level. The California Water Resources Board this year testified that they felt that the \$500,000 mentioned above could be utilized for the purpose of starting this levee work. Why the committee did not accept that suggestion, since they adopted all other suggestions of the California Water Resources Board, is hard to understand. We have repeatedly, over a period of years, brought this to the attention of the House Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. We hope that this request will lay the basis for some appropriations next year by the House committee, and we also hope that, if the Senate places some of these funds in the bill, the House conferees will concur in that amendment to the present bill.

This great area was reclaimed by the construction of numerous levees in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers. It is said to be one of the richest pieces of land in the entire world, and the crops that are raised there are simply fabulous.

Let us hope that the protection which these landowners and farmers require will soon be forthcoming.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. DODD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased and grateful that the House Appropriations Committee has favorably recommended the inclusion of the Folly Brook flood control project in Hartford, Conn., among those projects which are to be awarded funds for advance engineering and design in the bill now before us.

The amount earmarked for Folly Brook is a very modest \$25,000 out of a total recommended by the committee for advance planning of more than \$2 million. The \$25,000 appropriation, however, will enable the Army engineers to begin drawing up the plans and specifications for the actual work, so that when construction funds are later made available for the necessary project, it can be offered for bid and the work initiated almost immediately.

This is a very sound approach.

The project itself will ultimately cost \$292,000, including the \$25,000 to be made available under this appropriation bill for advance planning. When we compare this necessary expenditure to the many millions of dollars spent by the Federal Government on individual flood-control projects throughout the country, it can readily be seen that this is comparatively quite a small project.

Nevertheless it is of the utmost urgency to Hartford and we are most anxious to get it under way. It will, when

completed, protect hundreds of homes in metropolitan Hartford against flood damage resulting from the backing up of the Connecticut River into Folly Brook, a tributary.

In 1936, Hartford experienced a disastrous flood which caused losses in excess of \$20 million. Since then, the city itself has contributed more than \$5 million of its own funds in cooperative undertakings with the Army engineers to curb and eliminate this menace of floods.

We are, Mr. Chairman, extremely flood conscious in Hartford; we are furthermore at all times ready and willing to do our part in conjunction with the Federal Government in making Hartford flood-proof. We are well aware of the filth and disease germs and mud and misery which sweep over a community in the path of a raging flood and we want to make our community safe from these disasters.

As I said, Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that the appropriations committee has included advance planning funds for Folly Brook in this bill and I know the people of Hartford also appreciate that action. I am confident the House will uphold the committee's judgment in this respect.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the excellent presentation made by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Civil Functions, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]. I also want to express to him and his committee, my own gratitude and that of the State of Connecticut for reporting out favorably an appropriation of \$500,000 for the improvement of the Housatonic River, which is the dividing line between my district, the Third Congressional District of Connecticut and that represented by my distinguished colleague, the Honorable ALBERT P. MORANO, representing the Fourth District.

The improvement of the channel in the Housatonic River was first authorized by the 70th Congress, but since that time, no appropriation was ever made to carry it through. The improvement in the channel will permit delivery of coal to the Devon powerplant in larger barges and it is estimated that by this process a saving in the delivered price of coal of 50 cents a ton will be achieved.

In 1952 there were almost 600,000 tons of coal consumed by the Connecticut Power & Light Co. alone, and it is estimated that within 10 years a total of 1 million tons of coal will be used at this plant alone, annually. The savings will therefore amount to approximately one-half million dollars per year. This savings not only accrues to the Connecticut Light & Power Co., the user of this huge quantity of coal, but it is passed on directly to the consumer throughout the State of Connecticut by means of a fuel-adjustment clause included in the rates of the company which supplies electric service to 108 out of 169 towns of the State, and thus directly to over 250,000 consumers throughout the State.

The citizens of Connecticut, I know, are very happy to be able to get a reduction in their electricity costs. Again, I want to express to the committee my own personal gratitude for having at

this time taken favorable action on the request for the appropriation requested to complete this job.

It so also happens that tomorrow the port of New Haven will officially welcome the first oceangoing liner of the Isbrandtsen Line, which has been given authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission to make New Haven a port of call. The first ship arriving there tomorrow will be captained by the famous Capt. Kurt Carlsen of the famous *Flying Enterprise*. We, of Connecticut, rejoice in both maritime achievements.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, on yesterday it was not possible for me to participate in the general debate on the civil functions appropriations bill. Today, however, in this limited time I should like to join with so many of my colleagues who spoke on yesterday in paying tribute to the members of this subcommittee on both sides of the aisle.

Without fear of any question, I can say with assurance and sincerity that we have no abler men in this House than Chairman GLENN DAVIS and his associates, our distinguished colleagues, CEDERBERG and HAND, and the former chairman of this committee, my longtime friend, LOUIS RABAUT, and his associate, JOHN RILEY.

Indeed this bill always presents difficulties, requires lengthy hearings, the appearance of many, many witnesses and the handling of complicated figures. Many times I have been amazed at the splendid memory they display from year to year on the progress of important projects throughout the land without the help of written statements or additional information from Engineers or other witnesses.

For the purpose of the RECORD also I should like to assure them and all the Members of this House that as a member of the Committee on Public Works I voted 3 years ago to report favorably the bill authorizing participation in the development of the St. Lawrence seaway. Some of us have not shouted from the housetops our expression of interest in this very important project, but the RECORD speaks for itself and strong vigorous proponents of this development led by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, GEORGE DONDERO, have long been known in the committee.

Sometimes it is suggested that some of us representing southern districts do not have a sympathetic interest in projects so vital to other sections of the country. I have always felt that any sound development which affects any single area of these United States will definitely be reflected in the economy, the happiness, and prosperity of all the country.

Eleven years ago the chamber of commerce in my city passed a resolution opposing the St. Lawrence seaway. I asked them to review that resolution only a few weeks ago. A meeting was called which was attended by outstanding, representative members who voted to change the position of opposition to positive approval. Just as quickly, the board of directors acted upon this rec-

ommendation and letters were written to 194 local chambers of commerce in the United States asking that the Memphis Chamber of Commerce be dissociated with the opposition and its name taken from the letterhead of its opponents representing cities from north to south and east to west. I say this only in the hopes that the action taken by my own district may be of some influence in widely differing sections of the country so that we shall be able to pass this legislation with ease when soon I hope it reaches the floor for debate and final action.

All of my colleagues from the Southern States on the Committee on Public Works have supported the seaway. Our former colleague, Larcade from Louisiana, was most active as was Jim Trimble, of Arkansas, Jones of Alabama, and Smith of Mississippi. We expect to go before the Rules Committee on Thursday. We believe that this project will benefit the Nation as a whole and every area in it will prosper.

So then as we approach the future we must not lose sight of adequate funds for the lower Mississippi River. Naturally, we were all disappointed that the committee saw fit to so drastically reduce funds for this continued flood work on this long river which provides drainage for all or part of 30 States and which represents 42 percent of the drainage of the United States.

The treatment of this river has always been a nonpartisan consideration. A Republican President asked the Honorable Will Whittington, our distinguished former colleague and chairman of the old Flood Control Committee, and later the Committee on Public Works, to draft legislation to make possible the fullest Federal participation in the handling of this water flowing from the biggest part of the country to the Gulf. This followed a most disastrous flood of 1927 when so many lives were lost, so many millions of dollars suffered in damage and when so much productive land was taken out of use.

Those were hectic days in 1927. I remember them well. My own city of Memphis was called upon to take care of thousands of homeless people from neighboring States. That city situated on a high bluff and disturbed only by backwaters from the high Mississippi which flowed into Wolf River and the Nonconah Creek was able to battle its own troubles and turn a hand to the relief of those who appeared so pitifully weak with homes gone, livestock drowned and farm inundated.

In 1928, the sum of \$1,292,748,500 was authorized to make certain that a recurrence of this disaster would not again appear on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. Through fiscal year 1954 the Congress has appropriated \$848,770,400 against this authorization, leaving a balance of a little more than \$443 million to complete the work started 26 years ago. The overall project is now but 65 percent complete.

When we are spending so many billions of dollars throughout the world to strengthen our allies and to make friends in questionable areas I have come to the very definite and considered opinion that

we should save something to preserve our own resources if our country is to continue strong enough to maintain this good heart and spirit of material helpfulness in foreign lands. Somewhere in Holy Writ it is written, "When ye glean the corners of thy fields, thy shall leave the corners to the poor and needy." With all deference and reverence I gather the lesson from this passage and believe that the committee should have left a little more in the corners for the Lower Mississippi than \$45,200,000.

I say this because in 1951 the lower Mississippi and its tributaries was allowed only \$61,850,400 at a time when we were in active fighting in Korea. In 1952, that sum was reduced to \$61 million even. In 1952 it was reduced to \$60,270,000. Last year representatives from the Mississippi Valley came to Washington, appeared before the committee, and accepted President Eisenhower's budget of \$51,433,000. They did that in a spirit of genuine cooperation with the new administration. They knew that just 3 years ago more than \$10 million additional had been provided. In an endeavor to show the finest spirit of cooperation with the new administration in the reduction of the expenses of Government and looking forward to an early balance of the budget the Corps of Engineers, contractors, and interested citizens and taxpayers all put their shoulders to the wheel and went to work to get the best results from this limited amount of money.

To come back this year to see a further reduction to \$45,200,000 brings greater discouragement than many of you may realize.

Surely we must not gamble upon the hazards of nature and take chances on an all-out flood with all of its resultant damage in a program designed to prevent all of this started 26 years ago.

When you remove the \$15 million allowed for maintenance from this appropriation—and that maintenance charge is a bare minimum—you have but \$30 million left which simply is absolutely inadequate to good economy and progress on a project so essential to the welfare of the whole country.

I plead with you that a good business practice be followed and this appropriation increased only slightly, as we of necessity view money today, to the sum of \$56,885,000 for the fiscal year 1955.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, on yesterday during general debate I raised a question in reference to projects under subsection 205 and asked the subcommittee for detailed information which it was unable to furnish at that time. At this time, I ask unanimous consent that we go back to this paragraph 2 on page 3, not for the purpose of offering any amendment but for the purpose of giving the chairman of the subcommittee an opportunity to place this information in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I

have no objection whatsoever to referring to this portion of the bill for purpose of discussion, but I hope that will not be any indication that we are going back and opening it up for amendment at that point.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the request of the gentleman from West Virginia. His request was specifically for the purpose of making inquiry. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am happy to be able to furnish the gentleman from West Virginia more detailed information than I was able to furnish yesterday. At that time he asked us about the funds that were available for the so-called section 205 projects, the smaller projects where specific authorizations were not required in order to deal with them.

The allocation for the current fiscal year was \$700,000. The amount requested in the budget for 1955, the fiscal year covered by the bill now under consideration, was \$200,000 and the committee deleted that amount. We did that on this basis, that according to the information that we now have, the unobligated balance as of January 31, 1954, was \$1,276,354 and the unexpended balance was \$1,442,624.

The entire program is now being reviewed, and an accurate estimate of the unobligated and unexpended balances at the end of the current fiscal year cannot be made at this time, so I cannot give the specific dollar amount as of the end of the current fiscal year. However, you will note that something over \$350,000 was obligated through the 31st of January, and in the 1953 fiscal year the actual obligations amounted only to \$866,575. So, keeping those figures in mind, it appears that there will be ample funds during the 1955 fiscal year to continue that type of work at a reasonable level and at about the level at which it has operated.

Mr. BAILEY. Might I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin a further question? Did a representative of the committee contact the Army engineers and ask if this fund would be sufficient?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am not sure whether that specific question was asked, but the clerk of our committee did contact them in order to get this more detailed information that I was not able to give the gentleman yesterday.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

(The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other

purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

DOUBLE TAXATION ON DIVIDENDS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Nation, the distinguished and delightfully plausible gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] compared the inequity of double taxation on dividends with a bald-headed man getting a haircut at the same price as one with a full head of hair. That interested me—as also did his comparison of buying different sized shoes for the same price, because I wear size 12 shoes. So I benefit in the latter example and lose by the former and should not complain.

Now the distinguished gentleman went on to say that a corporation could retain earnings which constituted interest-free capital—which, of course, is true—but then I thought he reached a fallacious conclusion when he said that this was inequitable competition with the merchant in the small town who had to borrow money and pay interest on funds with which to operate his business. I have a minimum of admiration for the logic of this latter statement because any little business can and often does incorporate, and even if the little business is not incorporated and 52 percent of its profits not paid in Federal taxes, the little business as a partnership or sole proprietorship can retain any profits after the 20-percent individual-income tax is paid.

This and other learned discourses of the gentleman from Texas, as well as some of his colleagues on that side of the aisle, force me to the conclusion that his and their idea of a corporation is a big bank account owned by rich Wall Street brokers.

Down in Texas I know there are some pretty big corporations—particularly oil companies. Last year the Interstate and

Foreign Commerce Committee looked into big oil companies. It will interest some Members of this body to hear that these big fellows over a period of years have retained a lot of their profits, because they badly needed money to expand to take care of national defense and the Nation's needs for the future in the way of petroleum. It will disappoint some critics of big business to know that on the entire net worth of these big oil concerns, on their capital plus their retained profits, the earnings averaged less than 10 percent a year.

Now I worked in the trust department of a bank once and my job was to transfer various corporation stocks for which the bank was transfer agent. I found some curious facts about who owns corporation stock and who are the people suffering from double taxation. Since then I have read about big corporations, like the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., which operates in my district, who enable and encourage employees to buy the company's stock. Employees represent the largest group of owners of many corporations.

Having been in a small locally owned business where employees were given an opportunity to buy stock, I had the impression that double taxation hit the little fellow as well as the big.

I remember in 1936 when the Democratic administration established this double taxation, there was an emergency. We have been enjoying emergencies now for 20 long years since 1932.

The point was and is, who is being penalized? If it is a J. P. Morgan that is one thing; but if it is the average-income, hard-working, thrifty, long-suffering American working men and women, let us think twice before we call this proposal to partially eliminate double taxation of dividends a rich man's tax benefit.

The Brookings Institute in 1952 made an analysis of stock ownership of publicly owned shareholders. By occupation groups this institute found out what I had observed when I worked in a bank.

There are estimated to be 6,490,000 individual share owners of publicly owned stock.

Now if offhand you are against tax relief for these shareholders bear in mind that 2,130,000 or about one-third of the total of approximately 6.5 million share owners are nonworking housewives and about half of all shareholders are women. These women have a sense of fairness. They do not like discriminatory double taxation—and they all vote.

The average value of the stockholdings of these women was only \$3,558—about the same investment as a high-priced automobile.

Over a million families with incomes of less than \$4,000 per year own shares in publicly owned corporations. Of these more than 200,000 families have gross incomes of less than \$2,000. In the range of \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year income families there are approximately 600,000 families in which shares are owned. In nearly 1 out of every 5 families with incomes in the range of \$5,000 to \$10,000 corporation shares are owned.

Of the families who own stocks about one-fifth are in the bracket of \$10,000 per year and over income, while four-fifths are in families with incomes under \$10,000 a year.

Family units holding publicly owned stocks by geographic location are as follows: Eastern States, 27.2 percent; North Central States, 30.9 percent; Southern States, 24.2 percent; Far Western States, 17.7 percent. Where is Wall Street? Near Main Street, I guess.

A breakdown of individual share owners by occupation dispels the delusion of ownership confined to a small exclusive group of tycoons. For example, a partial tabulation of the estimated number of individual share owners by occupation follows:

	Share owners
Administration executives	300,000
Operating supervisory	620,000
Professional persons	670,000
Sales personnel	200,000
Merchants	250,000
Clerical workers	590,000
Farmers	320,000
Skilled workers	410,000
Semiskilled workers	210,000
Retired-Dependent persons	560,000

These are some of the people who have invested their savings and made the industrial production possible that gave America the highest living standard in the world. Anything this Congress can do to stimulate more shareholders in American business enterprises will create more jobs and payrolls.

For many years it has been deemed politically expedient by some to classify shares in American enterprise as aligned with Wall Street profiteering.

But today let us forget demagoguery and think of the widows, housewives, and workers, and the millions who have been discriminated against through double taxation of dividends. The American people certainly recognize the unfairness of taxing corporation profits twice.

DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE DOUBLE-RATE BONANZA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, despite the President's well stage-managed and earnest performance last night in support of the Reed tax bill which is coming before us tomorrow, I believe it is now amply clear to every tax-conscious American that it is a big business, rich man's tax bill with a sugar coating of some crumbs for widows and invalids and a kick-in-the-teeth for the average taxpayer and consumer.

The President tried hard to sell the bill as a keystone of his dynamic, progressive legislative program—a program at present so dynamic that it is generally slumbering very peacefully in a host of congressional committees. But in borrowing the sales techniques of the advertising agencies now so widely represented among his strategists and ad-

visers, he fell victim to their proclivity for oversimplifying complex issues.

He said the tax bill will encourage business to expand at a much greater rate than it is now expanding and thus create more jobs. But will it? We do not know. No one knows. It will be some time before we find out. With sales declining, jobs disappearing, production dropping, customers keeping what money they have in their pockets, and business failures mounting week by week, it is a question whether many businesses are going to leap frantically into a program of expanding facilities to make more of products they can now turn out at a rate greater than they can sell them.

REPLACEMENT NOW GOING ON AT A HIGH RATE

Nevertheless, replacement of equipment and plant goes on all the time. Modernization is necessary to many businesses to even stay in business. Plants, tools, machines wear out or become obsolescent and must be replaced. This has been going on at a rate of more than thirty-one billions worth a year. And we want that to continue.

But we do not want to step in and hand to the corporations in the process of carrying out this normal expansion and replacement a vast tax bonanza for doing what they would do under any circumstances. If we do that, we are merely shrinking Federal revenues at a time when—as the President himself said—we need huge sums to maintain our defenses and narrow the gap in deficit spending.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU CALL IT, IT'S STILL A BONANZA

The name applied by the tax experts to the provision in the bill dealing with this subject is something of a jaw-breaker: double-rate, declining-balance depreciation. The Treasury and the Republican majority on the Ways and Means Committee have sought to minimize the effect of this provision, claiming it really would not cost the Government any money to speak of because probably—or perhaps—or maybe—it will so encourage business to so expand at such an accelerated pace that the added business activity so generated will bring in more, rather than less, tax revenue.

But, Mr. Speaker, let me warn: Do not underestimate the double-rate bonanza. It can well mean double-rate profits for some industries, and declining balances for the Federal Treasury.

The Republican majority on the committee concedes there will be a substantial loss in revenues at first, but apparently not enough to get it excited. It cannot be excited, you see, over a writeoff of revenues of \$1,050,000,000 in fiscal 1956 and of \$1,550,000,000 in fiscal 1957. But, Mr. Speaker, that is \$2.6 billion or more right there—more than it would cost a year to increase exemptions by \$100 per person—and it is only the beginning of what this double-rate, declining-balance bonanza will mean in tax benefits to corporations and in costs to the Treasury.

NO WONDER THE SECRETARY REFUSED THE FIGURES

I asked the Secretary of the Treasury to carry these computations out for me for additional years. He refused. He

said it would not be useful information. I can understand his refusal, for according to figures prepared by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, this bonanza could mean the irretrievable loss of as much as \$13 billion in revenues over the next 7 years, assuming capital replacements and additions and tax rates continue at present rates. So let us now underestimate the double-rate bonanza.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that capital expansion does not continue at present rates—and that tax rates on corporations come down in a few years. The Government, under those circumstances, would lose heavily, for any expansion in facilities which did take place in the meantime would enjoy high depreciation allowances when taxes were high and would then go to the lower depreciation allowances proposed under this bill when tax rates also were lower. Under the present system, the so-called straight-line system of depreciation, the depreciation allowance is constant; therefore when corporation tax rates are high taxes on profits are high and revenues so badly needed come into the Treasury.

Corporations are not able, then, to evade rightful taxes by jiggling of juggling their depreciation figures. If the intent of this bill is to ease corporate tax obligations—and obviously that seems to be the intent—then the honest way to do it is to reduce corporate rates, rather than open loopholes and side-alley approaches to this objective.

REVENUE LOSSES FOR BUSINESS WOULD PRECLUDE INDIVIDUAL TAX RELIEF

Mr. Speaker, these huge losses in revenues over the next 9 years or so would effectively preclude any relief for the average wage earner, or professional man, or small-business man.

There is no doubt that the Treasury needs money to pay the bills of a worldwide defense against communism. The budget is not balanced, and no one in authority can guess for us when it can be balanced. All things being equal, tax relief should have to wait for more auspicious fiscal weather.

But all things are not equal. Unemployment, lowered business activity, recession—these are cold, hard economic realities today. The reasoning behind Democratic efforts to raise exemptions is to provide more spending money in the hands of the average consumers, and thus stimulate faltering business activity. If prosperity is restored, business will enjoy very satisfactory profits without these special tax handouts.

But if we give these handouts to business now, and prosperity remains elusive under the Republican administration, we will then inevitably have to go much, much deeper in the red to give any tax relief to individuals—so much deeper, in fact, that it might be impractical. So what we are doing in this bill, I am afraid, is to preclude tax relief for individuals by the enormity of the handouts to businesses which do not need them.

We should consider well what we do here, Mr. Speaker, for it can have frightening consequences in the future.

SOME ROUND FIGURES TO SHOW THIS IS NOT A SQUARE DEAL

Let us take, as a simple illustration, the case of a \$10 million plant earning, say, 10 percent a year on investment before taxes and before depreciation. That is very conservative.

Under the present system of depreciation, assuming the plant had a 20-year useful life span—and again I am using round figures—it could put aside \$500,000 of its \$1 million profits each year, tax free, and pay corporate taxes on the other \$500,000. At the present rate of 52 percent, that would mean taxes of \$260,000 a year on its \$1 million profit. And each year it would be the same.

But look what happens under this double-rate, declining-balance proposal. By depreciating one-tenth of the plant the first year, the corporation could get off without paying a cent of taxes on its \$1 million. The second year it would write off \$900,000 in depreciation and pay taxes only on \$100,000, or \$52,000. The third year it could depreciate another \$810,000, and pay taxes only on \$190,000, or \$98,000 in taxes. It would take 9 years before the annual depreciation allowance under the double-rate, declining-balance system equalled that under the straight-line system, and if corporate-tax rates went down during the interval, it would take even longer than that before the Government was collecting \$260,000 a year in taxes from this plant's \$1 million in profits.

MOST CORPORATIONS PAYING DIVIDENDS OF 6 PERCENT OR BETTER

The illustration I use is ultraconservative, for it would mean a return after amortization of only about 2.4 percent, yet we all know that most listed common stocks are paying 6 percent or better and the corporations are earning perhaps twice that percentage on investment each year.

Yet, even using this ultraconservative example, we see the Government losing \$260,000 in taxes the first year, \$208,000 the second, and \$161,200 the third year.

As the billions in lost revenues add up over these coming years as a result of this double-rate, declining balance bonanza, when—if ever—is the Treasury going to be in a position whereby tax relief can come to the rest of the people? If the fiscal situation now is such that we cannot afford an extra \$100 personal exemption, how can we afford it in the next 9 years as business gets this huge handout of tax rebates, for that is what they are?

REVENUE LOSSES TO BUSINESS WOULD PRECLUDE INDIVIDUAL TAX RELIEF

When—if ever—could the Eisenhower administration cut taxes for the average wage earner, the professional man, the small-business man?

I do not know; we do not know. And the President does not seem to know, either. I think the answer is that that sort of thing is just not on the White House agenda these days.

Not all Americans are investors, but we are all consumers. It would restore some confidence in the administration if it thought of the people once in a while as consumers.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8367

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1955, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and for other purposes,
7 namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

3 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
4 law, including maintenance, operation and improvement of
5 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
6 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
8 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
9 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
10 Department of the Army, The Surrender Tree Site in Cuba,
11 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
12 \$5,445,700: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be
13 used to repair more than a single approach road to any
14 national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
15 shall not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's
16 lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$14,-
17 000, but such limitation may be increased by such additional
18 amounts as may be required to provide office space, public
19 comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government prop-
20 erty within the same structure.

21 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

22 The following appropriations shall be expended under
23 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervi-
24 sion of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions

1 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and
2 harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
5 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
6 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
7 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
8 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
9 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
10 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
11 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
12 available until expended, \$2,410,000.

13 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

14 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
15 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
16 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
17 authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such
18 studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Govern-
19 ment to construction); and not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
20 transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of
21 fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available
22 until expended, \$278,777,000: *Provided*, That no part of
23 this appropriation shall be used for projects in the Columbia
24 River Basin which are authorized by a law limiting the

1 amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within
2 the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be
3 appropriated.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

5 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
6 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
7 control, and related works; surveys and charting of northern
8 and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and
9 straightening channels; removal of obstructions to naviga-
10 tion; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance
11 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood;
12 and not to exceed \$900,000 for transfer to the Secretary of
13 the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized
14 by law; to remain available until expended, \$72,660,000.

15 GENERAL EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration and
17 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
18 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
19 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,
20 and the California Debris Commission; administration of
21 laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters;
22 commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations;
23 \$9,288,000.

1 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

2 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
3 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance
4 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood,
5 as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
6 available until expended, \$45,200,000.

7 NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

8 For financing a part of the United States share of the
9 cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be under-
10 taken in accordance with article II of the treaty between
11 the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the
12 United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain avail-
13 able until expended, \$2,000,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 The foregoing appropriations shall be available for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
17 with the work for which the appropriation is made and for
18 printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of
19 survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports
20 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
21 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
22 ing session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the
23 revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for

1 purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replace-
2 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

3 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

4 For maintenance and operation of the United States
5 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
6 ment fund, \$5,134,000, of which \$1,284,000 shall remain
7 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
8 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
9 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
10 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
11 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
12 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
13 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

14 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

15 Operating expenses: For operating expenses necessary
16 for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the
17 Postal Service of the Canal Zone; hire of passenger motor
18 vehicles; expenses incident to conducting hearings on the
19 Isthmus; expenses of attendance at meetings, when author-
20 ized by the Governor of the Canal Zone, of organizations
21 concerned with activities pertaining to the Canal Zone Gov-
22 ernment; expenses of special training of employees of the
23 Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (63 Stat.
24 602) ; contingencies of the Governor; medical aid and sup-

1 port of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
2 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
3 expenses of their deportation when practicable; and pay-
4 ments of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within
5 the Government service who shall furnish blood for trans-
6 fusions; \$13,788,000.

7 Capital outlay: For acquisition of land and land under
8 water and acquisition, construction, and replacement of im-
9 provements, facilities, structures, and equipment, as author-
10 ized by law (63 Stat. 600 and 48 U. S. C. 1302), including
11 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles
12 (for replacement only); and expenses incident to the retire-
13 ment of such assets; \$1,415,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of prior
15 year appropriations to the Canal Zone Government for the
16 purposes set forth in this appropriation shall be merged with
17 this appropriation.

18 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

19 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
20 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
21 authority available to it and in accord with law, and to make
22 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
23 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
24 ment Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in

1 carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
2 fiscal year 1955 for such corporation, except as hereinafter
3 provided:

4 Not to exceed \$3,589,000 of the funds available to
5 the Panama Canal Company shall be available dur-
6 ing the current fiscal year for general and administrative
7 expenses of the Company, which shall be computed on an
8 accrual basis: *Provided*, That as used herein, the term
9 "general and administrative expenses" shall not be construed
10 to include expenses otherwise classified in the preceding
11 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That funds available for oper-
12 ating expenses shall be available for the purchase of not to
13 exceed eight passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only,
14 including one at not to exceed \$2,750).

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by
18 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
19 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
20 against the Government of the United States or who is a
21 member of an organization of Government employees that
22 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
23 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
24 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
25 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,

1 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
2 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
3 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
4 in a strike against the Government of the United States,
5 is not a member of an organization of Government employees
6 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
7 the United States or that such person does not advocate,
8 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
11 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
12 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
13 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
16 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
17 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
18 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
19 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
20 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
21 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
22 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
23 for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary

1 employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any
2 civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while
3 occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, execu-
4 tive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen
5 of the United States of America or of the Republic of
6 Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwithstanding the
7 provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
8 1409) limiting employment in the above-mentioned posi-
9 tions to citizens of the United States from and after the date
10 of approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed
11 in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of
12 Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned posi-
13 tions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so
14 employed, if United States citizens are available in conti-
15 nental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing
16 in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any
17 person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of
18 faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that
19 in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, adminis-
20 trative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the con-
21 trolling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency,
22 experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of

1 Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical,
2 clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on
3 the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall nor-
4 mally be employed not more than forty hours per week,
5 (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based
6 upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United
7 States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall
8 apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical,
9 administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the
10 Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the
11 United States Government or by any corporation or company
12 whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States
13 Government: *Provided further*, That the President may
14 suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance
15 with this section if he should deem such course to be in the
16 public interest.

17 SEC. 104. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized
18 to employ services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
19 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not
20 exceeding \$15,000: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals
21 shall not exceed \$100 per diem.

22 SEC. 105. Section 105, Public Law 153, Eighty-third

1 Congress, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof,
2 before the period, the following: "and the appropriation or
3 fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the com-
4 pensation of the employee concerned is hereby made avail-
5 able for such reimbursement".

6 SEC. 106. This Act may be cited as the Civil Functions
7 Appropriation Act, 1955.

Passed the House of Representatives March 16, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 8367

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

MARCH 17 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

H. R. 4864. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hildegard Noel;
 H. R. 5090. An act for the relief of Mrs. Magdalene Zarnovski Austin;
 H. R. 5436. An act for the relief of David Hanan;
 H. R. 5460. An act for the relief of Chancy C. Newsom;
 H. R. 5933. An act for the relief of Herschel D. Reagan;
 H. R. 5961. An act for the relief of Mari- anne Schuster Dawes;
 H. R. 6563. An act for the relief of Zdzislaw (Jerzy) Jazwinski;
 H. R. 6647. An act for the relief of Yoko Kagawa;
 H. R. 6754. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hooley Shee Eng;
 H. R. 7258. An act for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co.;
 H. R. 7452. An act for the relief of Therese Bohner Soisson;
 H. R. 7753. An act for the relief of the estate of Carlo de Luca;
 H. R. 8315. An act to limit the operation of sections 281 and 283 of Title 18, United States Code, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (5 U. S. C. 99) with respect to counsel in a certain case; and
 H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution granting the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
 H. R. 3854. An act to authorize the sale of certain public land in Alaska to the Turn- again Arm Community Club of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
 H. R. 8367. An act making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE — ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] be added as additional cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 69, providing for the establishment of a joint Committee on Central Intelligence. The concurrent resolution was submitted by me on March 10.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS BEFORE WATER TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the Water Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has arranged for a series of public hearings on bills pending before it, to which all interested parties are invited.

The dates of the hearings and the bills to be considered are as follows:

March 19, 10 a. m.: S. 1148 and S. 1878, dealing with war risk insurance.

March 22, 2:30 p. m.: S. 2814, to authorize changes in the rules for computation of net tonnage in certain vessels.

March 23, 10 a. m.: S. 602, to provide for greater safety at sea by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules for the loading and stowage of grain and other similar bulk cargoes.

March 29, 10 a. m.: S. 2072, providing for annual inspections, and so forth, of certain passenger vessels, and S. 2818, authorizing biennial inspections of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels.

In accordance with custom, it is specified that prospective witnesses send to the committee in advance copies of their testimony.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

Address entitled "The Struggle for a Free Asia," delivered by him at the annual Foreign Policy Institute, at the University of Pennsylvania, on March 16, 1954.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

Jackson Day dinner address delivered by Senator SYMINGTON at Des Moines, Iowa, on March 13, 1954.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Address delivered by him before the convention of the National Hadassah at Miami Beach, March 14, 1954.

Editorial entitled "Meet Your Congressman," referring to Representative HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., published in the Springfield (N. J.) Sun of February 25, 1954.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

Address delivered by him before the Economic Club of New York.

Address delivered by him at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner held in Midland, Tex.

Article entitled "They Are Putting Cancer in Your Food," dealing with chemical additives used in food, published in the January 1954 issue of the National Police Gazette.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Article entitled "Policy for Security and Peace," prepared by Hon. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, for publication in the April issue of Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Editorial entitled "Reciprocal Trade Bill," published in the Dallas Morning News of March 9, 1954.

By Mr. HOEY:

Article entitled "Battle of Ramsour's Mill Was Strange But Potent," written by Clyde Osborne, and published in the Charlotte Observer of March 14, 1954.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Article by John M. Cummings, entitled "Twill Be a Fine Night for St. Patrick's 'Sons,'" published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on March 17, 1954.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "Look Who's Talking," from the Washington Daily News of March 17, 1954, with reference to the President's tax-reduction program.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Resolution adopted by the Montgomery County Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, endorsing and urging the enactment of the code of fair committee procedure for the Congress of the United States recently introduced by Senator MORSE and Senator LEHMAN.

Editorial entitled "The Pied Piper and His Fee," published in the San Francisco Chronicle on March 7, 1954.

Article by Walter Lippmann, entitled "What Now?" published in the New York Herald Tribune of March 8, 1954.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAMS—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OF WISCONSIN ANTITUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a message from Rev. Anthony F. Berens, S. J., president of the Wisconsin Antituberculosis Association.

Reverend Berens has sent a significant message on the issue of adequate Federal grants-in-aid during the coming fiscal year for tuberculosis-control purposes.

I believe the letter will be of interest to Senators and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WISCONSIN ANTITUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION,

Milwaukee, Wis., March 10, 1954.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your attention is respectfully drawn to the proposal that the Public Health Service budget for tuberculosis be reduced in 1954-55 to \$3,500,000 from the \$6 million appropriated in 1953-54.

The Wisconsin State Board of Health this year is receiving approximately \$62,000 as a Federal grant for tuberculosis control. Most of this money is used to finance the operation of mobile X-ray units for the early discovery of tuberculosis.

The board of directors of the Wisconsin Antituberculosis Association agrees that the individual States should finance their own tuberculosis-control programs. We are concerned, however, about the problem which the proposed reduction will create in Wisconsin. The State legislature, along with the legislatures of 32 other States, will not meet again in regular session until 1955. Hence, there will be no opportunity to compensate for the decrease in Federal funds by increasing the State appropriation. Employees working on the mobile-unit program would leave after June 30, 1954, so leading to the termination of much or all of this important preventive service.

Our board therefore urges that the grant-in-aid portion of the Public Health Service tuberculosis budget remain at the 1953-54 figure until the Wisconsin Legislature can take action.

Very truly yours,

A. F. BERENS, President.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, in view of the fact that present domestic production of wool would be less than the military needs alone, if, in the event of war, we should be cut off from all foreign sources of supply, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended an incentive plan which, with some minor amendments, has been unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The committee report frankly admits that if the incentive plan works as well as contemplated, it would still take at least 10 years to bring domestic production of wool back to the previous level of 300 million pounds a year. I am convinced that no price support, plus incentive payments from Federal funds to bring fluctuating domestic prices up to the level of a fair return to the producers, will accomplish

the desired results, unless and until there is worked out a plan to protect sheep raisers from losses sustained from predators. For many years the Federal Government has been spending \$900,000, or more, a year on predator control, primarily in the West for the elimination of coyotes. In the East the problem is sheep-killing dogs.

I am sending to each Member of the Senate a letter in which I discuss this problem, because it stands to reason that more wool cannot be clipped until more sheep are produced, and certainly in the East it is impossible to produce more sheep without protection from predators. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from our State department of agriculture discussing the problem confronting us in Virginia, and an amendment, which I intend to offer if Senators from other States interested in this program will join me in sponsoring it.

There being no objection, the letter and amendment were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION,
Richmond, March 15, 1954.
HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ROBERTSON: Thank you for your letter of March 13 asking about the stray dog situation with reference to our Virginia sheep industry.

Mr. Brinkley is out of town until Friday, but he has asked me to write you in respect to this matter.

With respect to your statement that there were more sheep in Virginia in 1860 than there are today I am enclosing the figures from our records which go back to 1867, and very definitely prove your contention. As you can see from the sheet, we had 510,000 head in 1867 as against 324,000 in 1954.

Certainly we should have seen an expansion in Virginia's sheep industry during this period. We have good sheep country and the overall sheep picture from an economic standpoint would certainly warrant considerable increase.

As far as we can determine the largest single detriment to sheep raising in Virginia is the loss from predatory animals, of which dogs make up the vast majority.

The department of game and inland fisheries tells us that there are between 450,000 and 500,000 licensed dogs in Virginia, and that the figure is increasing at the rate of about 5 percent each year. This means that there are about 4 dogs for every 3 sheep in Virginia, and these figures do not include unlicensed dogs. This increase continues despite the fact that about 40,000 dogs each year are destroyed by game wardens and another 10,000 picked up off the highway by the State highway department.

This gives some idea of the problem. The other half of the problem is illustrated by the fact that Virginia's counties and cities during the fiscal year 1952-53 paid over \$90,000 in indemnities for animals killed by predators. The department of game and inland fisheries believes that by far the largest portion of this amount was paid for damage done by dogs.

In response to a tremendous demand by farm interest there was introduced in the 1954 Virginia General Assembly a bill which would have authorized county boards of supervisors to transfer money from county general funds into the county dog fund from which indemnities are paid whenever the indemnity fund is exhausted. This bill

was backed by the agricultural conference board and other farm organizations, but was killed in committee under pressure from county supervisors who said that this would seriously undermine county revenues because demands would be so large. One of the bill's opponents stated that in one southwest Virginia county there were pending some \$7,000 in claims for livestock lost to predators, for which there was no money available.

On the other hand, the counties of Augusta and Albemarle do have authorization to transfer money from general fund to dog fund, but we have no information on how this is working out.

So far as we can determine here the largest single incentive to increase our sheep numbers would be some solution to the stray dog problem. As far as we can determine the approach which you have in mind would be a good one on the standpoint of sheep production, and certainly there is great need for some sort of additional indemnity money.

We would suggest, as I understand you have in mind, that the Federal money be on some sort of a matching basis in order to facilitate administrative control.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN H. WESSELLS, Jr.,
Special Assistant to the Commissioner.

Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. ROBERTSON to the bill (S. 2911) to provide for the development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry under our national policy of expanding world trade to encourage increased domestic production of wool for our national security, and for other purposes, viz: At the end of the bill, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 10. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, reimburse any State, or local governmental subdivision thereof, one-half of all amounts paid by the State or local governmental subdivision, pursuant to a State or local law or ordinance, to sheep owners for losses suffered by such owners as a result of depredation of their flocks by mountain lions, bears, dogs, coyotes, foxes, or other predatory animals. Payment of such reimbursements shall be made at such times, but not less often than once each marketing year, as the Secretary may prescribe, upon the submission by the State or local governmental subdivision of such evidence of payments made by the State or local governmental subdivision as the Secretary may require."

On page 3, line 16, strike out "all such payments made under this act" and in lieu thereof insert "all payments made under this section and section 10 of this act."

On page 4, line 24, strike out "under this act" and in lieu thereof insert "under section 4 and to States or local governmental subdivisions under section 10."

THE PRESIDENT'S TAX PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am reading in the newspapers various criticisms and comments on the address on our taxation situation delivered night before last by the President of the United States. This morning there appeared in the New York Times a very interesting editorial, entitled "Impregnable Position," on that subject. In light of the pending discussion—and I hope to address myself to the subject, later on—at this time I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IMPREGNABLE POSITION

Last night Democratic leaders took to the airwaves in an effort to reply to the previous night's broadcast by President Eisenhower and to justify their proposals for increasing personal exemptions under the individual income tax by anywhere from \$100 to \$400.

Nothing in these arguments alters our conviction that basically the conflict here is between election-year political expediency on the one hand and sound public policy on the other. The pillars on which President Eisenhower's position is based remain intact and unshaken. These pillars are:

1. The President's tax program is a logical and integrated part of the administration's stated overall economic and fiscal policies—policies which alone have made any tax reduction possible. The proposed tax bonus offered by the President's opponents is strangely at variance with the attitude of fiscal self-righteousness displayed by some of its advocates only a few months ago when the President asked authority from Congress to raise the debt limit.

2. The new omnibus tax bill, which would be made the vehicle for the proposed George amendment, is not simply another revenue measure. It is a comprehensive revision of the Nation's tax laws, and the first undertaken in half a century. That the changes it calls for would result in relief for the individual, the investor, and industry is a natural, if indirect, consequence of its reform character and the purposes actuating its reforms. These purposes are two: (1) the removal of inequities, and (2) the removal of unnecessary obstacles to business expansion—which is to say jobmaking.

3. To introduce into this measure a haphazard across-the-board tax bonus such as the George plan would (1) plunge the country back overnight into the mire of budgetary deficits from which the administration has been valiantly trying to extricate it, and (2) violate one of the fundamental tenets of sound tax policy by wiping out at a stroke the tax liability—and accompanying sense of public responsibility—of 1 out of every 3 persons now paying an income tax.

THE LATE MAJ. GEN. KENNETH F. CRAMER

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I had intended to pay tribute to the late Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, who died recently. In order to save time I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement prepared by me, and a short summary of his life, as printed in the Bureau Drawer, the publication of the National Guard Bureau, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement and biographical summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KILGORE

I rise to pay tribute to one of the Nation's most distinguished citizen-soldiers, a gentleman who contributed much to his country, his State, and his community before his recent death.

I refer to the late Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, a National Guard man from Connecticut and a great American. At the time of his unexpected death from a heart attack on February 19, he was commanding general of the Southern Area Command in Germany and formerly commanded the 43d Infantry Division stationed there. The division is composed of National Guard men from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

General Cramer was a staunch American of the highest principles. He distinguished himself in combat in two wars, in which he won many decorations for personal valor.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bill on fishery products and motion was entered to reconsider vote by which transportation rates bill was recommitted.

Senate committees approved bills on independent offices appropriations, and railroad retirement.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 6213-6220

Bills Introduced: 5 bills were introduced, as follows:
S. 3459-S. 3463. Page 6215

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 8583, independent offices appropriations for fiscal year 1955, with amendments (S. Rept. 1339); and

S. 3090, to authorize the transmission and disposition of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande (S. Rept. 1340). Page 6215

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. Page 6215

Citizenship Restoration: On Thursday, May 13, Senate passed with amendment (in the nature of a substitute for the bill) S. 1303, regarding naturalization of former U. S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in political election held in occupied Japan. Page 6185

Private Bill: H. Con. Res. 197, a private bill, was passed with committee amendment. Pages 6220-6221

Norfolk Harbor: Report from Chief of Engineers, Department of Army, dated February 19, 1954, on review of reports on Norfolk Harbor and Thimble Shoal Channel, Va., was ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 122. Page 6215

Transportation Rates: Senator Butler of Nebraska entered a motion for reconsideration of vote by which Senate, on May 13, recommitted S. 1461, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to expedite action by ICC upon application of certain common carriers for rate increases. Pages 6248-6249

Fishery Products: Senate passed with amendments S. 2802, to encourage further the distribution of fishery products in the development of research programs and increased markets, after adopting the committee amend-

ments, as amended, and adopting en bloc a series of amendments by Senator Ellender to the bill and to the committee amendments which would terminate the act on June 30, 1957, would limit retransfer of funds to not to exceed \$1.5 million, would limit the separate fund created to not more than \$3 million in any fiscal year, and would require Secretary of Interior to make annual report on use of the fund to appropriate congressional committees. Pages 6221-6237, 6249-6255

Fireworks: Senate proceeded to consideration of H. R. 116, prohibiting the transportation of fireworks into any State in which the sale or use of such fireworks is prohibited. Page 6255

Nomination: One postmaster nomination was withdrawn. Page 6255

Program for Monday: Senate recessed at 4:59 p. m. until noon Monday, May 17, when it will call calendar from Order No. 1276 (revise Organic Act for Virgin Islands) and will continue on H. R. 116, transportation of fireworks.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 8583, independent offices appropriations for 1955. As approved by the committee, the bill would provide a total of \$5,700,729,413, an increase of \$134,610,650 over the House-passed figure of \$5,566,118,763.

APPROPRIATIONS—ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Committee on Appropriations: In an evening session on May 13, the subcommittee completed marking up H. R. 8367, Army civil functions appropriations for 1954, and ordered the bill favorably reported to the full committee with amendments.

APPROPRIATIONS—USIA

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on H. R. 8067, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1955, with testimony today with regard to U. S. Information Agency appropriations from Eugene W. Castle, New York City. Hearings continue May 17, in executive session, to hear Secretary of State Dulles.

GENERAL TAX REVISION, AND NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nomination of Gustav F. Doscher, Jr., of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 16 at Charleston, S. C.

Committee also continued its executive consideration of H. R. 8300, general tax revision bill, but made no announcements and will meet again Monday, May 17.

SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

Committee on Government Operations: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations continued its hearings with regard to the Army-subcommittee controversy, with further testimony from John G. Adams, counselor, Department of the Army.

Subcommittee also received brief testimony from Senators Dirksen, Mundt, and Potter.

Hearings continue Monday, May 17.

NATURAL GAS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests concluded hearings on S. 1287, to amend the Natural Gas Act with regard to the importation or exportation of natural gas, with testimony, as follows:

Favoring enactment of the bill was J. P. Fishwick, assistant general counsel, Norfolk & Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.; and

Opposing enactment were Edward Falck, consulting engineer, Southern California Gas Co. and Southern Counties Gas Co. of California; Harold Say, manager, Washington office, Portland, Oreg., Chamber of Commerce; Scott Hughes, Independent Natural Gas Association, Washington, D. C.; Charles R. Hetherington, Westcoast Transmission Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; A. J. G. Priest, attorney for Portland Gas & Coke Co.; T. L. Doran, the Montana Power Co., Butte,

Mont.; Frederick T. Searls, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco; and Herbert Cameron, Board of Public Utilities and Transportation, Los Angeles.

Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee concluded hearings on S. J. Res. 150 and S. J. Res. 155, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for a term of 4 years for Members of the House of Representatives. Favoring enactment of S. J. Res. 155 was Senator Case, sponsor of the measure.

Testifying in opposition to this legislation was Representative Patman.

Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee the nominations of Melvin H. Friedman, of D. C., to be an Examiner in Chief in the Patent Office, Department of Commerce; Thomas R. Clark to be U. S. marshal for the district of Hawaii; and William A. Nowicki to be U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Michigan.

Prior to approval of these nominations, hearings were held thereon, with Delegate Farrington appearing in behalf of Mr. Clark, and Robert C. Watson, Commissioner, U. S. Patent Office, appearing in behalf of Mr. Friedman.

Subcommittee also held hearings on the nomination of William Ernest Smith to be U. S. marshal for the western district of Tennessee.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with a technical amendment S. 2178, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to eliminate the dual-benefit ban.

The committee also ordered reported routine nominations in the Public Health Service.

FALCON DAM

Committee on Public Works: Pursuant to previous agreement, committee ordered favorably reported without amendment S. 3090, to authorize the transmission and disposition of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1955

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

MR. KNOWLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8367]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$430, 983, 700
Amount of increase by Senate.....	53, 111, 800
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	484, 095, 500
Amount of estimates for 1955.....	465, 160, 000
Amount of appropriations, 1954.....	441, 593, 600
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Over the estimates for 1955.....	18, 935, 500
Over the appropriations for 1954.....	42, 501, 900

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The committee recommends \$5,532,700 for cemeterial expenses, which is \$102,300 below the budget estimate, and \$87,000 above the amount allowed by the House. The committee was informed that

without the increases recommended, the standard of maintenance would be lowered below that which would be acceptable to the public, and that there would be serious impairment of the supervision over this expanding program.

The amount approved by the House for procurement of headstones will provide ample funds for the orderly reduction of the current backlog of applications now on hand. Similarly the amount allowed by the House for construction and acquisition of land will provide for the additional burial sites required at this time.

The amount recommended for administration is the same as that provided for the current fiscal year. The funds recommended for maintenance and operation are \$188,700 in excess of the appropriation for 1954, which amounts to an increase of about 8.2 percent. The workload, however, is estimated to have increased about 12 percent.

The committee was informed that there is an urgent need for the repair of a sidewalk and entrance steps at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery in the city of Columbus, Ohio, which involves an expenditure of \$2,400. If this repair work can be accomplished within the funds available without impairing the performance of more urgent work, the committee believes this work should be undertaken during fiscal year 1955.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The budget estimate for the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers was \$444,322,000. The bill as passed the House provided \$410,335,000. The committee recommends \$463,359,800, an increase of \$19,037,800 above the estimate, and \$53,024,800 more than the amount allowed by the House. The committee's recommendations are discussed under the individual appropriation items.

WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

The committee is informed that agreement has been reached among the Departments of the Army and Interior, and the Federal Power Commission on principles and procedures to be followed by all three agencies in the matter of cost allocations. This is an important step in the right direction, and the agencies involved are to be commended for their accomplishment. On the other hand, there is still much to be accomplished in the field of uniform methods and procedures, particularly in the field of the computation of benefits and costs. It is hoped that the executive agencies continue their efforts toward standardization of methods and procedures so that when water resource projects are submitted to the committee by any of the Federal agencies involved in water resource development, the committee can have some assurance that a standard yardstick has been used in the evaluation of all of the water resource projects submitted to any of the subcommittees on appropriations.

Is is quite obvious to the committee that the discussions between the Departments of the Army and Interior at the Secretarial level have resulted in important agreements, and have provided better coordination among the agencies of these Departments. The Chief of Engineers reported to the committee that controversies which loomed so large in recent years have been largely eliminated or are

well on their way toward amicable settlement. The committee is further encouraged by the report of a memorandum of understanding on the Arkansas-White-Red Rivers survey signed by the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Army, which, among other things, sets up a committee of Assistant Secretaries to assure full and continuous cooperation.

This type of collaboration should do much toward the development of a sound national water policy by the agencies that are concerned with the problems.

COMPREHENSIVE PROJECTS

The committee again desires to point out that in its examination of the estimates of some of the comprehensive projects there still seems to be a tendency to overlook the interrelated features of such projects. It is the view of the committee that the prolongation of the construction period of such projects is uneconomical and that the schedules should be gradually adjusted so that the funding of those now under construction may be geared to the most efficient and economical schedule. The committee feels that some progress has been made in this direction and believes that further progress can be made next year.

OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The committee last year expressed the desire that the Corps of Engineers reduce its unexpended balance to approximately 25 percent of the total funds available for fiscal year 1954. The committee was informed during the hearings that it was expected that the unexpended balance would be reduced to about 23.1 percent. The accomplishment of the corps in achieving the objective of the Appropriation Committees is highly commendable, and reflects a definite improvement in their programing and control procedures. It is apparent that the revised programing, budgeting, and reporting system inaugurated last year has placed a valuable tool in the hands of the personnel responsible for the budget presentations and has enabled them to make such temporary financial adjustments as were found necessary to meet the exigencies of actual construction operations. This has permitted the most efficient use of the funds provided in carrying out the program approved by the Congress. The picture with respect to unobligated funds has also improved. However, it is hoped that some further progress can be made in this field during fiscal year 1955.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends \$3,460,000 for general investigations, an increase of \$660,000 compared with the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,050,000 in the amount allowed by the House.

The committee has allowed funds for the completion of the Arkansas-White and Red River Basin survey as well as for the New York-New England resources study.

The funds recommended by the committee for examinations and surveys, when coupled with the unexpended balances, and savings which should result from revisions in procedures recommended by the Corps of Engineers, will provide for a minimum program of navigation and flood-control studies during fiscal year 1955.

The increases recommended for the collection and study of basic data are considered necessary to insure the usefulness of the basic hydrologic data collected under this program. The increases provided will obviate the need for closing additional hydrologic stations and further delay in the analysis of data previously collected. The usefulness of such data depends on an uninterrupted record over a period of years, as well as the prompt analysis of current information.

The committee desires to again point out that the backlog of authorized preliminary examination and survey reports is such that the appropriation of funds alone is not going to solve the problem of bringing this phase of the Corps' program into line with an overall water resource program. Last year the committee called the Corps' attention to the need for a study of the present methods and procedures for conducting surveys with a view to reducing the amount of work involved and still provide the information required for adequate review of the studies, and reliable information upon which the Congress can act in connection with the authorization of worthy projects.

The Chief of Engineers pointed up this problem during the hearings when he stated that the budget estimate provided for only about 6 percent of the remaining cost of the authorized surveys.

The committee notes that some progress has been made with respect to better supervision of the survey program. The instructions that have been issued to the field by the Corps of Engineers are intended as the initial step in the revision of their methods and procedures for carrying out preliminary examinations and surveys. With the implementation of these instructions some economies can be expected in this program in fiscal year 1955. The committee understands that the Corps is actively engaged in a further study of this problem, and that further important revisions can be expected in the near future. The committee will expect a complete report on the accomplishments in this field during the hearings on the 1956 appropriation act.

Allocation of the funds recommended by committee is shown on the following table:

General investigations, fiscal year 1955

Item	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955	House allowance	Amount recommended by subcommittee
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS			
1. Examinations and surveys:			
(a) Navigation studies.....	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$275,000
(b) Flood control studies.....	550,000	550,000	1,000,000
(c) Beach erosion studies.....	25,000	25,000	100,000
(d) Special studies:			
(1) Arkansas-White-Red River Basins survey.....	470,000	1,050,000	{ 470,000
(2) New England-New York survey.....	760,000		
(3) San Francisco Bay, Calif.....	50,000		
(4) Survey of water levels of Great Lakes.....	50,000		
Subtotal, examinations and surveys.....	2,180,000	1,950,000	2,780,000
2. Collection and study of basic data:			
(a) Stream gaging.....	200,000	100,000	200,000
(b) Precipitation studies.....	200,000	180,000	200,000
(c) Fish and wildlife studies.....	40,000	30,000	40,000
(d) Beach erosion development studies.....	80,000	80,000	140,000
(e) Miscellaneous studies.....	100,000	70,000	100,000
Subtotal, collection and study of basic data.....	620,000	460,000	680,000
Total, general investigations.....	2,800,000	2,410,000	3,460,000

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

The budget estimate for this activity was \$308,322,000. The House allowed \$278,777,000, which was \$29,545,000 below the estimate. The Senate committee recommends \$322,519,800, which is \$14,197,800 above the budget estimate and \$43,742,800 above the House-approved amount. The increase of \$43,849,800 over the amount appropriated for last year will not materially effect the rate of expenditures due to the fact that the amount of prior year funds to be carried over into fiscal year 1955 will be reduced by about \$100 million. The committee believes that the funds recommended when coupled with available funds will provide sufficient funds for the orderly prosecution of the programed work. As previously mentioned, the Chief of Engineers has authority to make temporary loans between projects to meet actual construction requirements within the overall program provided for by the Congress in the appropriation act.

It is recommended by the committee that the following be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederate Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of The Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation.

This language was included in the bill last year, since agreements have been consummated with only two of the five tribes it is considered desirable to continue this language this year.

It is recommended by the committee that the following be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not more than \$15,000 of the funds available for the Fall River Flood Control project on the Fall River, South Dakota, shall be available to compensate the owners of water wells in the vicinity of Cold Brook Dam, South Dakota, for losses determined by the Chief of Engineers to have been sustained by reason of lowering the level of water in such wells as a result, wholly or partially, of construction and operation of Cold Brook Dam. Losses compensable shall include, but not be limited to, the expense of improving or replacing the affected wells so that an amount of water equal to the amount previously obtainable from the affected wells will be available to the owners

The construction of the Cold Brook Dam has adversely affected certain wells. This matter has been considered by the Senate Public Works Committee, and reported favorably. This provision would provide the relief contemplated in S. 546 as passed the Senate.

ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

The committee believes that at the present time there is an inadequate backlog of projects that have been planned to a point where construction should proceed. An analysis of the present construction program indicates that within the next few years it will be desirable, and necessary to provide for a number of new starts. Unless the basis of design, and other detailed studies are completed, it is possible that projects that appear economically justified at the time of authorization may receive construction funds, prior to the discovery of conditions which would clearly show that the project should not be undertaken at this time.

The committee recommends \$3,288,000 for this purpose which is \$1,088,000 above the amount allowed by the House and \$788,000 above the budget estimate. The funds recommended will bring 25 projects to construction status.

The committee increased the planning funds for Columbia River local protection, in order to permit planning on the Weiser River unit, in Idaho.

While the committee intends that the Chief of Engineers generally adhere to the recommended projects and amounts, it is not the intention of the committee to completely foreclose planning on an item not included in the approved lists if a situation arises where such planning is required to meet an unusual situation.

ALLOCATION OF SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The allocation of the amounts recommended by the committee for the individual projects is shown on the accompanying table:

Construction, general, fiscal year 1955

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955		House allowance		Amount recommended by committee	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning* (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Alabama:								
(N) <i>Fort Gaines lock and dam</i>	\$82,793,000	\$532,100		\$20,000		\$20,000		\$20,000
(N) Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers:								
(N) Demopolis lock and dam.....	20,397,000	16,565,800	\$3,500,000		\$3,400,000		\$3,400,000	
(N) <i>Jackson lock and dam</i>	28,546,000	33,600		55,000		40,000		55,000
(N) <i>Warrior lock and dam</i>	19,625,000	133,000	2,000,000		1,500,000		2,000,000	
Alaska:								
(N) <i>Kodiak Harbor</i>	122,000	12,100					109,900	
(N) <i>Wrangell Harbor</i>	507,700						507,700	
Arizona:								
(FC) <i>Painted Rock Reservoir</i>	34,933,000	304,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Arkansas:								
(N) Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization and channel rectification) ¹	125,302,100	13,835,000	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000	
(FC) <i>Blakely Mountain Reservoir</i>	31,000,000	29,343,000	1,600,000		1,600,000		1,600,000	
(FC) <i>Little Missouri River below Murrefreesboro</i>	530,000	38,000	492,000		492,000		492,000	
(FC) <i>Ozan Creek</i>	70,000	12,500					57,500	
(FC) Red River levees and bank stabilization below Deaton Dam, Ark., Tex., and La.....	9,530,000	4,704,500	335,000		335,000		565,000	
Table Rock Reservoir, Ark. and Mo. (See Missouri.)								
California:								
(FC) <i>Cherry Valley Reservoir</i>	9,000,000	7,469,900	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(N) <i>Crescent City Harbor</i>	6,580,400	3,971,100					500,000	
(FC) <i>Folsom Dam</i>	65,335,000	246,169,000	15,000,000		14,000,000		15,000,000	
(N) <i>Humboldt Harbor</i>	3,293,900	3,028,900	265,000		265,000		265,000	
(FC) Los Angeles County drainage area.....	326,885,400	119,926,300	8,500,000		8,500,000		8,500,000	
(FC) <i>Merced County stream group</i>	2,874,000	2,554,000	320,000		320,000		320,000	

¹ Estimate shown is present estimate for bank-stabilization and channel-rectification work at emergency locations only.² Includes \$4,500,000 transferred in fiscal year 1954 from funds surplus to completion of other projects.

* Corps of Engineers allocation of House allowance.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1955—Continued

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955		House allowance		Amount recommended by committee	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning* (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
California—Continued								
(N) Redondo Beach Harbor.....	\$4,308,000			\$50,000		\$50,000		\$50,000
(N) Redwood City Harbor.....	1,593,800	\$129,900	\$1,000,000				\$700,000	
(FC) Russian River Reservoir and Channel.....	15,250,200	326,000		150,000		107,000		150,000
(FC) Sacramento River.....	63,535,000	47,611,500	3,000,000		\$3,000,000		3,000,000	
(FC) San Antonio Reservoir.....	8,351,000	4,495,000	2,500,000		2,500,000		2,300,000	
(FC) San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....	11,941,000	150,000		80,000		80,000		80,000
(FC) San Joaquin River and tributaries.....	6,598,000	351,200		40,000		40,000		40,000
(FC) Whittier Narrows Reservoir.....	34,880,100	27,867,100	3,500,000		3,500,000		3,500,000	
Colorado:								
(FC) Chatfield Reservoir.....	31,350,000			50,000		30,000		50,000
Connecticut:								
(FC) Hartford (Folly Brook section).....	292,900			25,000		25,000		25,000
(N) Housatonic River.....	1,349,000	234,000	500,000		500,000		400,000	
(N) Jennings Beach.....	14,700						14,700	
District of Columbia:								
(FC) Anacostia River, D. C. and Md.....	8,311,100	278,000	1,000,000		1,000,000		900,000	
Florida:								
(FC) Central and southern Florida.....	96,345,900	18,774,000	3,620,000		3,620,000		6,100,000	
(N) Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Florida and Georgia.....	46,379,000	38,763,000	6,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Georgia:								
(N) Buford Dam.....	41,981,000	13,681,000	5,800,000		5,800,000		9,500,000	
(FC) Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	78,306,000	76,027,800	2,170,000		2,170,000		2,170,000	
(FC) Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	90,637,000	815,600		50,000		50,000	500,000	50,000
Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Florida and Georgia. (See Florida.)								
Hawaii:								
(FC) Kawaiwai Swamp.....	911,900	30,700	500,000			50,000		50,000
(N) Kawaihae Harbor.....	6,679,100							

Construction, general, fiscal year 1955—Continued

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955		House allowance		Amount recommended by committee	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning * (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Kansas:								
(FC) Missouri River agricultural levees, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska.....	\$151,200,000	\$26,897,700	\$400,000		\$400,000		\$100,000	
(FC) Toronto Reservoir.....	19,030,000	352,100					500,000	
(FC) Wichita and Valley Center.....	14,139,000	5,753,000	2,250,000		2,000,000		1,800,000	
Kentucky:								
(FC) Barboursville.....	2,190,000	55,000	350,000		350,000		350,000	
(FC) Buckhorn Reservoir.....	6,618,000			\$40,000		\$30,000		\$100,000
(FC) Covington.....	7,753,300	6,720,200	900,000		900,000		800,000	
(N) Green River locks and dams 1 and 2.....	14,399,000	3,800,000	5,400,000		5,000,000		4,800,000	
(FC) Jackson.....	230,000	1,900		12,000		12,000		12,000
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)								
(FC) Maysville.....	6,656,000	4,319,800	1,000,000		700,000		900,000	
(N) Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....	64,980,000	370,800		50,000		50,000		50,000
(FC) Pineville.....	1,692,000	674,000	230,000		200,000		260,000	
Louisiana:								
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans District): Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate route.....	24,350,000	201,500		80,000		80,000	1,000,000	
Maine:								
(N) Portland Harbor.....	4,825,400	3,350,400	675,000		675,000		675,000	
Maryland:								
Anacostia River, D. C. and Md. (See District of Columbia.)	15,391,000	5,830,200	600,000		600,000		500,000	
(FC) Cumberland, Md., and Ridgely, W. Va.....								
Massachusetts:								
(FC) Adams.....	5,406,000	844,000						
(FC) Buffumville Reservoir.....	2,666,000	114,700	560,000		560,000		560,000	25,000
(FC) North Adams.....	15,240,000	1,183,000		25,000		25,000		
Michigan:								
(N) Detroit River Amherstburg Channel.....	22,612,900	1,900					640,000	88,000

[illegible]

³ Included in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1954.

*Corps of Engineers allocation of House allowance.

Construction, general, fiscal year 1955—Continued

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955		House allowance		Amount recommended by committee	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning * (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
North Carolina:								
Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, Va., and St. Johns River, Wilmington District:								
(N) <i>Fairfield drainage</i>	\$13,677,200	\$9,401,800	\$195,000		\$195,000		\$195,000	
North Dakota:								
(FC) Garrison Reservoir.....	289,854,000	206,680,700	27,500,000		24,000,000		26,500,000	
Red River of the North, N. Dak., S. Dak., and Minn. (See Minnesota.)								
Ohio:								
(N) Cleveland Harbor.....	26,656,000	16,448,000	1,200,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
(FC) Dillon Reservoir.....	27,061,000	9,189,800	2,000,000					
(N) <i>New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia</i>	47,000,000	244,000					1,500,000	
<i>Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio. (See Kentucky.)</i>								
<i>Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. (See Indiana.)</i>								
Oklahoma:								
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma. (See Arkansas.)								
(FC) Fort Gibson Reservoir.....	42,550,000	40,996,500					1,000,000	
(FC) Oklahoma City Floodway.....	11,162,000	2,680,000	2,100,000		1,500,000		1,800,000	
Oregon:								
<i>Columbia Local Protection, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Montana. (See Idaho.)</i>								
(FC) <i>Hills Creek Reservoir</i>	32,261,000	420,000		\$125,000		\$93,000		\$125,000
(N) <i>John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington</i>	461,031,000							500,000
(FC) Lookout Point Reservoir.....	90,769,800	85,176,300	4,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000	
(N) McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.....	286,950,000	244,039,000	24,000,000		24,000,000		24,000,000	

Construction, general, fiscal year 1955—Continued

State and project (1)	Total estimated Federal cost (2)	Amount appropriated to date (3)	Approved budget estimate for fiscal year 1955		House allowance		Amount recommended by committee	
			Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning * (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Utah:								
(FC) <i>Spanish Fork River</i>	\$219,000			\$16,000		\$16,000		\$16,000
Virginia:								
(N) Norfolk Harbor: Craney Island disposal area.....	16,328,900	\$8,533,200	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	
(N) Quimby Creek.....	124,900	23,300					25,000	
Washington:								
(N) Chief Joseph Dam.....	186,880,000	81,845,800	27,000,000		27,000,000		30,000,000	
(FC) <i>Cadjar</i>	2,361,000	73,900		25,000		10,000		25,000
<i>Columbia River local protection, Idaho, Oregon, Wash- ington, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.</i> (See Idaho.)								
(FC) <i>Eagle Gorge Reservoir</i>	19,855,300	301,200		170,000		150,000		170,000
(N) <i>Ice Harbor lock and dam</i>	135,930,000	1,082,200		20,000				
(N) <i>John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington.</i> (See Oregon.)								
McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)								
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)								
West Virginia:								
(N) <i>Hildebrand lock and dam</i>	13,912,000	117,000		40,000		40,000		80,000
<i>New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Vir- ginia.</i> (See Ohio.)								
Wyoming:								
(FC) <i>Greybull</i>	714,000			40,000		40,000		40,000
(FC) <i>Jackson Hole</i>	1,915,000			50,000		50,000		50,000
(FC) Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation.			200,000				500,000	
(FC) Snagging and clearing.....			600,000		600,000		600,000	
Total.....	5,008,301,500	2,020,607,700	304,462,000	2,500,000	280,577,000	2,200,000	319,871,800	3,288,000

(N) Lower Columbia River fish-sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service)

	22,110,799	10,441,409	1,360,000		1,030,000		1,360,000
Program total, construction, general	5,930,505,200	2,031,139,100	305,822,000	2,500,000	281,577,000	2,200,000	321,231,800
			308,322,000				
Less surplus funds					-5,000,000		-2,000,000
Grand total, construction, general			305,822,000	2,500,000	276,577,000	2,200,000	319,231,800
			308,322,000	308,322,000	278,777,000		322,519,800
							3,288,000

*Corps of Engineers allocation of House allowance.

NOTE.—Projects shown in italics are new projects or modifications of projects, and projects in boldface are those projects to be completed with the amount in the approved budget estimate.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,100,000, an increase of \$2,480,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The increased amount recommended by the Senate committee is intended to be used as follows:

Budgeted items to be increased by \$1,030,700 for application to the following features of work L-12, L-14, S-2 (structure), L-7 (completion).

The remaining \$1,449,300 to be applied to the following units:

L-15 (sec. 1)-----	\$236, 200
L-10-----	170, 000
C-2-----	200, 000
S-3 (machinery)-----	200, 000
S-3 (structure)-----	115, 000
L-19-----	300, 000
B-2-----	120, 000
B-82-----	8, 100
Engineering-----	100, 000
Total-----	1, 449, 300

The State of Florida recognizes that it is obligated to furnish a cash contribution of 15 percent of the estimated construction cost so long as this does not exceed \$29,152,000 for the entire comprehensive plan, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation authorizing this project. Local interests desire to assist in expediting construction in the immediate future, and are financially able and willing to contribute a substantial part of their cash obligation in fiscal year 1955.

The committee has been informed by local interests that there is a credit balance of approximately \$900,000 in the contributed funds account of this project. In addition, the State of Florida has offered to make additional advance contributions in the amount of \$2 million. The committee has been informed further that the State recognizes that the use of these funds cannot be considered as a commitment to expedite later Federal appropriations to keep pace with local contributions.

Based on this understanding and in view of the hazard to the area concerned, it is the desire of the committee that the total advanced contribution of approximately \$2,900,000 be accepted by the Corps of Engineers and utilized at its discretion to carry on construction of the authorized project, and that the State of Florida shall receive credit for said advance contribution on the aforesaid total required cash contribution of not to exceed \$29,152,000.

BUFORD DAM, GA.

The budget recommendations contemplated a delay of 1 year for delivery of power from this project. The increase of \$3,700,000 recommended by the committee is for the purpose of maintaining the previously approved power schedule. The estimated power benefits which would be realized 1 year earlier amount to \$1,753,000 annually.

CALUMET HARBOR, ILL. AND IND.

Funds in the amount of \$110,000 are included in the budget estimate for widening Calumet River in the vicinity of 100th Street, Chicago. This widening is timed to coincide with construction of a new dock of

the Rail to Water Transfer Corp. which is to be located along the project channel. A similar situation has now arisen in the case of the Marblehead Lime Co. This firm has also been granted a permit to construct a new dock along the project channel. The amount of \$70,000 has been included by the committee, at this time, to accomplish the widening at this location in conjunction with the budgeted work thereby permitting a saving of \$10,000.

MISSOURI RIVER, OMAHA TO SIOUX CITY

The committee recommends \$3 million for bank stabilization on the Missouri River from Sioux City to Omaha. Of this amount \$2 million is for initiating work toward stabilizing the 16-mile reach of the river between Upper Decatur Bend and Middle Omaha Mission Bend. The remaining \$1 million is for application elsewhere in accordance with a priority to be established by the Chief of Engineers, based on engineering feasibility.

MINERS BEND, M'COOK LAKE, KENSLERS BEND TO SIOUX CITY

The committee in recommending \$600,000 for this section of the Missouri River has approved the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the continuation of work in the Kenslers Bend to Sioux City reach, and has provided an additional \$500,000 for application to work in the Miners Bend, McCook Lake area where the Missouri River is actively eroding a point of high ground on the left bank. There is imminent danger of the river breaking through the right bank protective works, and then directing its attack on the easily erodible left bank material in the vicinity of McCook Lake, and ultimately capturing the Big Sioux River, thereby outflanking about \$4 million worth of stabilization work in the Kenslers Bend area. The resulting threat to property along the probable meander route of the river through McCook Lake, along the Big Sioux River, and in the Sioux City area together with the additional cost of realining the main stem and its protective works clearly justifies the initiation at this time of the authorized stabilization works.

GARRISON RESERVOIR

The committee has recommended \$26,500,000 for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir. The amount recommended is necessary for the continuation of construction of this project during fiscal year 1955 irrespective of the operating elevation of the reservoir. The increase recommended by the committee is for the purpose of insuring the delivery of power in April 1955 as scheduled.

The committee has given very careful consideration to the testimony presented in the hearings and to the past history of the controversy, relative to the operating elevation of the Garrison Reservoir. The committee believes that in the absence of specific legislation to the contrary the maximum normal operating elevation of the reservoir should be fixed at 1,850. In its report on the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1950 the Senate committee recommended the deletion of the following proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate the Garrison (North Dakota) Reservoir at a higher maximum

normal pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than one thousand eight hundred and thirty feet for operating such dam.

At that time the committee stated:

An identical provision has been carried in the civil functions appropriation bill for several years. At the time the civil functions appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949 was reported to the Senate in the calendar year 1948, the committee stated in its report that it did not approve a limitation such as this in an appropriation bill which, in effect, changes the project as authorized by the Congress, but that the committee was leaving the proviso in the bill for another year in order to afford ample additional opportunity for the parties concerned to obtain the enactment of legislation to change the authorization, which would be handled by the proper legislative committees and not by the Appropriations Committees. It was also stated in the committee's report in 1948 that if the enactment of such legislation was not obtained, the committee would not look with favor on this provision in the bill another year.

That report continued:

Since the enactment of the civil functions appropriations bill for the current fiscal year, the Congress has not passed legislation changing the authorization of the Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak. The committee does not feel that the prohibition on the use of funds by the Corps of Engineers to maintain or operate the Garrison Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 feet, or for constructing dikes or levees which would be required by a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 1,830 for operating such dam should be continued in the appropriation act. The committee, therefore, recommends that this prohibition be deleted from the bill.

Six years have passed since that report was written, and no legislation has been enacted fixing the operating elevation of the reservoir at the 1,830-foot elevation. In the meantime construction of the project has proceeded in accordance with the approved plan to permit operation of the dam at a maximum elevation of 1,850. The estimated cost of the project constructed to permit operation at an elevation of 1,850 is in excess of \$20 million. If the reservoir were not operated at the 1,850-foot elevation, these funds would be wasted. Furthermore, with respect to one possible compromise that has been suggested, testimony before the committee shows that the cost of storage below elevation 1,840 is \$14.60 per acre-foot, while the cost of the storage between elevation 1,840 and 1,850 is only \$2.09 per acre-foot for the approximately 1 million acre-feet of storage between those elevations.

It is quite evident that the reasons for not limiting the operating elevation of the Garrison Reservoir are more compelling today than they were 6 years ago when the Congress refused to continue a restriction on the operating elevation of the Garrison Reservoir.

FORT GIBSON DAM (MUSKOGEE WATERLINE), OKLA.

The city of Muskogee has its water intake in the Grand River below the Fort Gibson Dam. The approved plan of operation of the Fort Gibson Dam recognizes that a certain minimum flow must be maintained in the Grand River to protect the city's water supply, and under certain conditions even with this minimum flow the water supply of the city of Muskogee would be adversely affected. Under such conditions the plan provides for increasing the minimum releases in order to keep the Arkansas River from backing up in the Grand River and contaminating the water supply of the city of Muskogee.

The conference report on the 1954 appropriation bill contained the following statement:

The conferees desire that the Corps of Engineers study the extent of actual or probable damages to the water-supply system of the city of Muskogee, Okla., resulting from the construction and operation of the Fort Gibson Dam. The results of this study should be presented to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not later than January 1, 1954. Pending further action by the Congress, no funds are to be obligated toward the construction of a water-line from Fort Gibson Dam to the present intake of the water-supply system of the city as contemplated in Senate Report No. 456 of the present Congress.

The report of the Chief of Engineers in response to that directive contained an estimate of the savings to the Government in the operation of the project if the pipeline were built. The city officials in the recent hearings stated that the capitalized value of the savings as estimated by the Corps of Engineers was totally inadequate.

The committee recognizes that there is a liability on the part of the Federal Government, resulting from the construction of the Fort Gibson Dam. It believes that, based upon the testimony presented in the hearings by both the Corps of Engineers and by the City of Muskogee, \$1,000,000 would be an equitable settlement.

OAHE DAM

The committee is recommending an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the Oahe Reservoir.

The committee, in arriving at its decision to recommend an increase over the budget estimate in this case, considered the size of the contracts to be awarded in fiscal year 1955. The committee believes that an additional \$2,000,000 would permit the obligation of larger amounts on these contracts. It is believed that this procedure will be an incentive to more competitive bidding and result in lower costs to the Government.

THE DALLES DAM, OREG. AND WASH.

The budget estimate for the Dalles project contemplated a delay of 1 year from the previously approved construction schedule. The gross annual power revenues from the project are estimated at \$11,800,000. The increase of \$9,000,000 recommended by the Senate committee will restore the budget estimate and provide an additional \$3,900,000 in order to bring the first 4 power units on the line as previously scheduled. The annual revenues from these 4 units operating alone are estimated at \$5,460,000. The committee desires that at least the first four units be kept on schedule.

CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WASH.

The budget recommendations contemplated a delay of 1 year for power on the line for the last 12 units of the project. An increase of \$3,000,000 this year, with a corresponding decrease in future years, would keep this project on the schedule approved last year. The gross power revenues estimated to accrue from these units annually amount to \$7,900,000. Since there is a power shortage in the area to be served by the project, and a delay would result in the loss of substantial revenue to the Government, it is clearly in the interest of all concerned that the previously approved schedules be maintained.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee recommends \$79,880,000 for maintenance and operation, an increase of \$7,220,000 over the amount allowed by the House, and \$3,680,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill: *, including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation*

This language was included in the civil functions appropriation bills for a number of years prior to the 1953 act, and is considered desirable.

The details of the committee's recommendation are shown on the following table:

	Budget estimate	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee
Operation and maintenance, general:			
Navigation:			
(a) Channels and harbors.....	\$42,335,000	\$42,335,000	\$45,535,000
(b) Locks, dams, reservoirs, and canals.....	19,790,000	19,790,000	19,790,000
(c) Surveys of northern and northwestern lakes.....	460,000	460,000	460,000
Flood control:			
(a) Reservoirs.....	3,200,000	3,100,000	3,200,000
(b) Other (including channel improvement projects, miscellaneous maintenance items, and inspec- tions).....	75,000	75,000	555,000
(c) Multiple-purpose projects including power.....	9,300,000	9,000,000	9,300,000
Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program.....	1,040,000	900,000	1,040,000
Program total, operation and maintenance, general.....	76,200,000	75,660,000	79,880,000
Less surplus funds.....		-3,000,000	
Total, operation and maintenance, general.....	76,200,000	72,660,000	79,880,000

The committee was impressed with the testimony presented relative to the status of maintenance of the Delaware River project from Philadelphia to the sea. The channel was deepened to the authorized depth of 40 feet, but due to lack of adequate maintenance during the past few years the channel has shoaled to a point where it constitutes a hazard to navigation, and reduces the effectiveness of the project. The committee desires that this condition be corrected over a period of 2 years, and that the channel be maintained within the limits of the authorized project to the extent necessary to meet the most urgent needs of navigation. In order to accomplish this objective the committee therefore included \$2,800,000 under this appropriation title to supplement the tentative allocation of \$1,985,600 for channels and harbors contained in the budget estimate to perform the first year's work.

In order to correct a similar condition in Savannah Harbor, Ga., the committee has included \$400,000 for that project.

MAINTENANCE OF CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

The committee has considered the problem presented by the existing statutes concerning the responsibility for maintenance of certain proj-

ects which were constructed pursuant to the conditions of local cooperation contained in the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938. Thirty-four local protection projects have been constructed at Federal expense without any responsibility on the part of local communities that benefit from the works to maintain or operate the project. In all other cases the local authorities have been required as a condition precedent to construction to give assurances that the Federal projects would be maintained. Although the appropriation of funds for the maintenance of such projects is not mandatory, the failure to appropriate funds for this purpose, or the views of a congressional committee as to the propriety of an appropriation for this purpose, does not relieve the Federal Government of its responsibility for maintenance under the law. There still remains the question of protecting the Federal investment, as well as the example the Government would be setting for local communities with respect to fulfilling its maintenance responsibilities. The emergency flood-fighting or repair measures required as a result of the lack of maintenance could be many times the cost of maintenance. For these reasons the committee has included \$480,000 for maintenance of channel improvement projects during fiscal year 1955. The committee has discussed this matter with its ex-officio members of the Public Works Committee, and the chairman of that committee has agreed to give this problem early consideration in order that any clarification or change in existing law that may be necessary will be accomplished through the regular legislative procedure rather than by failure of the Congress to appropriate funds for the execution of a Federal responsibility.

MAINTENANCE OF SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNELS

At the time of the outbreak of the Korean incident, in order to reduce expenditures the policy was adopted that only deep-draft channels serving essential commercial navigation would be maintained. Except for a few cases involving maritime safety, defense requirements, and to meet the needs of the Coast Guard, this policy has been in effect since that time. The result has been that many harbors that have been improved at Federal expense are shoaling up to a point where they no longer serve the purposes for which they were originally deepened. The committee believes that the current policy of maintenance should be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget in order to determine whether this policy should be continued or if the Government should resume the maintenance of shallow-draft channels to the extent necessary to meet the actual navigational requirements of the area. The committee considers it unwise to improve streams in the interest of navigation without adequate provision for their future maintenance.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The House allowed \$9,288,000. The Senate committee recommends \$9,800,000, which is equal to the budget estimate and \$512,000

above the amount allowed by the House. The details of the committee's recommendation are shown in the accompanying table.

	Budget estimate	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee
GENERAL EXPENSES			
1. Executive direction and management:			
(a) Office, Chief of Engineers.....	\$2,950,000	\$2,950,000	\$2,950,000
(b) Division offices.....	4,540,000	4,540,000	4,540,000
2. Miscellaneous expenses:			
(a) River and Harbor Board.....	430,000	430,000	430,000
(b) Beach Erosion Board.....	110,000	110,000	110,000
(c) Regulation:			
(1) Regulation of hydraulic mining on Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers (California Debris Commission).....	8,000	8,000	8,000
(2) Prevention of illegal deposits in New York Harbor.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
(3) Miscellaneous investigations, issuance of permits, harbor lines, commercial statistics, etc. (contingencies).....	1,412,000	1,000,000	1,412,000
(d) Miscellaneous investigations.....	100,000		
Total, general expenses.....	9,800,000	9,288,000	9,800,000

OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

The committee believes that the revisions in property accountability now being reviewed by the Engineer Comptroller will permit a reduction in personnel engaged in these servicing activities. The Corps of Engineers is directed to inform the committee of the results of this study when it is completed.

The committee discussed with the Corps of Engineers the apparent disparity in the staffing of the division offices. Representatives of the Corps stated that the matter of the number of administrative and engineering employees in the division offices that are charged to general expenses is an area where perhaps some changes need to be made. They further stated that it is something that they are concerned about and propose to get into more deeply. The committee concurs in the views of the House committee as to the need for the Chief of Engineers to make a thorough study of the personnel needs and assignments in the division offices. The committee believes that such a study should cover both the employees paid from general expenses and those charged to projects.

A measure of the effectiveness of a management improvement program is the savings in money and personnel that can be reflected in a subsequent budget estimate. In order that the committee may have a means of analyzing the current management improvement program it is suggested that the Corps periodically report on measures taken to improve management together with a statement as to the effect of such improvements on future budget estimates.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,700,000, which is \$500,000 above the budget estimate and the amount approved by the House. The recommendation is \$5,733,000 below the amount appropriated last year.

The increase recommended over the budget estimate is for application to the auxiliary channels along the Yazoo River below the completed reservoirs. The early completion of these channels are required to permit full use of the completed reservoirs. The details of the committees recommendations are shown on the following table:

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, fiscal year 1955

Item of work (1)	Approved budget estimate for 1955 (2)	House allowance (3)	Subcom- mittee allowance (4)
1. Construction:			
(a) Main stem:			
Mississippi River levees.....	\$853,000	\$853,000	\$853,000
Bank stabilization works.....	18,775,000	18,775,000	18,775,000
Dredging.....	0	0	0
Mapping.....	200,000	200,000	200,000
Memphis Harbor.....	571,000	571,000	571,000
Subtotal.....	20,399,000	20,399,000	20,399,000
(b) Off main stem:			
St. Francis Basin.....	2,736,000	2,736,000	2,736,000
Lower White River.....	205,000	205,000	205,000
Lower Arkansas River: North bank.....	480,000	480,000	480,000
Yazoo River Basin:			
Local protection.....	908,000	908,000	908,000
Channels.....	0	0	500,000
Tensas River Basin:			
Boeuf and Tensas.....	1,727,000	1,727,000	1,727,000
Red River backwater.....	340,000	340,000	340,000
Atchafalaya River Basin: Levees and structures.....	3,175,000	3,175,000	3,175,000
Lake Pontchartrain.....	230,000	230,000	230,000
Subtotal.....	9,801,000	9,801,000	10,301,000
Total construction.....	30,200,000	30,200,000	30,700,000
2. Maintenance:			
(a) Main stem.....	13,210,000	13,210,000	13,210,000
(b) Off main stem.....	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,790,000
Total maintenance.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Grand total.....	45,200,000	45,200,000	45,700,000

NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

The committee recommends \$2 million for the continuation of construction of the United States portion of the remedial works at Niagara Falls required to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the falls. This work is made necessary by the terms of the treaty between Canada and the United States which provides for increased diversions for power purposes. The cost of the remedial works are to be divided equally between the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The bill as passed the House and as reported to the Senate provides \$5,134,000 for the maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home. These funds are not appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury, but are appropriated from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, which is a trust fund.

The amount recommended is the budget estimate, and is \$479,000 more than the amount appropriated last year. This increase is due

largely to the fact that the new buildings which provide increased facilities have been occupied and will be operated on a 12-month basis. At the time of the hearings there was a waiting list of around 230. The new facilities will provide for a net increase of 318 in the new domiciliary building, and 71 in the hospital.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language in the bill:

; residence for the Governor

This language is considered desirable to insure that the Canal Zone government continue to provide a residence for the Governor that is suitable for the performance of his official duties.

HOSPITALS

The committee has been disturbed at the failure of the armed services and the Panama Canal Company to effect a consolidation of the hospitals in the Canal Zone. The duplication of these facilities has been apparent for several years and it has been conceded by all agencies involved that necessary medical care and attention can be provided by 2 hospitals rather than 4 presently existing. It is the consensus of the committee that such hospitals should be operated by the Canal Zone Government because of its overall responsibility in carrying out the primary mission of the United States Government in the Canal Zone.

The committee desires that the Army hospital at Fort Clayton and the Canal Zone Government hospital at Colon, Republic of Panama, be closed. The Navy hospital at Coco Solo should be transferred to the Canal Zone Government, thus leaving in operation by the Canal Zone Government for all personnel in the zone the Coco Solo Hospital on the Atlantic side and the Gorgas Hospital on the Pacific side.

It is understood that the failure to effect consolidation of the hospitals, was the lack of authority in the armed services to make payment for services furnished in Canal Zone Government hospitals to the dependents of military personnel. The following language is recommended to provide this authority.

SEC. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Military Department shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing, in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government, medical care, other than subsistence of dependents of military personnel.

It is believed that as a result no possible further objection can be raised to this long-needed consolidation and elimination of excess hospitals in the Canal Zone. For this reason, the committee is recommending the following language to insure that no appropriation or fund available to the Defense Department shall be used after September 1, 1954, for the operation or maintenance of hospitals in the Canal Zone.

SEC. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the Department of Defense shall used after (September 1) 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone.

It is understood, of course, that this restriction will not prohibit the services from maintaining and operating customary dispensary facilities at the military posts or reservations.

The report of the Comptroller General which disclosed these duplications estimates that the consolidation of the hospitals which will be effected will result in annual savings of well over \$1 million.

EDUCATIONAL AND HOSPITAL CARE

It is the desire of the committee that patients in Canal Zone hospitals, except charity patients, pay appropriate charges for hospital care, unless otherwise expressly provided by law. The Canal Zone Government is authorized to establish appropriate charges payable by the individual. Specific language is recommended to permit the Department of Defense to reimburse the Canal Zone Government for the cost of hospital care provided dependents of military personnel for the services they would normally be furnished at military hospitals in the United States.

With respect to schools it is the intent of the committee that the principle of free education in grades 1 through 12 will extend to residents of the Canal Zone and to United States citizen personnel of Government agencies resident in the Republic of Panama. Parents desiring to send their children to kindergarten or junior college should pay a reasonable tuition.

It is recognized that schools and hospitals cannot be operated on charges made to individuals for services rendered, if those charges are to be within the reach of the average citizen. Normally additional support from taxes or other types of indirect charges and private donations including community chests, is necessary to carry on these activities.

In the past unrecovered costs of these activities have been paid by the Panama Canal Company. The committee believes that these unrecovered costs should be shared by the other Government agencies operating in the Canal Zone.

The committee is therefore recommending the revision of section 105 of the 1954 Civil Functions Appropriation Act to provide for the distribution of the unrecovered costs among the using agencies. The revised language is as follows:

SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby condition for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reimbursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Government for furnishing education, and hospital and medical care to employees of agencies of the United States and their dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursements.

PANAMA CANAL RAILROAD

In view of the testimony presented to the committee relative to the desirability of replacing the railroad by a highway entirely within the Canal Zone, the committee desires that the purchase of

the new boxcars programed for fiscal year 1955 be deferred. It is desired that the Governor and the Board of Directors give further consideration to the feasibility of replacing the railroad with a highway totally within the Canal Zone, utilizing the existing roadbed where practicable for the highway. This study should include an estimate of the cost of the new facilities required for this alternate means of transportation together with a comparison of the cost of operation and maintenance of the railroad and the highway.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY, CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

The Panama Canal Company, Canal Zone Government, is in its third year of operations under the sweeping reorganization effected by Public Law 841 of the 81st Congress. Certain phases of the operations have been subject to various interpretations under the organic law, by parties affected by the Company-Government operations which in the public interest should be given further consideration by the legislative committees. Among the more important aspects that have come to the attention of this committee are the methods of allocation of overhead, the amortization of the original investment, and the establishment of reserves.

ECONOMIES IN OPERATION

The committee was informed that in the past 18 months the Company has reduced the total number of personnel by 2,819. This reduction in personnel during a period when the workload of the Company increased to a record high is a measure of the effectiveness of the program of management to effect economies and improve efficiency wherever possible. The committee was informed that management estimates that the program has resulted in annual savings of nearly a million dollars. The committee is in accord with the views of the Governor that the success of any program for consolidation and efficiency ultimately depends on adequate compensation and fair treatment of the employees who are retained.

INCREASES

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

Quartermaster Corps:

Cemeterial expenses:	
Maintenance and operation.....	\$67, 000
Administration.....	20, 000
Total, Quartermaster Corps.....	\$87, 000

Corps of Engineers:

General investigations.....	\$1, 050, 000
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The increase is intended to provide a reasonably adequate program of surveys. The amount recommended is \$660,000 in excess of the budget estimate, and \$592,500 in excess of the amount appropriated for 1954.

Construction, general.....	43, 742, 800
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This increase is to provide \$1,088,000 additional for planning and \$42,654,800 for construction. The amount recommended is \$14,197,800 above the budget estimate, and \$43,849,800 above the amount appropriated for 1954.

Operation and maintenance.....	7, 220, 000
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The increase is intended to provide funds for deferred maintenance on the Delaware River and in Savannah Harbor; for the maintenance of certain local flood-protection projects; and restoration of the reduction made by the House based on anticipated unexpended funds. The amount recommended is \$3,680,000 in excess of the budget estimate, and \$880,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for 1954.

General expenses.....	512, 000
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This increase restores the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$84,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for 1954.

Mississippi River and tributaries.....	500, 000
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This increase is intended to permit the improvement of the auxiliary channels in the Yazoo River Basin below the completed reservoirs. The amount recommended is \$500,000 in excess of the budget estimate, and \$5,733,000 below the appropriation for 1954.

Total, Corps of Engineers.....	53, 024, 800
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Total increases.....	53, 111, 800
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1955, AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1955**

REGULAR ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955	Recom- mended in House bill, 1955	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1954	Estimates for 1955	House bill
QUARTERMASTER CORPS							
Cemeterial expenses.....	\$5,107,000	\$5,635,000	\$5,445,700	\$5,532,700	+\$425,700	-\$102,300	+\$87,000
CORPS OF ENGINEERS							
General investigation.....	2,867,500	2,800,000	2,410,000	3,460,000	+502,500	+660,000	+1,050,000
Construction.....	278,670,000	308,322,000	278,777,000	322,519,800	+43,840,800	+14,197,800	+43,742,800
Operation and maintenance.....	79,000,000	76,200,000	72,600,000	79,880,000	+880,000	+3,680,000	+7,220,000
General expenses.....	9,716,000	9,800,000	9,288,000	9,800,000	+84,000	0	+512,000
Mississippi River and tributaries.....	51,433,000	45,200,000	45,200,000	45,700,000	-5,733,000	+500,000	+500,000
Niagara remedial work.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+500,000	0	0
Plant account.....	100				-100	0	0
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	423,186,600	444,322,000	410,335,000	463,359,800	+40,173,200	+19,037,800	+53,024,800
U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME							
Maintenance and operation.....	4,655,000	5,134,000	5,134,000	5,134,000	+479,000	0	0
THE PANAMA CANAL							
Canal Zone Government.....	13,300,000	13,788,000	13,788,000	13,788,000	+488,000	0	0
Capital outlay.....		1,415,000	1,415,000	1,415,000	+1,415,000	0	0
Total, Panama Canal.....	13,300,000	15,203,000	15,203,000	15,203,000	+1,903,000	0	0
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of the Army civil functions.....	441,593,600	465,160,000	430,983,700	484,095,500	+42,501,900	+18,035,500	+53,111,800

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriations, 1954	Estimates, 1955	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Corps of Engineers:			
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.....	\$152,453	\$150,000	-\$2,453
Payments to States, Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938, as amended.....	850,000	900,000	+50,000
Total, permanent indefinite.....	1,002,453	1,050,000	+47,547

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

	Authoriza- tions, 1954	Budget estimate, 1955	Recom- mended in House bill, 1955	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authoriza- tions, 1954	Estimates, 1955	House bill
Panama Canal Company.....	\$3,684,000	\$3,589,000	\$3,589,000	\$3,589,000	-\$95,000	0	0

○

Calendar No. 1377

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8367

[Report No. 1373]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Reported by Mr. KNOWLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1955, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and for other purposes,
7 namely:

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

3 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
 4 law, including maintenance, operation and improvement of
 5 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
 6 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
 7 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
 8 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
 9 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
 10 Department of the Army, The Surrender Tree Site in Cuba,
 11 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
 12 ~~\$5,445,700~~ \$5,532,700: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 13 shall not be used to repair more than a single approach
 14 road to any national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this
 15 appropriation shall not be obligated for construction of a
 16 superintendent's lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit
 17 in excess of \$14,000, but such limitation may be increased
 18 by such additional amounts as may be required to provide
 19 office space, public comfort rooms, or space for the storage
 20 of Government property within the same structure.

21 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

22 The following appropriations shall be expended under
 23 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervi-
 24 sion of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions

1 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and
 2 harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

3 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

4 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
 5 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-
 6 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
 7 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
 8 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
 9 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
 10 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
 11 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
 12 available until expended, ~~\$2,410,000~~ \$3,460,000.

13 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

14 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
 15 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
 16 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
 17 authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such
 18 studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Govern-
 19 ment to construction); and not to exceed ~~\$1,000,000~~
 20 \$1,360,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for
 21 conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to
 22 remain available until expended, ~~\$278,777,000~~ \$322,519,-
 23 800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 24 used for projects in the Columbia River Basin which
 25 are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be

1 appropriated therefor, except as may be within the
2 limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be
3 appropriated: *Provided further, That not to exceed \$750,000*
4 *of the funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under*
5 *the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the*
6 *accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation;*
7 *the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the*
8 *Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other*
9 *recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not*
10 *enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile*
11 *at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through*
12 *custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in*
13 *the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be*
14 *impaired by the Government incident to the construction, op-*
15 *eration, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River,*
16 *Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto*
17 *by agreement or litigation: Provided further, That not more*
18 *than \$15,000 of the funds available for the Fall River Flood*
19 *Control project on the Fall River, South Dakota, shall be*
20 *available to compensate the owners of water wells in the*
21 *vicinity of Cold Brook Dam, South Dakota, for losses de-*
22 *termined by the Chief of Engineers to have been sustained by*
23 *reason of lowering the level of water in such wells as a re-*
24 *sult wholly or partially, of construction and operation of Cold*
25 *Brook Dam. Losses compensable shall include, but not be*

1 *limited to, the expense of improving or replacing the affected*
 2 *wells so that an amount of water equal to the amount previ-*
 3 *ously obtainable from the affected wells will be available to*
 4 *the owners.*

5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

6 For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation,
 7 maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood
 8 control, and related works, *including such sums as may be*
 9 *necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided*
 10 *by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of*
 11 *harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce*
 12 *and navigation; surveys and charting of northern*
 13 *and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and*
 14 *straightening channels; removal of obstructions to naviga-*
 15 *tion; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance*
 16 *of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood;*
 17 *and not to exceed \$900,000 \$1,040,000 for transfer to the*
 18 *Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wild-*
 19 *life as authorized by law; to remain available until ex-*
 20 *pended, \$72,660,000 \$79,880,000.*

21 GENERAL EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration and
 23 related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and
 24 offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of
 25 Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board,

1 and the California Debris Commission; administration of
 2 laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters;
 3 commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations;
 4 ~~\$9,288,000~~ \$9,800,000.

5 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

6 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
 7 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance
 8 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood,
 9 as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
 10 available until expended, ~~\$45,200,000~~ \$45,700,000.

11 NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

12 For financing a part of the United States share of the
 13 cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be under-
 14 taken in accordance with article II of the treaty between
 15 the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the
 16 United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain avail-
 17 able until expended, \$2,000,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 The foregoing appropriations shall be available for
 20 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
 21 with the work for which the appropriation is made and for
 22 printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of
 23 survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports
 24 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
 25 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-

1 ing session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the
2 revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for
3 purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replace-
4 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

5 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
8 ment fund, \$5,134,000, of which \$1,284,000 shall remain
9 available until expended for plans and construction of build-
10 ings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
11 not be available for the payment of hospitalization of mem-
12 bers of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates
13 in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army,
14 upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners
15 of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

16 CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

17 Operating expenses: For operating expenses necessary
18 for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the
19 Postal Service of the Canal Zone; hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles; expenses incident to conducting hearings on the
21 Isthmus; expenses of attendance at meetings, when author-
22 ized by the Governor of the Canal Zone, of organizations
23 concerned with activities pertaining to the Canal Zone Gov-
24 ernment; expenses of special training of employees of the
25 Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (63 Stat.

1 602) ; contingencies of the Governor; *residence for the Gov-*
 2 *ernor*; medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and
 3 aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal
 4 Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practi-
 5 cable; and payments of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to
 6 persons within the Government service who shall furnish blood
 7 for transfusions; \$13,788,000.

8 Capital outlay: For acquisition of land and land under
 9 water and acquisition, construction, and replacement of im-
 10 provements, facilities, structures, and equipment, as author-
 11 ized by law (63 Stat. 600 and 48 U. S. C. 1302), including
 12 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles
 13 (for replacement only) ; and expenses incident to the retire-
 14 ment of such assets; \$1,415,000, to remain available until
 15 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of prior
 16 year appropriations to the Canal Zone Government for the
 17 purposes set forth in this appropriation shall be merged with
 18 this appropriation.

19 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

20 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
 21 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
 22 authority available to it and in accord with law, and to make
 23 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
 24 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
 25 ment Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in

1 carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
2 fiscal year 1955 for such corporation, except as hereinafter
3 provided:

4 Not to exceed \$3,589,000 of the funds available to
5 the Panama Canal Company shall be available dur-
6 ing the current fiscal year for general and administrative
7 expenses of the Company, which shall be computed on an
8 accrual basis: *Provided*, That as used herein, the term
9 "general and administrative expenses" shall not be construed
10 to include expenses otherwise classified in the preceding
11 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That funds available for oper-
12 ating expenses shall be available for the purchase of not to
13 exceed eight passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only,
14 including one at not to exceed \$2,750).

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by
18 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
19 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
20 against the Government of the United States or who is a
21 member of an organization of Government employees that
22 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
23 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
24 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
25 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,

1 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
2 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
3 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
4 in a strike against the Government of the United States,
5 is not a member of an organization of Government employees
6 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
7 the United States or that such person does not advocate,
8 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
11 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
12 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
13 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
16 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
17 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
18 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
19 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
20 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
21 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
22 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
23 for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary

1 employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any
2 civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while
3 occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, exec-
4 utive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen
5 of the United States of America or of the Republic of
6 Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwithstanding the
7 provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
8 1409) limiting employment in the above-mentioned posi-
9 tions to citizens of the United States from and after the date
10 of approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed
11 in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of
12 Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned posi-
13 tions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so
14 employed, if United States citizens are available in conti-
15 nental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing
16 in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any
17 person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of
18 faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that
19 in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, adminis-
20 trative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the con-
21 trolling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency,
22 experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of
23 Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical,
24 clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on
25 the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall nor-

1 mally be employed not more than forty hours per week,
2 (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based
3 upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United
4 States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall
5 apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical,
6 administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the
7 Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the
8 United States Government or by any corporation or company
9 whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States
10 Government: *Provided further*, That the President may
11 suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance
12 with this section if he should deem such course to be in the
13 public interest.

14 SEC. 104. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized
15 to employ services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
16 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not
17 exceeding \$15,000: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals
18 shall not exceed \$100 per diem.

19 SEC. 105. *Hereafter appropriations of the Military De-*
20 *partment shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal*
21 *Zone Government for the cost of providing, in facilities*
22 *operated by the Canal Zone Government, medical care, other*
23 *than subsistence of dependents of military personnel.*

1 *SEC. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the De-*
 2 *partment of Defense shall be used after (September 1), 1954,*
 3 *for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal*
 4 *Zone.*

5 ~~SEC. 105~~ 107. Section 105, Public Law 153, Eighty-
 6 third Congress, is hereby amended by adding at the end
 7 thereof, before the period, the following: "and the appro-
 8 priation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost
 9 of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby
 10 made available for such reimbursement". to read as follows:

11 "SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal
 12 Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby con-
 13 dition for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, not-
 14 withstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reim-
 15 bursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department
 16 of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Govern-
 17 ment for furnishing education, and hospital and medical
 18 care to employees of agencies of the United States and their
 19 dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and
 20 Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such
 21 employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstand-
 22 ing any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the
 23 Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropria-

1 *tion or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of*
2 *the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made*
3 *available for such reimbursements."*

4 SEC. ~~106~~ 108. This Act may be cited as the Civil
5 Functions Appropriation Act, 1955.

Passed the House of Representatives March 16, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 8367

[Report No. 1373]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

MARCH 17 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954
Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 24, 1954
For actions of May 21, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 94

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee voted to report watershed protection bill. Sen. Williams inserted and discussed list of grain-storage violation cases and commended Secretary Benson's efforts to prosecute them. Sen. Malone spoke against extension of Trade Agreements Act. House committee ordered reported bills to expand Water Facilities Act, and increase excess-tobacco penalty.

SENATE

1. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** A subcommittee voted to report to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee S. 2549, to provide for cooperation with States and local agencies in watershed development (pp. D565-6).
2. **GRAIN STORAGE.** Sen. Williams inserted and discussed a list of CCC grain-storage violation cases and commended Secretary Benson for his efforts to prosecute those responsible for the irregular conversions. At Sen. Williams' request a GAO report of investigation into irregularities in storage of grain at Schoolcraft, Mich., was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 6579-83.)
3. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Sen. Malone spoke against extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. 6588-9).
4. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for public purposes (p. 6600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Sen. Hennings inserted a petition and recommendations by the Directors, Cedar Creek Grazing Assn. (Mo.) favoring continuation of the Cedar Creek Forest and Pasture project, Mo. (p. 6572).
5. **ARMY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** As reported (see Digest 92) this bill, H. R. 8367, provides an increase of \$53,024,800 over the House-passed bill for the Corps of Engineers. This is an increase of \$19,037,800 above the estimate.

Excerpts from the Committee Report:

Water resources program:

"The committee is informed that agreement has been reached among the Departments of the Army and Interior, and the Federal Power Commission on principles and procedures to be followed by all three agencies in the matter of cost allocations. This is an important step in the right direction, and the agencies involved are to be commended for their accomplishment. On the other hand, there is still much to be accomplished in the field of uniform methods and procedures, particularly in the field of the computation of benefits and costs. It is hoped that the executive agencies continue their efforts toward standardization of methods and procedures so that when water resource projects are submitted to the committee by any of the Federal agencies involved in water resource development, the committee can have some assurance that a standard yardstick has been used in the evaluation of all of the water resource projects submitted to any of the subcommittees on appropriations.

"It is quite obvious to the committee that the discussions between the Departments of the Army and Interior at the Secretarial level have resulted in important agreements, and have provided better coordination among the agencies of these Departments. The Chief of Engineers reported to the committee that controversies which loomed so large in recent years have been largely eliminated or are well on their way toward amicable settlement. The committee is further encouraged by the report of a memorandum of understanding on the Arkansas-White-Red Rivers survey signed by the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Army, which, among other things, sets up a committee of Assistant Secretaries to assure full and continuous cooperation.

"This type of collaboration should do much toward the development of a sound national water policy by the agencies that are concerned with the problems.

"The committee again desires to point out that in its examination of the estimates of some of the comprehensive projects there still seems to be a tendency to overlook the interrelated features of such projects. It is the view of the committee that the prolongation of the construction period of such projects is uneconomical and that the schedules should be gradually adjusted so that the funding of those now under construction may be geared to the most efficient and economical schedule. The committee feels that some progress has been made in this direction and believes that further progress can be made next year.

"The committee desires to again point out that the backlog of authorized preliminary examination and survey reports is such that the appropriation of funds alone is not going to solve the problem of bringing this phase of the Corps' program into line with an overall water resource program. Last year the committee called the Corps' attention to the need for a study of the present methods and procedures for conducting surveys with a view to reducing the amount of work involved and still provide the information required for adequate review of the studies, and reliable information upon which the Congress can act in connection with the authorization of worthy projects.

"The Chief of Engineers pointed up this problem during the hearings when he stated that the budget estimate provided for only about 6 percent of the remaining cost of the authorized surveys.

"The committee notes that some progress has been made with respect to better supervision of the survey program. The instructions that have been issued to the field by the Corps of Engineers are intended as the initial step in the revision of their methods and procedures for carrying out preliminary examinations and surveys. With the implementation of these instructions some economies can be expected in this program in fiscal year 1955. The committee

understands that the Corps is actively engaged in a further study of this problem, and that further important revisions can be expected in the near future. The committee will expect a complete report on the accomplishments in this field during the hearings on the 1956 appropriation act."

Management improvement:

"The committee believes that the revisions in property accountability now being reviewed by the Engineer Comptroller will permit a reduction in personnel engaged in these servicing activities. The Corps of Engineers is directed to inform the committee of the results of this study when it is completed.

"The committee discussed with the Corps of Engineers the apparent disparity in the staffing of the division offices. Representatives of the Corps stated that the matter of the number of administrative and engineering employees in the division offices that are charged to general expenses is an area where perhaps some changes need to be made. They further stated that it is something that they are concerned about and propose to get into more deeply. The committee concurs in the views of the House committee as to the need for the Chief of Engineers to make a thorough study of the personnel needs and assignments in the division offices. The committee believes that such a study should cover both the employees paid from general expenses and those charged to projects.

"A measure of the effectiveness of a management improvement program is the savings in money and personnel that can be reflected in a subsequent budget estimate. In order that the committee may have a means of analyzing the current management improvement program it is suggested that the Corps periodically report on measures taken to improve management together with a statement as to the effect of such improvements on future budget estimates."

6. RECESSED until Mon., May 24 (p. 6600).

HOUSE

7. WATER FACILITIES; TOBACCO MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 8386, to increase the limit on individual water-facilities loans and to expand area of coverage to entire country; and S. 3050, to increase the penalty on tobacco marketed in excess of marketing quotas to 50% (now 40%) of the previous year's average price (p. D568).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1399, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Ariz. to the Salt River Valley Water Users Assn.; S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in a land tract in Wake County, N. C.; H. J. Res. 458, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a tract of land in Irwin County, Ga.; H. R. 4928, to direct conveyance of part of the Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N. J., to the city; and H. R. 6263, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska (p. D568).
9. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. As reported (see Digest 92) this bill, H. R. 9203, includes funds for the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the Botanic Garden. The committee report includes the following statements:

Library of Congress. "It is the sense of the Committee that one of the fundamental and principal duties which should occupy the new Librarian is the matter of codification, simplification, and completion of the statutes relating to the Library.the Library is the instrument and the creature of the Congress. Its duties historically have been to meet the needs of the Members of Congress first and to limit its service to others to that which can be furnished with the funds and staff available.

"The Committee is disturbed to find that the Legislative Reference Service is engaging in legislative drafting work, normally considered to be the function of the Legislative Counsel. Additional funds have been provided in this bill to enable the Office of the Legislative Counsel to more adequately meet the demands for this type of service. Accordingly, the furnishing of such assistance by the Legislative Reference Service should be discontinued.

"The Committee is not satisfied with the manner in which the Legislative Reference Service is using its regular employees, particularly when Congress is not in session. Despite a thorough discussion of this problem during the hearings on the 1954 appropriation bill, it appears that little has been done to reassign the employees of this Service during slack periods to assist in handling workload in other parts of the Library. The Committee insists that further efforts be made along this line during the coming year. It is also of the opinion that many of the contracts with other Government departments could be so arranged that the workload involved could be met during the off-season. This would have the dual benefit of making the full regular staff available to Congress while it is in session and of providing worthwhile employment for the personnel of this Service during the period when Congressional workload is light.

"During the course of the hearings, there was considerable discussion of permanent versus temporary employment. From the information received, it appears that Library officials have been using lapses (funds saved through delay in filling vacancies and new positions) for the purpose of creating new temporary positions during the year. This practice cannot be condoned, since it renders meaningless justifications to Congress each year as to the number of positions required and creates a demand for more and more permanent positions. to take care of persons hired on a temporary basis out of savings. These savings should be used to cover such items as within-grade salary increases, penalty-mail costs, telephone rate increases, increased printing costs, and similar operating expenses which are generally absorbed throughout the government from lapses and similar savings."

Printing. "Considerable attention was given during the hearings to the purpose and operations of the field printing offices. The Committee is requesting the Public Printer to make a special study of this matter during the coming year to determine whether or not there is any advantage to the government in continuing these field establishments. The workload in some of the offices is dropping off to the point where the overhead may make it unprofitable to continue their operation. It is expected that this special study will be completed as soon as possible and a final report made to the Joint Committee on Printing for further action. It is requested that the Appropriations Committees of both Houses be advised of such action as a basis for consideration of future appropriations."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOOD PRICES. Sen. Thye inserted a Farm Journal editorial, "Tell the City Folks," defending the farmer against complaints about food prices and stating that agriculture's purchasing power creates high employment (pp. A3761-2).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 25, 1954
For actions of May 24, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed water-facilities loans bill. Senate passed bill approving Southeastern Forest-Fire Protection Compact. House subcommittee voted to report surplus-fish bill. Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed bill to provide life insurance for Government employees. Sen. Johnston introduced and discussed bill to require Federal agencies to obey State laws on butter-fat content.

SENATE

1. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3137, to amend the Water Facilities Act(pp. 6616-19). Sen. Aiken explained the bill as follows:
"The Water Facilities Act now is applicable only to the arid and semiarid areas of the United States. The pending bill would make that act applicable to the entire United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."
"At present Government financial assistance is limited to \$100,000 for any one project. The bill would replace that limitation with a limitation upon the amount of indebtedness which any one debtor may have outstanding at any one time. In the case of an individual, the limitation would be \$25,000; in the case of a corporation or agency, it would be \$250,000..."
"...the committee amendment provides for insurance of private loans. At present, the Secretary of Agriculture makes only direct loans, using the funds appropriated for that purpose. Under the amendment, not to exceed \$25 million of loans could be insured in any one year. In insuring the loans, the Secretary would utilize the fund created by title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act!"
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2786, approving the Southeastern Interstate Forest-Fire Protection Compact (pp. 6619-20).
3. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 2512, to amend the Small Tracts Act so as to permit greater use of the public domain by individuals (pp. 6626-7).
4. HOLIDAY. Passed without amendment H. R. 7786, to change the name of Armistice Day to "Veterans' Day" (p. 6616). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. EGG MARKETING. Passed as reported S. 2661, to regulate the sale of shell eggs in D. C. (p. 6625).

6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee announced that it will order reported H. R. 7839, the housing bill, on May 27, and will file a report on June 3 (p. D574). This bill includes a provision continuing the rural-housing loan program.
7. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 6633).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION. In reporting H. R. 6788 (the Hope-Aiken watershed bill) to the full Agriculture and Forestry Committee, the subcommittee recommended a number of amendments. File copies of a "committee print", showing these amendments, are available for lending purposes from the Legislative Reporting Staff, Ext. 4654.

HOUSE

9. FISHERY PRODUCTS. A subcommittee voted to report to the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for publicity, education, and research on fish and related products (p. D576).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. LIVESTOCK INSPECTION. S. 3504, by Sen. Bowring, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act with respect to the charging of brand inspection fees; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6605).
11. RECLAMATION. S. 3505, by Sen. Anderson, to amend the act of 1950 relating to construction of the Vermejo reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6605).
12. PERSONNEL. S. 3507, by Sen. Carlson, to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6605). Remarks of author (p. 6605).
13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. S. 3508, by Sen. Johnston, to require milk utilized by Federal agencies to meet State requirements with respect to butterfat content; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6605). Remarks of author (p. 6634).
14. FISHERY PRODUCTS. H. R. 9249, by Rep. Norblad, "to further encourage the distribution of fishery products"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 6648).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gubser discussing the use of Mexican farm laborers, stating that local labor will be given first chance at any job they are willing and able to perform, and including a newspaper article stating the need for 500 strawberry pickers in Calif. (p. A3774).
16. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., favoring H. R. 4449, authorizing the upper Colo. project (pp. A3775-6).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle favoring the Trinity River project, Calif., and including a newspaper article on the shortage of water in the San Joaquin Valley (p. A3788).
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Angell inserted a newspaper article discussing the Army flood-control plan for the Columbia River (pp. A3776-7).

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The language would then read:

Unless the Secretary of the Navy determines at any time during such 10 years that a transfer of the registry of such vessel or vessels to a foreign country would not be inimical to the national defense, and the Secretary of Commerce likewise determines said transfer to be in the national interest.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that language would be better.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to have that language in the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, in line 20, after the words "national defense", it is proposed to strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "and the Secretary of Commerce likewise determines said transfer to be in the national interest."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington withdraw his amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. As I understand, on page 2, line 20, after the words "national defense", it is proposed to strike out the period, add a comma, and insert the words "and the Secretary of Commerce likewise determines said transfer to be in the national interest."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have discussed his amendment with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and if I may say so, I accept the amendment reluctantly at this time. I says reluctantly because I think the purpose of the Senator from Delaware is excellent, but I am not quite sure of the effect the amendment would have. The bill will have to go to the House. The Navy representatives will then have another chance to discuss it there. I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment in this language, or have the Senator from Delaware offer it, whichever he desires.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it does not make any difference who offers the amendment. I might say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I can appreciate his statement that he is accepting the amendment reluctantly, but I wish to have it understood that if the bill goes to conference and the amendment is stricken out, I will oppose the conference report when it comes to the Senate. I do not want the bill enacted without the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I assure the Senator from Delaware that I am accepting the amendment in absolute good faith. I said I was taking it reluctantly because I am not quite sure of its ultimate effect. The bill has not been considered in the House, and it will have to be heard before a House committee. I have no objection to having that language in the bill, so that the House committee and the whole House of Repre-

sentatives can determine the question involved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is an amendment being offered?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask the clerk to state the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the words, "and shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, who can and will construct the said tankers within the period of 2 years as specified in subsection (d) of section 2."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to accept that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there is no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not wish to offer another amendment—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope the Senator will not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But I wish to be sure that the bill does provide adequately that after contracts for the ships are awarded, the ships must remain under the American flag and cannot be transferred to foreign flags.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct, for a period of 10 years after the first charter is ended, or a total of 20 years, which is substantially the life of a tanker.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I understand it will not be possible to transfer one of the ships to a foreign flag during the 20-year period following the contract.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Unless the Secretary of the Navy decides it is in the interest of national defense or unless the Secretary of Commerce agrees it is in the national interest. An amendment containing such a provision was just agreed to. In other words, what the committee tried to do was state that the tanker is chartered for 10 years, at the end of which the life of the tanker is about half gone, and during the remaining life of the tanker, which will be 10 years, it will be under the American flag, unless the two responsible officials of the National Government decide it is in the national interest or for the national defense to have it otherwise.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Delaware that I think sufficient protection is secured by that provision, because the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Defense would have to take affirmative action in order to take the ships from under the American flag, and it would have to be for our national defense or in our national interest.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 3458) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 8367, the civil functions appropriation bill, so that it may be made the unfinished business of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I wish to state the legislative program as it was given to me by the majority leader.

The civil functions appropriations bill will be considered tomorrow. Either during the time the bill is being considered or possibly by agreement with the minority leader prior to its being considered, the following bills may be called up and considered, and Senators should be advised of them:

Calendar No. 1376, H. R. 9004, a bill to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, and for other purposes; or Calendar No. 1334, S. 3457, a bill to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission of the United States and Mexico of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes. The bills cover the same purposes.

Calendar No. 516, H. R. 3704, a bill to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of Columbia.

Calendar No. 1384, H. R. 7061, a bill to prescribe and regulate the procedure for adoption in the District of Columbia.

Calendar No. 1385, H. R. 7062, a bill to amend the act of April 22, 1944, which regulates the placement of children in family homes in the District of Columbia.

Calendar No. 1388, S. 3387, a bill to make certain changes in the regulation of public utilities in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The last four bills are all District of Columbia measures.

The first bill I mentioned, H. R. 9004, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to the International Boundary Commission between Mexico and the United States.

The measures I have named will be brought up next, either before or during the consideration of the civil functions appropriation bill.

BUTTERFAT CONTENT OF MILK USED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES— BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to require the agencies of the Federal Government which are located in the various States of the Nation to conform with the laws of the States prescribing the butterfat content of milk purchased within such States.

It has been brought to my attention that some of the Federal agencies have been purchasing milk with a lower butterfat content than it is lawful for the citizens of the same State to purchase. Such a practice is very definitely unfair to the milk producers who have to abide by the laws of the State.

Let me give an illustration in my home State of South Carolina, where the minimum butterfat content is 3.8 percent. The laws of many States of the United States do not require this high a percentage of butterfat; therefore, any Federal agencies within South Carolina could purchase milk with a much lower butterfat percentage from any one of the other States of this Nation. The South Carolina law does not permit the citizens of the State to do this. Hence, I can see no reason why the Federal Government should participate in such a practice.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am introducing this bill, which will require "that milk purchased by any Federal agency for utilization in any State shall meet the requirements of such State with respect to butterfat content," in the hope the Federal Government will cease to ignore our State law on this subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3508) to require milk utilized by Federal agencies to meet State requirements with respect to butterfat content, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RECESS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 25, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 24 (legislative day of May 13, 1954):

IN THE NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS

Roscoe D. George, Jr., midshipman (Naval Academy) to be ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Dain S. Glad (Naval ROTC) to be ensign in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Navy as previously nominated, to correct name, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Russell P. Nystedt
Herbert H. Steinmann

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Supply Corps in the Navy as previously nominated, to correct name, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Cecil D. Briscoe
Leo S. Gill

DeLeon E. Stokes (Naval ROTC) to be ensign in the Supply Corps in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Thomas W. Nelson, Jr. (ROTC), to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval Reserve aviators) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

William W. Alexander
Forest "J" Merrill
Howell D. Averyt
Kenneth R. Miller
Fred M. Backman
Gayland J. Mischke
Millard C. Ball
Ernest M. Moore, Jr.
John A. Bates, Jr.
William A. Odman
Dale H. Berven
George T. Pappas
Walter H. Buckholts,
William S. Penny-
Jr.
packer

Henry L. Cassani
George L. Petherick
Elwin J. Clark
Harold L. Piper
Robert E. Combs
David B. Place
John Forbes, Jr.
Thomas R. Randall
Billy D. Franklin
George M. Rankin, Jr.
Harold R. Gates, Jr.
William H. Searfus
William H. Hagensick
Charles M. Shaw, Jr.
Bernard E. Hartnett,
Jerome P. Skyrud
Jr.
Richard E. Strockbine

William J. Hickman
Benjamin T. W. Sutherlin
Robert S. Hurst
Robert F. Thomas
Paul A. Johnson
John K. Verser
William S. Kidd
John K. Verser
Walter C. Koehler, Jr.
Wallace H. Wertz
James McD. Leftwich
William R. Whorton

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Gregory J. Delehanty
Franklin A. Hart, Jr.

Edward R. Nell (Reserve officer) to be lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Donald M. Wilson (civilian) to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Harold N. Glasser (Reserve officer) to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Dental Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named Reserve officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Glen S. Aspinwall
Richard L. Martin
Ralph C. Carlisle, Jr.
Edwin O. Schwendt
Edward J. A. Castagna
Thomas S. Simms
Alphonse J. Castellana
Charles Solomon
Robert M. Cooper
Alfred F. Stein
Joseph F. Jones
Daniel E. Terrell, Jr.
Floyd J. Johnson, Jr.
William M. Thurber
Archibald C. Ledbetter
Charles J. Tyson III
Glenn A. MacDonald
Allen R. Walker
Robert E. MacDonald
Jerry H. Wright

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named cadets, United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, effective upon their graduation, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act

of 1947). Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

James Henry Ahmann
William Edward Albright, Jr.
Elmer Gene Allred
Eugene Joseph Alsperger
Warren James Alverson
John Edward Arnet
Stanley Clifton Beck
Kenneth Holmes Bell
Richardson Millard Bentley
Edward Martin Berko
Murray Burton Blume
John Louis Bonham
Herbert Willoughby Booth, Jr.
John Robert Borgatta
William Armstrong Boucher
William Pettit Boyd
Philip Lyman Brewster
Blackshear Morrison Bryan, Jr.
Louis Leon Bryant
Robert James Bullington
Gayle Wayne Cantrell
Jackson Busic Carter
Robert Eugene Chapman
William Miller Charles, Jr.
Stanley Foster Choate
William Hemp Clarke
Francis Carter Cobb
Carl Bobbitt Crews
James Edward Dalton
James William Daughtry
Quinton Davis
Derrol Le Roy Dennis
Alan Leigh Devereaux
Joseph Aloysius Devlin, Jr.
James Warren Diebold
Robert Eugene Dorr
Lawrence Thomas Drum
Douglas Golding Dwyre, Jr.
Jay Thomas Edwards III
William McDonald Egan
William Patrick Emley, Jr.
Harry William Emrick, Jr.
Ralph Edward Ennis, Jr.
Duane Harold Erickson
Samuel Henry Fields
James Joseph Fraher, Jr.
Barron Fredricks III
Gustav John Freyer III
William Lloyd Frier
Robert E. Fromm
Ronald Frederick Gamble
Raynor Garey, Jr.
Robert Kenneth Garwood
James Edward Giles, Jr.
Robert Lee Gray, Jr.
Leonard Leroy Griggo, Jr.
Harlan Leslie Gurney
Wallace Kendall Hafl
John Alden Hall
Robert Allen Hamblin
Loren Verne Hart
James Francis Healy
Joseph James Heed, Jr.
Duane Louis Hogan
Jerome Henry Holmlund
Jack Donald Horner
Hal William Howes
Howard William Hunter, Jr.
Rufus Daniel Hutcheson
James Maclay Ingalls
Kendell Olynn Iverson
Joseph Rankin James
John Patrick Januleski
Jimmy Phillips Jarrett
Allen Louis Jennings, Jr.
Carl Bertil Lennart Johansson
Ronald Lee Johnson
James Merton Lee Karns
James Myron Kirwin
James Summers Knox
John Edward Krause
George William Kronsbein, Jr.
James Howard Kyker
Paul Lansky
Joseph Donald Lapchick, Jr.
Don McKnight Larson
John Elsworth Lawson
Donald Gene Lewis
William Dean Liby

United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FROM THE
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, LAND OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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Electrification.....12,17		
Fishery products.....9		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee completed mark-up of agricultural appropriation bill. Senate passed Army civil appropriation bill. House committee reported O&C land bill. House committee voted to report surplus-fish bill. Sen. Humphrey criticized Secretary's dairy program.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** The agricultural subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee completed its marking up of this bill, H. R. 6779, and voted to report the bill to the full Committee with amendments (p. D580).
2. **FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 6671-9, 6683-90).
3. **DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS.** Sen. Humphrey claimed the Secretary's dairy program has been a "failure" (pp. 6695-700).
4. **INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.** Sen. Lennon was appointed to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, succeeding the late Sen. Hoey (p. 6658).
5. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7554, to provide compensation of certain employees when Government departments are closed by administrative order (p. D582).
6. **ALASKA STATEHOOD.** Sen. Malone inserted a petition from various people in Alaska requesting a referendum on statehood (pp. 6679-82).
7. **RECLAMATION.** H. R. 5731, to authorize reclamation work on the Santa Margarita River, Calif., was made the unfinished business (pp. 6691-2).
8. **RECESSED** until Thurs., May 27 (p. 6700).

HOUSE

9. FISHERY PRODUCTS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for publicity, education, and research on fish and related products (p. D583).
10. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5958, relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain O&C lands in Oreg. (H. Rept. 1677)(p. 6728).
11. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 9203 (pp. 6705-18).
12. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8328, to authorize the transmission and disposition of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande (H. Rept. 1678)(p. 6728).
13. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1823, to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during the Korean conflict (H. Rept. 1676)(p. 6728).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FORESTRY. S. 3509, by Sen. Watkins, to establish public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6652).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 3510, by Sen. Cordon, to provide for cooperation in financing and early development of the John Day project on the Columbia River; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 6652-7.) Also H. R. 9307, by Rep. Coon; to Public Works Committee (p. 6729).
16. DAIRY INDUSTRY. H. R. 9267, by Rep. Laird, to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, to stabilize prices of milk and dairy products, etc.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 6728).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 9326, by Rep. Wolverton, to amend the Federal Power Act to provide that charges shall be paid by Federal power projects which are benefited by stream improvements constructed by other parties; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 6730).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

18. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS, H. R. 7775. H. Agriculture Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf claiming that opposition to H. R. 6787, to protect interests of livestock producers in connection with Forest Service grazing lands, is growing and including some of the objections to the bill in a statement by the Emergency Committee on National Resources (pp. A3868-9).
20. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Howell discussing "the recession in the textile industry" and including a newspaper editorial, "Dying Textiles?" (pp. A3870-1).

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 8367

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year ending June 30, 1955, for civil functions administered
6 by the Department of the Army and for other purposes,
7 namely:

8 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

9 CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

10 For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by
11 law, including maintenance, operation and improvement of

1 national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers
 2 for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor
 3 vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion
 4 of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has
 5 title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the
 6 Department of the Army, The Surrender Tree Site in Cuba,
 7 and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries;
 8 (1) ~~\$5,445,700~~ \$5,532,700: *Provided*, That this appropria-
 9 tion shall not be used to repair more than a single approach
 10 road to any national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this
 11 appropriation shall not be obligated for construction of a
 12 superintendent's lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit
 13 in excess of \$14,000, but such limitation may be increased
 14 by such additional amounts as may be required to provide
 15 office space, public comfort rooms, or space for the storage
 16 of Government property within the same structure.

17 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

18 The following appropriations shall be expended under
 19 the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervi-
 20 sion of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions
 21 of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and
 22 harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

23 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

24 For expenses necessary for the collection and study of
 25 basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood con-

1 trol, shore protection, and related projects, and when author-
 2 ized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies
 3 (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized
 4 in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, ap-
 5 proved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of
 6 projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain
 7 available until expended, (2)~~\$2,410,000~~ \$3,460,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

9 For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control,
 10 shore protection, and related projects authorized by law;
 11 detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects
 12 authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such
 13 studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Govern-
 14 ment to construction); and not to exceed (3)~~\$1,000,000~~
 15 \$1,360,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for
 16 conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to
 17 remain available until expended, (4)~~\$278,777,000~~ \$322,-
 18 519,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 19 used for projects in the Columbia River Basin which
 20 are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be
 21 appropriated therefor, except as may be within the
 22 limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be
 23 appropriated (5): *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 24 \$750,000 of the funds appropriated herein may at the
 25 discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engi-

1 neers be used in payment to the accounts of the Con-
2 federated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Con-
3 federated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the
4 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other
5 recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not
6 enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile
7 at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through
8 custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in
9 the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be
10 impaired by the Government incident to the construction, op-
11 eration, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River,
12 Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto
13 by agreement or litigation (6): Provided further, That not
14 more than \$15,000 of the funds available for the Fall River
15 Flood Control project on the Fall River, South Dakota, shall
16 be available to compensate the owners of water wells in the
17 vicinity of Cold Brook Dam, South Dakota, for losses de-
18 termined by the Chief of Engineers to have been sustained by
19 reason of lowering the level of water in such wells as a re-
20 sult wholly or partially, of construction and operation of Cold
21 Brook Dam. Losses compensable shall include, but not be
22 limited to, the expense of improving or replacing the affected
23 wells so that an amount of water equal to the amount previ-
24 ously obtainable from the affected wells will be available to
25 the owners.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood control, and related works (7), *including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation; surveys and charting of northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters: clearing and straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to exceed* (8) ~~\$900,000~~ *\$1,040,000* for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended, (9) ~~\$72,660,000~~ *\$79,880,000*.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration and related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board, and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations: (10) ~~\$9,288,000~~ *\$9,800,000*.

1 FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

2 For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood
3 control, and rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance
4 of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood,
5 as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain
6 available until expended, ~~(11)\$45,200,000~~ \$45,700,000.

7 NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

8 For financing a part of the United States share of the
9 cost of remedial works in the Niagara River. to be under-
10 taken in accordance with article II of the treaty between
11 the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the
12 United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain avail-
13 able until expended, \$2,000,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 The foregoing appropriations shall be available for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
17 with the work for which the appropriation is made and for
18 printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of
19 survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports
20 as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be
21 printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeed-
22 ing session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the
23 revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for
24 purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replace-
25 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$5,134,000, of which \$1,284,000 shall remain available until expended for plans and construction of buildings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating expenses: For operating expenses necessary for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the Postal Service of the Canal Zone; hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses incident to conducting hearings on the Isthmus; expenses of attendance at meetings, when authorized by the Governor of the Canal Zone, of organizations concerned with activities pertaining to the Canal Zone Government; expenses of special training of employees of the Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (63 Stat. 602) ; contingencies of the Governor (12); *residence for the Governor*; medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when

1 practicable; and payments of not to exceed \$50 in any one
2 case to persons within the Government service who shall
3 furnish blood for transfusions; \$13,788,000.

4 Capital outlay: For acquisition of land and land under
5 water and acquisition, construction, and replacement of im-
6 provements, facilities, structures, and equipment, as author-
7 ized by law (63 Stat. 600 and 48 U. S. C. 1302), including
8 the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles
9 (for replacement only); and expenses incident to the retire-
10 ment of such assets; \$1,415,000, to remain available until
11 expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of prior
12 year appropriations to the Canal Zone Government for the
13 purposes set forth in this appropriation shall be merged with
14 this appropriation.

15 PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

16 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
17 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
18 authority available to it and in accord with law, and to make
19 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
20 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
21 ment Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in
22 carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the
23 fiscal year 1955 for such corporation, except as hereinafter
24 provided:

25 Not to exceed \$3,589,000 of the funds available to

1 the Panama Canal Company shall be available dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year for general and administrative
3 expenses of the Company, which shall be computed on an
4 accrual basis: *Provided*, That as used herein, the term
5 "general and administrative expenses" shall not be construed
6 to include expenses otherwise classified in the preceding
7 fiscal year: *Provided further*, That funds available for oper-
8 ating expenses shall be available for the purchase of not to
9 exceed eight passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only,
10 including one at not to exceed \$2,750).

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by
14 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
15 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of
20 an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
21 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
22 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
23 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
24 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States,

1 is not a member of an organization of Government employees
2 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
3 the United States or that such person does not advocate,
4 and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
7 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
8 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
9 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
10 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
11 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
12 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
13 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
14 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
15 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
16 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
17 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
18 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
19 for, any other provisions of existing law.

20 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary
22 employment in case of emergency, for the payment of any
23 civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while
24 occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, exec-
25 utive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen

1 of the United States of America or of the Republic of
2 Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwithstanding the
3 provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
4 1409) limiting employment in the above-mentioned posi-
5 tions to citizens of the United States from and after the date
6 of approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed
7 in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of
8 Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned posi-
9 tions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so
10 employed, if United States citizens are available in conti-
11 nental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing
12 in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any
13 person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of
14 faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that
15 in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, adminis-
16 trative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the con-
17 trolling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency,
18 experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of
19 Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical,
20 clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on
21 the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall nor-
22 mally be employed not more than forty hours per week,
23 (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based
24 upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United
25 States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall

1 apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical,
2 administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the
3 Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the
4 United States Government or by any corporation or company
5 whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States
6 Government: *Provided further*, That the President may
7 suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance
8 with this section if he should deem such course to be in the
9 public interest.

10 SEC. 104. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized
11 to employ services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
12 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not
13 exceeding \$15,000: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals
14 shall not exceed \$100 per diem.

15 (13) SEC. 105. *Hereafter appropriations of the Military De-*
16 *partment shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal*
17 *Zone Government for the cost of providing, in facilities*
18 *operated by the Canal Zone Government, medical care, other*
19 *than subsistence of dependents of military personnel.*

20 (14) SEC. 106. *No appropriation or fund available to the De-*
21 *partment of Defense shall be used after (September 1), 1954,*
22 *for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal*
23 *Zone.*

1 SEC. ~~(15)~~105 107. Section 105, Public Law 153,
 2 Eighty-third Congress, is hereby amended ~~(16)~~by adding at
 3 the end thereof, before the period, the following: "and the
 4 appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the
 5 cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby
 6 made available for such reimbursement". to read as follows:

7 "SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal
 8 Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby con-
 9 dition for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, not-
 10 withstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reim-
 11 bursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department
 12 of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Govern-
 13 ment for furnishing education, and hospital and medical
 14 care to employees of agencies of the United States and their
 15 dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and
 16 Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such
 17 employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstand-
 18 ing any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the
 19 Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropria-
 20 tion or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of
 21 the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made
 22 available for such reimbursements."

- 1 SEC. ~~(17)~~106 108. This Act may be cited as the Civil
- 2 Functions Appropriation Act, 1955.

Passed the House of Representatives March 16, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 25 (legisla-
tive day, May 13), 1954.

Attest: J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary.



AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

taking action on the civil functions appropriation bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 512, House bill 1026, to amend the Public Health Service Act, with respect to the provisions in the case of certain medical and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service and their dependents and widows.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1026) to amend the Public Health Service Act, with respect to the provisions of certain medical and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service and for dependents and widows of officers and employees of such Service.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, this bill makes a very small amendment to the Public Health Service Act. The bill affects only approximately 800 persons, a group that is receiving very low pensions. It is a group which braved the storms and the seas before the Coast Guard took over the task. It is composed mainly of very old retirees and their widows. This group is a rapidly diminishing one, with an average age of approximately 70 years. Its members are being replaced by regular Coast Guard personnel, so the expense involved in connection with this measure cannot recur.

The Public Health Service regards the expenditures involved as very small.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 1026) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have a brief statement to make in opening the debate on the civil functions appropriation bill. I should like to be able to complete the statement, and then I shall be glad to yield to answer any questions.

The bill as reported to the Senate recommends an appropriation of \$484,095,500 which is \$18,935,500 above the budget estimate, and \$42,501,900 above the amount appropriated last year. In view of the reduction in the amount of funds that will be carried over into the new fiscal year, the funds recommended will permit this activity to continue at approximately its present level.

Last year in discussing this appropriation bill I expressed the view that a certain percentage of the amounts appropriated by the bill should be expended on large multiple-purpose projects in order that the most economical construction schedules could be followed. At that time I stated that this would result in early returns on these revenue-producing projects. The budget estimate submitted to the Congress provided for a year's delay in getting power on the line at the Dalles Dam, Oreg., and Buford Dam in Georgia, and a year's delay in the last 12 generating units at Chief Joseph Dam, Wash. Fifty-six percent of the increase recommended over the budget can be ascribed to a desire on the part of the committee to keep these important projects on the previously approved schedule. I thought this was a sound procedure last year, and I think it is sound today. By increasing appropriations by \$10,600,000 in fiscal year 1955, with corresponding decreases after fiscal year 1955, we can feed some 1,166,000 additional kilowatts of capacity into our economy 12 months earlier. The gross revenue from the sale of this energy is estimated at \$15,113,000 annually.

The committee recommended \$13,124,800 for new starts or resummptions of 19 projects having a total estimated cost of \$304,964,000 in addition to the 17 new starts provided for in the bill as passed the House. Senators will no doubt recall that last year I discussed the reduction in the number of projects in the bill from 278 in fiscal year 1949 to the 78 projects in the 1954 budget, and stated that without some new starts this would decrease to 47 projects by 1956. This year we have the first reversal in this downward trend. The budget provided for 87 projects, including 20 new starts or resumptions. As I pointed out last year, this problem was further complicated by the fact that the fiscal requirements for the projects which were underway at that time would require more funds in the next 2 succeeding years than were recommended for fiscal year 1954. This year we were faced with the same problem. Fortunately, we are 1 year closer to the time when existing commitments will not play so large a role in the committee's determination of the projects which can and should be included in this bill.

The new starts recommended with one exception are either small or medium-sized projects. There is only one large multiple-purpose project recommended for initiation this year. While such a project would normally be started with a somewhat larger appropriation the first year, consideration had to be given to the amount of funds an economical construction program would require in the 1 remaining critical year ahead. The

funds recommended will provide for the orderly initiation of work on this project without creating too heavy a commitment for next year.

Funds are provided for planning on five projects not included in the budget estimate. The committee believes there is an inadequate backlog of projects which have been planned in sufficient detail so that the committee feels justified in recommending an appropriation for the initiation of construction. It has recommended \$3,288,000 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$1,088,000 above the amount allowed by the House and \$788,000 above the budget estimate.

Between January 25 and March 13 the committee held 32 open hearings at which more than 400 witnesses testified. The amount of \$461,622,615 was requested for construction, general, of which \$322,519,800 was recommended by the committee. Five executive sessions of the subcommittee were held for the purpose of preparing the bill. These sessions for the most part were evening sessions and totaled 13 hours.

At this point I digress for a moment to pay tribute to the members of the subcommittee for their diligence, and for their constructive approach to the many difficult problems with which the committee was faced. I found all members of the committee, from both sides of the aisle, very earnest and devoted to their work in the committee. The Democratic members, as well as the Republican members of the committee, in the discharge of their obligations, gave unstintingly of their time and energy in order to bring the best possible bill to the floor of the Senate.

The proper and orderly development of our natural resources is one of the more pressing problems facing the country, if we are to take care of our own increasing population and at the same time carry our full share of the responsibilities of world leadership. Many of our canalized waterways are reaching the point where they must be modernized; in fact some of these structures are approaching the point of actual failure.

Funds are provided in the bill to initiate replacement of the Warrior lock and dam in Alabama, and for the new Cumberland lock and dam, which replaces locks 7, 8, and 9 on the Ohio River; for the continuation of reconstruction of Green River locks and dams 1 and 2, which were initiated with funds provided in the 3d supplemental; and for the completion of planning on Greenup locks and dam, which would replace three other locks and dams on the Ohio River.

The bill provides construction funds for 18 multiple-purpose projects which will have a total installed capacity of 5,142,600 kilowatts. Included also are funds for construction of flood protection measures, and for the improvement of navigational facilities. These projects will provide for some of the most urgent work along the Eastern Seaboard, the Middle West, the Gulf area, and the Far West.

This is a bill in connection with which I can and will support the recommendations of the subcommittee and of the full committee. I am sure I can state without

fear of contradiction that every member of the committee has done the best job possible in the interests of the entire country in this important job of civil functions.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I note with some dismay that according to the report at page 5 and thereafter, under the subject heading "Construction, General," no funds are provided in the appropriation bill for the Buffalo Harbor project, and I am greatly disturbed by the omission.

This project is not a new one, and is most important to the defense and commerce of the area. The Congress, through previous authorizations and appropriations has given due recognition to the economic importance of this major harbor.

Projects to improve Buffalo Harbor were authorized in 1935 and 1945. Appropriations to carry out these authorizations were approved in each of the 5 fiscal years, 1949 to 1953 inclusive.

Unfortunately, no funds were appropriated for the fiscal year 1954, nor included in the bill before us, leaving approximately 68 percent of the authorized construction work to be finished.

Ships being added to the Great Lakes fleet are unable to use some parts of the Buffalo Harbor, a condition which is steadily being aggravated by the lack of construction funds.

The evidence bears out the urgency for completion of the work as soon as possible in order that the important port of Buffalo may meet the increasing demands upon its facilities.

It has been brought to my attention that the channels that constitute the port of Buffalo will be two to 6 feet too shallow to meet the proposed 27-foot depth of the St. Lawrence seaway. I understand that the ships which may pass through the seaway will need deeper water at Buffalo than at any port farther west, inasmuch as Buffalo will be potentially the first port of discharge after ships leave the Welland Canal and the last port of loading before entering that canal and the seaway.

I cannot urge too strongly that the necessary funds be provided to carry on this vital construction work.

Mr. President, I do not propose to offer an amendment. I realize the problem with which the majority leader is faced in connection with the pending bill. However, I do ask him to give serious consideration to this urgently needed appropriation in the next supplemental appropriation bill. I believe it is extremely necessary that such an appropriate be made.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as the Senator who was the chairman of the Civil Functions Subcommittee, let me say to the Senator from New York that he is quite correct. The Buffalo Harbor project has a total estimated Federal cost of \$17,314,800, of which there has been appropriated to date \$5,361,000.

I believe the committee took cognizance of the importance of the Buffalo Harbor project. However, it was largely

guided by the limitations it faced involving a number of factors. One was the fact that there had been, as the Senator from New York points out, no appropriation made last year. What was even more important in the eyes of the members of the committee was the fact that there had not been an estimate made by the Corps of Army Engineers to the Bureau of the Budget, either within or over the ceiling. Inasmuch as no recommendation had been made by the Corps of Army Engineers to the Bureau of the Budget there was no recommendation made by the Bureau of the Budget to Congress for this item.

As the Senator from New York has pointed out, the House has made no allocation.

Had those factors not been present, the committee would have been in a better position to perhaps include a part of the item in the pending bill.

However, in view of the changed conditions because of the St. Lawrence seaway legislation, if the Corps of Army Engineers were to make a recommendation, on the basis of the importance of the project, and if such a recommendation were approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the committee would then be in a better position to discuss the subject in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill or in connection with the appropriation bill for civil functions at the next session of Congress.

Mr. IVES. Then the Senator from California feels, does he not, that it would be possible to add the item to a supplemental appropriation bill at this session of Congress?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It would be possible if we had a recommendation for such an appropriation from the Corps of the Army Engineers, approved by the Bureau of the Budget. In that case I believe there would still be time for an appropriation, if the facts could be promptly presented.

Mr. IVES. I thank the distinguished Senator from California for his kind consideration and offer of support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Civil Functions, Department of the Army—Cemeterial Expenses," on page 2, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$5,445,700" and insert "\$5,532,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control—General Investigations," on page 3, line 12, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$2,410,000" and insert "\$3,460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction, General," on page 3, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,360,000"; in line 22, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$278,777,000" and insert "\$322,519,800."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have an amendment which reduces the appropriation, and I hope we may have a ye-and-nay vote on it. Before that takes place, however, I should like to make a brief statement. Then I hope we may have a quorum call and a ye-and-nay vote.

I have had printed an amendment to the construction item in the civil functions appropriation bill which would cut the total amount recommended by the Committee on Appropriations by \$14.2 million. This would be a cut from the appropriation approved by the Committee on Appropriations, namely, \$322.5 million, to precisely the amount which the Bureau of the Budget submitted, namely, \$308.3 million. The Committee on Appropriations exceeded the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget by \$14.2 million.

I favor such a reduction. I am not opposed to increases in appropriations for public works, but there are so many types of public works of greater value, both economically and socially, than these navigation projects, that we should not use the current recession as an excuse to spend excessive amounts of money on navigation projects.

This year I have found economy more difficult to achieve than ever before. Formerly the quest for economy cut across party lines. I would vote for cuts proposed by Senators on the other side of the aisle, and many Senators on the other side of the aisle would support the cuts which I proposed.

Moreover, although it is not a new occurrence, this year I have again been challenged for attempting to place my judgment above that of the committee. I have never, nor will I ever, concede that such a point has the slightest bearing on any of the issues coming before the Senate. All Senators do the best they can to represent the citizens of their respective States, and also to take account of the national interest. In proposing economies I have always been convinced that I was representing the desires of my own State. Nevertheless, to make certain on this point, so that there would be absolutely no doubt about it, last year I asked Illinois newspapers to conduct a poll to determine whether or not this was actually the case.

The results of this poll appear at page 11109 of the Record of August 1, 1953. It showed that Illinoisans, whom I represent, favored all efforts to cut nonessential government spending by an overwhelming 4-to-1 majority. And over 90 percent of those who qualified their support listed national defense, welfare, and international programs as the only exceptions they would make. The percentage disapproving all economy efforts was nil.

Therefore, Mr. President, let us forget personalities. In proposing economies I do so as a Senator representing the people of my State.

I had the amendment printed, but I am not going to call it up in the form in which it is printed. It proposes, as I have said, a reduction of \$14.2 million. It would cut back funds for construction of navigation, flood control and multipurpose projects to the level recom-

mended by the Bureau of the Budget. The bill includes \$4.8 million for new starts on navigation projects approved by the Budget Bureau, and the Senate committee has recommended increases over the amounts approved for navigation projects by the budget to the tune of \$4.1 million.

In an effort to achieve the maximum possible support for economy, the amendment I shall offer would cut the total figure by only \$2 million, with a proviso that expenditures for all navigation projects be approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The effect of the amendment on navigation projects is very simple. It merely says that the area of disagreement between committee recommendations and the Budget Bureau over navigation projects, amounting to \$4 million, shall be compromised on a 50-50 basis, but that the Bureau of the Budget must approve the individual projects to be increased.

I think there can be no doubt that the amendment is very reasonable. The \$2 million cut it makes is less than 1 percent of the total, and the reduction would be made on navigation projects, the funds for which have not been approved by the budget. Yet the Bureau would be forced to approve an additional \$2 million for such projects.

I may disagree with the present administration about ways to soften and turn back the current recession, but the need for sound public works should not be used as an excuse to "roll out the pork barrel."

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, lines 22 and 23, it is proposed to strike out "\$322,519,800;" and insert in lieu thereof "\$320,519,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any navigation project unless approved by the Bureau of the Budget."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	Payne
Barrett	Frear	Potter
Bennett	Gillette	Purtell
Bowring	Goldwater	Robertson
Butler, Md.	Hendrickson	Saltonstall
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Schoeppel
Case	Holland	Smathers
Chavez	Ives	Smith, Maine
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Stennis
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Thye
Cordon	Knowland	Upton
Dirksen	Malone	Watkins
Douglas	Martin	Williams
Dworshak	Maybank	Young
Eastland	McClellan	
Ellender	Pastore	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be in-

structed to request the attendance of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BURKE, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DUFF, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GORE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENNING, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERR, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LENNON, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. NEELY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WELKER, and Mr. WILEY entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am a conservative man. I believe in economy. However, there are times when the amount of money we spend today—or save today—is not the sole consideration. I voted for the bill in the committee, and I intend to stand by the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee. I wish to have the RECORD show clearly the situation in the southeastern part of the United States, the area of the country from which I come. The bill provides that \$331 million of the total appropriation of about \$484 million be allocated for power and flood control.

The Federal Power Commission on February 28, 1954, revealed that for December 1957 the southeastern region would have an electric power reserve of only 3.2 percent, whereas in the same report the average for the United States is listed at 10.8 percent.

Further referring to the Southeast, with a reserve of 3.2 percent expected in 1957, and with increased maritime turbine requirements for the Navy, a wartime supply of electric power will be grossly inadequate.

Mr. President, last week the Senate considered the independent offices appropriation bill, and the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], upon a request which I think was unanimous, wrote a letter to the Deputy Director of the Budget, Mr. Hughes, asking for some information as to what we would be able to do in connection with the atomic-energy projects, and insisting that the Office of the Director of the Budget let us know by June 10 what they intended to do. Private companies had been negotiating for participation in these projects. Some of the offers claim to be able to provide the necessary power at substantially lower cost than is presently available. Of course, I feel, as do most other Americans, that whenever private companies can do a particular job they should do it. We wanted to

ascertain whether they were going to do something or not. Otherwise, it was understood in the committee, when the independent offices appropriation bill was being considered, that unless something was done by private companies—and I hope something will be done by them—the Government would have to take action.

Mr. President, I am familiar with the private power companies' amortization program. I happened to have been chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production and also a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency when the rapid tax-amortization law was passed. In speaking on this subject, I shall not go beyond my own State, despite the fact, I remind my colleagues, that there are no State lines where electric power is concerned. I was horrified to find that in the Southeast, even in December 1954, there would be a reserve of only 9 percent; that in December 1955, next year, there would be a reserve of only 14.5 percent; that in December 1956 we would have a reserve of only 8.4 percent; and in December 1957 we would have a reserve of only 3.2 percent.

I mention these figures because of the danger facing the Southeast and because the figures were furnished to me by Mr. Plucknett, of the Water and Power Division of the Department of the Interior.

I am glad there are amortization programs under which the private power companies may amortize their developments. I think amortization should be provided for all projects. When I was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I agreed with the present chairman of the committee that there should be no special program for 5 years, or a few years, for any particular project, but that the same provisions should apply for all.

In my State a pretty good job was being done under the program which I sponsored. For instance, the South Carolina Gas & Electric Co. had \$1,733,450 certified. The Carolina Power & Light Co. had \$16,407,000 certified. The South Carolina Generating Co. had \$20,130,000 certified for rapid amortization.

Mr. President, in this atomic age and this changing world, I can understand the absolute necessity for cheap power, a question which I have frequently discussed on the floor of the Senate. I do not know the answer, but we must have cheap power if we are to produce atomic weapons, aluminum, and other necessities. I say frankly that I do not know the answer, but I certainly wish to help in the effort to find it.

Mr. President, when the Savannah River plant was built—and I now see on the floor of the Senate the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who were members of the subcommittee at the time when I was chairman—I begged for private companies to do the job. Finally, Mr. Gordon Dean, the chairman, and Mr. Boyer, the general manager, who had previously been connected with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, made

arrangements—and I believe their choice was excellent—to get the plant built and in operation. I wish this point made amply clear, so there cannot be any misunderstanding about it. Mr. President, we certainly did all we could.

In order to refresh my memory about these matters, I asked Mr. Nichols, who now is under Mr. Strauss, and who participated in the hearings, to write a letter on this subject. I shall read from his letter. Let me say that Mr. Nichols is now in charge, and is a good man. His letter reads in part as follows:

Electric power to serve the Savannah River plant will be generated by 5 on-site generating stations, with a total rated capacity of 156,500 kilowatts, and a total capability of 168,900 kilowatts. These stations will contain 15 generators.

Mr. President, I knew all that, because as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I was contacted with regard to the appropriations for many of those items. I desire to call attention to the fact that we spent \$76 million of the funds of the Atomic Energy Commission for the electric plant, alone, of the Savannah River plant.

So, Mr. President, I supplement my remarks by saying that from what the Department of the Interior has told me and from what the representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority have testified before the committee—if I can understand the English language—and from what Mr. Pluncknett, of the Water and Power Division of the Department of Interior has said, the power reserves of the Southeastern States will decline to 3.2 percent in 1957, as compared with 9 percent in December 1954, and 14.8 percent in December 1955.

That is why I am supporting the bill in its entirety, and why I do not favor separating flood control from electric power generation, because I believe that the Members of Congress who go through the long hearings know the problems that must be met in connection with the development of lower cost electricity.

Mr. President, in this changing world, I do not know the answer to the question of what must be done in order to provide ample supplies of cheap electricity. I do not know what private enterprise will be able to do in that connection. I hope it will be able to make cheap electricity available. I wish to be able to help in working out the answer to the problem, but I do not know how private enterprise will be able to obtain the electric power which is needed and will be needed for the operation of aluminum factories and other heavy industries which, 10 or 15 years from now, will be the backbone of business and industrial activity in the United States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, as most of my colleagues know, at this time I am rather completely engaged and occupied with other official duties, so I have not had the privilege and opportunity of being on the floor of the Senate during the previous discussion of this measure. I have left the Senate investigating subcommittee for a few minutes, so that I might come to the floor and address myself to this bill.

I wish to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of passage of the bill as it was

reported to the Senate by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, very extensive hearings were held by the committee. After the hearings, the committee met in executive session several nights, in marking up the bill.

Mr. President, the bill as it now comes before the Senate is not all that is to be desired, for the truth of the matter is that, for purposes of progress the bill as now reported to the Senate represents economy in the extreme.

Mr. President, instead of having Congress make appropriations in the amounts reported by the committee, the needs of the United States in connection with this program, and the urgency of those needs, would fully justify the appropriation of several times the amounts recommended. I know that from the situation in my own State.

This program has been very greatly curtailed during the past few years. I think I make an accurate statement when I say that, actually, since 1948 or 1949, we have reduced the appropriations for civil functions by nearly 50 percent of what they were then. So we are making progress in the wrong direction, Mr. President.

These projects are vital to the United States. We cannot build and maintain a strong economy if we do not give proper husbandry to the natural resources with which our country is blessed.

Mr. President, I could speak at length on the general thesis of the need for and on the merits of this program, but I shall not do so.

I merely wish to call attention to one project covered by the bill—not a project in my State, but one which directly affects it. That project is known as Table Rock Dam. I wish to emphasize the situation in the hope that other Senators will consider it from the point of view of the needs of their own States, and will appreciate the necessity for going forward with the construction of this project.

In 1950 there was appropriated \$3 million to commence construction of the dam, which is a multiple-purpose project, and will provide large amounts of hydroelectric power in an area where power is greatly needed for the defense effort and for the growing economy of that section of the country.

After the appropriation of the \$3 million, the engineers began the preliminary work on the project. Shortly thereafter, the Korean war commenced, and the project was suspended, after a little more than \$1,500,000 had been expended on it. The project was suspended at that time because we had to divert our resources and energies to the Korean war.

Following the end of the war, we undertook to have work on the project renewed and to obtain appropriations for it. Last year, Congress appropriated another \$1 million for it. As the bill came to the floor of the Senate, it provided \$3 million, as I recall; but when the bill went to conference, that amount was reduced to \$1 million. That meant that after the initial expenditure had been made, there were available for the project total appropriations of approxi-

mately \$2,350,000, the amount that now is available for resuming the work on the project. However, the expenditure of that amount was held up last year. The conference report required that before any of the money could be expended another power survey be made in the area, to determine whether the need for power there was such as to justify continuing appropriations for the project, in order to meet defense needs and the needs of a growing economy in that section of the Nation.

That survey was made. It was reported back to both Appropriations Committees, and much earlier this year both Appropriations Committees passed resolutions releasing the funds, and ordering and directing that construction on the project be resumed.

This is the situation we face: If this \$3 million additional is appropriated this year, it will mean that this project can be started, according to the Corps of Engineers, by the 1st of November. If it is not appropriated, that will mean another year's delay in getting the project underway, because the amount of \$2,350,000 now available as carryover funds is not adequate, in terms of the size and cost of the project, to justify the Corps of Engineers in letting contracts which it could pay for only with the \$2,350,000. In other words, it would not be economical to proceed on that basis. Therefore, it is necessary, if this work is to be done economically and practically from an engineering standpoint, that the additional funds be made available this year.

I have conferred with the former Director of the Budget, the one who was in office at the time the bill was being processed through the committee. I have his assurance that the Bureau of the Budget does not oppose and will not oppose this appropriation. I related that fact to the committee. It was upon that assurance that the committee acted.

So I can say that this program is not in conflict with the President's program or the program of the administration. Therefore, I respectfully urge that the amount in the bill be retained. We cannot justify cuts. If we are sincere, if we actually wish to perform a service to the country by seeing that expenditures of this character are made on the most economical basis that is practicable, we will not reduce the amount of the recommended appropriations. False economy sometimes results when we prolong expenditures and increase the expense by not making adequate appropriations to enable those who have the responsibility to do the job efficiently and at the least possible cost to the Government.

I support the bill as reported by the committee. I urge my colleagues not to start slashing it. We know that sometimes we must make adjustments in conference. Let us pass the bill in the Senate as the committee has unanimously reported it, so that we can go to conference with the support of the Senate, in an effort to accelerate the program as much as possible, and to develop and conserve the natural resources of our country in hydroelectric power, soil conservation, and conservation of our water

resources, as well as control of and protection from dangerous floods.

Mr. President, this program is important, and I hope the amount in the bill will not be reduced.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, along the same line on which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] spoke, I wish to cite two other items which show how shortsighted we sometimes are in analyzing various projects.

There is one project on the Monongahela River, known as the Hildebrand lock and dam. The present locks were constructed in the period 1901 to 1903. Orderly development of the program requires that this project go forward. A flood would put the steel industry in the eastern part of the United States back 5 years. Unless we get started on that dam, that may be the result. The amount involved is merely \$1½ million. It is like other items, in one respect, in that possibly not sufficient study had been given to the project in preparing the budget.

Another project is on the upper Monongahela River. In neither place can there be any substitution. The amount involved for this project is only \$80,000. It would merely complete the plans.

If the Ohio and the upper Monongahela had been canalized, and if there had been the proper locks and canals on the Tombigbee River, we could have saved during World War II several times the cost of the entire operation in transportation costs on fuel alone as well as on other raw materials.

It is poor economy to save a few thousand dollars now and spend a few million in the future. I know how hard the subcommittee and the full committee worked. I hope Members of this body will not attempt to slash the appropriations.

I have been engaged in committee all day, as I was all day yesterday. I have not had an opportunity to hear all the discussion. I hope no reduction will be made in the appropriations recommended by the committee.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, several weeks ago I happened to be present at a small gathering at the White House, when the President made an offhand remark to the effect that he regarded water as the greatest resource in the country today.

Today he said substantially the same thing in public, at a meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. I wish to read a press report concerning his informal remarks. The press report states:

President Eisenhower said he is going to establish a Cabinet committee to draw up a water conservation program for the entire country.

Speaking informally before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the President said water is perhaps the greatest single natural resource. Unless it is conserved, he said, we might find ourselves a have-not Nation.

He said the only way to do a proper job in water study is to go to the Continental Divide and see where each drop goes from there to the sea.

"Anything less is piecemeal and we should reject it," he said.

To direct the Federal Government's part in such a study, Mr. Eisenhower said he is going to set up a water resources committee on which the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, and Agriculture will serve. He said they would coordinate their activities with other agencies and groups like the Rivers and Harbors Congress. He said there also will be an operating committee to see that the job is done.

"They will work to the end to make certain that we won't wake up some two decades from now and regret that we didn't act intelligently back in 1954," Mr. Eisenhower said.

I welcome this statement from the President of the United States at this time. I think it is most appropriate that it should be made at a time when the Senate is considering an appropriation bill for the civil functions of the Department of the Army and the Corps of Engineers.

This is one of the bills in which Congress attempts to give real implementation to a program of water conservation and utilization. Congress has passed several such bills in the past year or two, including the bill for experimentation in the desalination of water, the bill establishing a Weather Advisory Commission for the study of cloud and weather modification, and the bill which was passed yesterday in the Senate for the development of very small irrigation and water control projects. This bill, and others of similar character, are bills which really make America. The money which we spend on programs of this kind is invested in the conservation of our resources. The expenditures involved are expenditures for the future of America. For that reason, I give them my hearty support. I welcome this expression from the President at this particular time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 3, lines 22 and 23.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very modest amendment. It proposes to save \$2 million. The committee increased the appropriations above those estimated by the Bureau of the Budget by approximately \$14 million in round figures, of which \$4 million was for navigation projects and approximately \$10 million for flood control and multipurpose projects.

The amendment would not affect any flood-control or multipurpose project. It would effect economies of \$2 million in navigation projects. It would split the difference between the amounts estimated by the Bureau of the Budget and the amounts recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, with the Bureau of the Budget being given the power to approve any specific navigation project for which increased funds have been voted.

Several Members of the Senate have spoken of the worthwhile character of the specific projects in which they are interested. All of us could add to their numbers. However, it seems to me that if the projects are worthy, it is undoubtedly possible to obtain for them the support of the Bureau of the Budget.

The English colonial administrator, Clive, once remarked that he was astonished at his own moderation. I am also astonished at my own moderation in dealing with the pending bill. I had originally intended to ask for a reduction of \$14 million. I am now asking for a reduction of only \$2 million. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and I hope very much that my colleagues will consent to the proposed reduction and vote enthusiastically for it because, anxious as we are to prevent a recession, this is no time to roll out the pork barrel.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

In the first place, I wish to refute the allegation he has made that the pending bill is a pork barrel bill. It is very easy to make such a charge, and, unfortunately, a great many persons look upon any public works legislation as being in the nature of pork barrel legislation.

Without fear of contradiction I wish to say that during the period of time that I have served on the Committee on Appropriations and on the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with civil functions, the members of the committee have approached the problem from the point of view of what they believed to be the best interests of the country. Time and time again I have seen members of the Committee on Appropriations deal with projects in which they were vitally interested within their own areas in the same way that they treated other projects, and keep additional appropriations for them out of the bill, because they felt that such items should not be included in the bill in the light of the total amount involved.

I know there has been no partisanship in dealing with the pending legislation. In that connection I was interested in the remarks made by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN]. Certainly during the entire period of time I have served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations no partisan issue has ever arisen with regard to such legislation.

I pointed out in my opening remarks—and it was also pointed out by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, who has been a very diligent member of the committee for a good many years—that we held a great many hearings over a long period of time, and that many of the great number of witnesses who appeared before our committee made out very strong cases in favor of projects which would build up the economy of various areas of the country.

Had we accepted the recommendations of these outside witnesses the bill now before the Senate would have contained appropriations amounting to at least \$100 million more than the bill now contains.

I wish to point out also what the appropriations for civil functions have been over a period of years. I shall give the total figures. I have the breakdown for each year, as submitted by the Corps of Army Engineers, and the breakdown will be available in the RECORD. The pending bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations carries a total of

\$484,095,500. The 1954 bill appropriated \$441,593,600. The 1953 bill appropriated \$584,066,600. The 1952 bill appropriated \$632,894,213. The 1951 bill appropriated \$696,565,350. The 1950 bill appropriated \$665,254,190. The 1949 bill appropriated \$648,575,666. The 1948 bill carried \$502,123,912.

During that period the amounts appropriated for civil functions, with the exception of 1 year, were considerably above the amount recommended in this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the breakdown be printed in the *Record* at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Civil Functions Appropriation Acts

Fiscal year	Corps of Engineers	Total bill
1955.....	¹ \$463,359,800	¹ \$484,095,500
1954.....	423,186,600	441,593,600
1953.....	561,906,600	584,066,600
1952.....	616,201,713	632,894,213
1951.....	668,564,650	696,565,350
1950.....	636,504,190	665,254,190
1949.....	580,242,200	648,575,666
1948.....	415,553,525	502,123,912

¹ As reported.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we did make some adjustments in the items which were presented to us, but I believe without exception the committee made adjustments only when there had been made what we felt was an overwhelming case in favor of projects.

As I understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, while it is true that it proposes a \$2 million reduction, applied to navigation projects alone, it would give to the Bureau of the Budget the right to determine which of the projects should be included.

I have the greatest respect for the Bureau of the Budget. I had such respect for the Bureau of the Budget in past administrations, and I have such respect for the Bureau of the Budget in this administration; but I do not believe that Congress should surrender its responsibilities to the Bureau of the Budget. Over a period of years the Committee on Appropriations and all the subcommittees of the committee have constantly given great weight to the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget. We have not, however, surrendered our responsibilities to the Bureau of the Budget. Certainly I do not think we should do so.

Because the Committee on Appropriations has been diligent in considering this subject over a long period of time, including 3 or 4 evening sessions running from 7 until 10:30 at night, and prolonged public hearings, I feel that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois should be rejected.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Does the Senator from California agree that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] would leave a figure still in the bill of more than \$11 million above the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. That being the case, and the amendment having been modified with the addition of the proviso, "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any navigation project unless approved by the Bureau of the Budget," does not the amendment in effect violate the rule of the Senate which provides that no appropriation can be made which is contingent or conditional? In this instance Congress would be appropriating funds, but would be leaving to the Bureau of the Budget the legislative power to determine whether the appropriation was valid or not.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I believe the Senator from Oregon is correct. As a matter of fact, I believe that a valid point of order could be raised against the amendment in its present form. I do not intend to raise a point of order. I told the Senator from Illinois I would be glad to have a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and I am willing to rest on the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations with respect to navigation items is approximately \$4 million in excess of the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, speaking for the President?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So, therefore the proposal of the Senator from Illinois is much closer to the proposal of the administration than is the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is true that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois would provide an amount approximately halfway between the committee's judgment and the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. However, I respectfully suggest, in view of the extensive hearings which have been held, and the personal knowledge of the subject of the members of the committee, extending over a long period of years in dealing with civil functions appropriations, that the members of the committee are as capable of determining the needs of projects for the benefit of the country as is the Bureau of the Budget. I felt that way when past administrations were in power, and I feel that way when the present administration is in office.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it was my pleasure to hear practically all the testimony before the committee pertaining to the bill, and it is my considered judgment that the committee did a magnificent job in arriving at the amounts recommended. Personally, however, I would have gone even farther. If it had been left to me, I would have increased the amounts considerably, particularly with reference to Red River bank stabilization below Dennison Dam. For instance, as to the Red River bank-stabilization program, the Corps of Engineers originally recommended \$605,000 for this project. The Bureau of the Budget pared

that down to \$335,000. The recommendation of the House committee was \$335,000. The Senate committee increased the amount to \$565,000—the amount appropriated for that purpose last year. This \$565,000 is still less than the Corps of Engineers originally thought necessary.

On the bank-stabilization subject evidence was introduced to indicate that over a mileage of approximately 150 miles, that is, from Dennison Dam on down into Louisiana, almost 2,150 acres of some of our Nation's most fertile topsoil is being swept off into the Red River each year. In addition, there has been an average loss of an additional 10,000 acres or so per year which has been lost to cultivation by virtue of the fact that there must be land between the river and the levees to prevent caving. Taken together, it is obvious that an average of over 12,000 acres of our finest, most fertile topsoil is being lost each year, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the caving of Red River banks.

The Corps of Engineers recommended for appropriation even more than the committee has approved. Even by voting the entire \$565,000 recommended, the Senate will still be providing \$40,000 less than the Corps of Engineers originally requested for this fiscal year.

To be more specific, Mr. President, in regard to the item which my distinguished friend from Illinois is now seeking to reduce, there is one item of only \$1 million which would take care of a project in the Gulf-Intracoastal Waterway, the Plaquemine-Morgan City route. This project, when completed, will save 160 miles of navigation.

This project has been referred to as one of the Nation's most urgently needed. It will reduce from 225 miles to only 65 miles the distance which barges must travel from the industrial areas of the West and Southwest, to the processing centers of the West, and to the Mississippi and Ohio River systems. As testimony before the subcommittee shows, these barges are now forced to utilize a horse-and-buggy section on what is otherwise a marine superhighway. This is obvious when it is noted that the rest of the intracoastal canal system gained about 20 percent in traffic during 1952, while traffic volume on this alternate route—which the \$1 million would begin to bring up to date—is virtually at a standstill.

Let me emphasize that this route will provide a shot in the arm to our system of inland waterways in case an emergency should occur. This is a strategic waterway. It provides an alternate entrance into the Mississippi River, and will result in a net saving of 32 cents per ton on matter transported through it. Those barges which used the present antiquated system of canals and locks which we now seek to modernize actually saved, during 1952, a total of nearly \$700,000 from the amount it would have cost to utilize the longer route. That the present route is antiquated is impossible to deny. I wish Senators could see it with their own eyes. It is a disgrace, besides being one of the biggest navigation bottlenecks in our Nation today. The present facility consists of a dilapidated lock located at Plaque-

mine, La., which can take care of 2 or 3 barges. The normal canal tows are much larger than that. Sometimes a tow of 15 or 20 barges must actually wait for some 3 or 4 hours before they are able to go through the lock. This project, in addition to providing larger locks and a shorter route, will make it possible for the expenditure, within the next few years, of millions of dollars, to provide a port facility for the Baton Rouge area. This expenditure will be made by local interests, which are ready, willing, and able to increase their port facilities to meet increased demand. Already the State of Louisiana is currently spending some \$15 million on a Baton Rouge port program.

I am very hopeful, Mr. President, that the Senate will vote to sustain the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

There is one more item which should be discussed in detail, that is the so-called Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir on Cypress Creek, a tributary of the Red river. This reservoir is an essential component of the entire flood control program for the Red River valley. That comprehensive plan calls for the construction of seven reservoirs, and the creation of a system of levees to protect lands against inundation. So far, only one of these reservoirs has been undertaken—that is the Texarkana reservoir which is expected to be usable this year. The Ferrell's bridge reservoir is the second of these. Let me emphasize that when this comprehensive plan is completed, it is estimated that 90 percent of the flooding incident to the Red River headwater floods will be eliminated. It is a vital program; it is a most necessary program. These reservoirs and these levees will enable us to protect the rich farmland of the fertile Red River valley. We shall be able to protect homes and crops and fields. It is a good investment, Mr. President, and I urge the Senate to approve the expenditure of construction funds on the Ferrell's Bridge reservoir. The engineers say they can initiate construction this year if we make the funds available. I urge the Senate to approve the committee's recommendation.

Not only should we prevent such enormous losses from floods, but, as my good friend from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has just stated, we should do all we can in order to conserve and preserve our most important resource, which is water.

By the erection of the reservoirs to which I have referred I have no doubt that we can prevent the enormous losses which are suffered almost every year from the overflow of the Red River in that area. Aside from that, the waters will be held, impounded, in these great reservoirs. That water can be utilized to generate electricity, or to irrigate some of the lands in that area.

I am very hopeful, Mr. President, that the pending amendment will be defeated and that the Senate will stand behind the action taken by the committee as a whole.

Let us not forget that each year, the Congress has whittled away at funds for

flood control, for navigation, and similar purposes. Each and every year these amounts are reduced and cut back. I fear that unless we reverse this trend, unless we take steps to preserve and conserve our natural resources—our soil, and our water—we shall leave our children a heritage of wasteland, of eroded acres unable to produce necessary the food and fiber future generations will require. We are overlooking the forest for the trees, Mr. President. To reduce these funds further is to gamble with the most precious of our Nation's natural resources—that is, our precious, irreplaceable top soil. It would be folly to cut the funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee. I ask the Senate to pursue to course of wisdom, and to take the long-range view. The amendment should be defeated.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I think my colleagues realize that I am for economy in Government, but the improvement of rivers and harbors in my State has for 125 years been an obligation of the Federal Government. We are away behind with respect to many projects. I might illustrate by referring to the Ohio River. There are 53 locks on that river, and many of them are in very deplorable condition. A heavy flood would take several of them out entirely. As I see it, the locks are entirely too small. It frequently takes 48 hours for a fleet of barges to clear a lock.

It may be interesting to the Members of the Senate to learn that an ordinary towboat pushing 9,000 tons of petroleum products from Houston, Tex., to Pittsburgh, Pa., is doing a job which would require 830 tank cars of 8,500 gallons capacity, or 1,300 of 500 gallons capacity. If carried by rail it would require 16 trains of 50 cars each. If transported by truck 50 miles of road space would be required.

Mr. President, we do not have the necessary rail capacity or road capacity to transport this enormous amount of petroleum, coal, ore, and commodities of that character.

So, Mr. President, while I am always very sympathetic with the ideas of the distinguished Senator from Illinois to economize in Government, I feel that this is a case where it would not be economy in Government. I believe we can add to our wealth by a better system of transportation.

Mr. President, from the beginning of this Nation waterways have constituted a major source of transportation, carrying materials of all kinds and personnel. It is not economical to deprive us of the use of that fine and economical method of transportation.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee if he will give us an explanation of why, in reference to the Housatonic River project, for which \$500,000 for construction was approved by the budget, and for which the House allowed \$500,000, the Senate committee now recommends a reduction to \$400,000. The project is very important to the economy of my State. I am very much concerned about the reduction, and I should like to have an explanation of it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the total estimated cost of proposed modification is \$1,265,000, of which the Federal cost is \$1,115,000. The budget estimate for 1955 proposed an appropriation of \$500,000 to be coupled with a local contribution of \$150,000 which would make \$650,000 available for fiscal year 1955. An appropriation of \$615,000 would be required for completion in fiscal year 1956.

The Senate committee recommended an appropriation of \$400,000 which, when coupled with the local contribution of \$150,000, will provide \$550,000 for the first year's construction. Under the recommendation of the Senate committee, an appropriation of \$715,000 would be required for completion in fiscal year 1956.

In view of the fact that predredging surveys must be made, plans must be prepared, bids must be advertised for 30 days, the award must be made, and the successful contractor must mobilize his equipment, much time is required. From a practical standpoint, the reduction recommended by the Senate committee will have no effect on the completion date for the project.

The committee is familiar with the project and agrees with the Senator from Connecticut that it is an important one. I am certain the Senator will find that the committee will be prepared in the next year to move toward completion of the project, and that it will in no sense be delayed into another year.

Mr. BUSH. But it would be necessary, according to these figures, to have Congress appropriate another \$100,000 for the following fiscal year.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is understood. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that both during the time I have had the honor of being chairman of the subcommittee, and under the chairmanship of Democratic Senators, when a project has reached a point where a relatively small additional sum of money would enable its completion, it has been the policy of the subcommittee to bring the project to completion.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Senator from California for his assurances.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I desire to address myself directly to the point at issue with respect to rivers and harbors projects. The reason why the committee provided an increase in the schedules which the committee supports, as compared with the amount in the budget estimate, is that there are 2 projects in Alaska, 1 for Kodiak Harbor, in the amount of \$109,885, and the other for Wrangel Harbor, in the amount of \$507,700. Together, they account for more than \$616,000 of the increase above the budget estimate.

The Wrangel Harbor project has a benefit-cost ratio of 3.33 percent which is one of the highest of any I know about. In other words, the benefits from the Wrangel Harbor project are equal to 3½ times the cost of the project. A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Works visited Alaska last August and were deeply impressed by the need for better harbors to contribute to the developing economy of Alaska.

One of the projects is for the improvement of Kodiak Harbor. Kodiak is an island. There is no means of transporting anything in the nature of heavy goods to Kodiak except by water. The harbor at Kodiak depends upon some log and stone wharves which were constructed in the days when the Russians had possession of Alaska and of Kodiak Island. It is a severe handicap to the development of the economy of Alaska to have to get along with harbors on which no improvements have been made since that time.

The Governor of Alaska, in speaking before the committee, called attention to the fact that local waterways are necessary for the development of Alaskan industry, especially the expanding lumber industry. He said:

We are developing pulp and paper manufacturing plants in Alaska and more sawmills, plywood plants, et cetera. They use the waterways exclusively for the rafting of logs and for the towing of logs into the mills.

The same could be said with respect to the movement of heavy goods. To get any heavy goods into Alaska, it is necessary to use the waterways. There are few modern harbors in Alaska. Congress should be doing much more, in my opinion, than it is doing at present for the improvement of Alaskan waterways and harbors.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will reject the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], which strikes directly at the Alaskan projects, because they are included in the group of projects, the funds for which bring the amount appropriated over and above the budget estimate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] is absent on official business. The Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 5, nays 82, as follows:

YEAS—5

Byrd	Frear	Williams
Douglas	Kennedy	

NAYS—82

Alken	Beall	Bricker
Anderson	Bennett	Bridges
Barrett	Bowring	Burke

Bush
Butler, Md.
Butler, Nebr.
Capehart
Carlson
Case
Chavez
Clements
Cooper
Cordon
Daniel
Dirksen
Dworshak
Eastland
Ellender
Ferguson
Flanders
Fulbright
George
Gillette
Goldwater
Gore
Green
Hayden
Hendrickson

Hennings
Hickenlooper
Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Hunt
Ives
Jackson
Jenner
Johnson, Colo.
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S. C.
Kerr
Kilgore
Knowland
Langer
Lehman
Long
Magnuson
Malone
Mansfield
Martin
Maybank
McCarthy
McClellan

Millikin
Mundt
Neely
Pastore
Payne
Potter
Purtell
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoepel
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Smith, N. J.
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Thye
Upton
Watkins
Welker
Wiley
Young

NOT VOTING—8

Duff	Lennon	Morse
Kefauver	McCarran	Murray
Kuchel	Monroney	

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 4, line 3, after the word "appropriated", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederate Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederate Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 17, after the amendment just above stated, to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not more than \$15,000 of the funds available for the Fall River Flood Control project on the Fall River, S. Dak., shall be available to compensate the owners of water wells in the vicinity of Cold Brook Dam, S. Dak., for losses determined by the Chief of Engineers to have been sustained by reason of lowering the level of water in such wells as a result wholly or partially, of construction and operation of Cold Brook Dam. Losses compensable shall include, but not be limited to, the expense of improving or replacing the affected wells so that an amount of water equal to the amount previously obtainable from the affected wells will be available to the owners."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance, general," on page 5, line 8, after the word "works", to insert "including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation"; in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,040,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$72,660,000" and insert "\$79,880,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, identified as "5-24-54-C," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 20, in the amendment of the committee, it is proposed to strike out "\$79,880,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$76,200,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the facts in regard to this item are rather simple. The Budget Bureau originally recommended \$76,200,000, which is the amount provided for in my amendment. When this item was submitted to the House of Representatives, the House cut the requested appropriation by \$3.5 million, to \$72,660,000.

One reason why the House reduced the appropriation was that it was discovered there were \$3 million of surplus funds uncommitted. Therefore, with an additional economy of \$500,000, the House believed the budget request could be reduced by \$3.5 million.

The Senate committee has increased the amount as fixed by the House by \$7,220,000, and increased the budget figure by \$3,680,000. What I am proposing is that the Senate revert to the budget figure, which, if the \$3 million of unexpended surplus funds are taken into account, as listed on page 9 of the House committee report on civil functions, will actually provide for the item, "Operation and maintenance, general," \$3 million more than the budget originally contemplated.

Mr. President, I do not intend to make a lengthy argument on this subject. We took quite a beating on the last amendment, when there were only 5 Senators who favored the proposed cut, as opposed to 82 Senators who voted against making it; and I know the temper of the Senate today.

Mr. President, in line with W. E. Henley's poem *Invictus*, I can say that—

Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

So, Mr. President, I submit this request to the good conscience and the good sense of the Senate.

Let me say that I hope very much that the majority leader, who has been most cooperative in connection with this matter, will again be willing to have the yeas and nays ordered on the question of agreeing to this amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. First, Mr. President, to respond to the request of the Senator from Illinois, I now ask that the yeas and nays be ordered on the question of agreeing to his amendment to the committee amendment on page 5, in line 20.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second to the request?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let me thank the majority leader for making the request. I say most sincerely—although perhaps this is not in keeping with party etiquette—that I have had much more cooperation from the present majority leader in respect to obtaining the yeas and nays on the question of making these cuts than I have frequently experienced in the past. So I wish to thank him for his courtesy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second to the request for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 5, in line 20?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 5, in line 20.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, having agreed to the request of the distinguished Senator from Illinois for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to his amendment to the committee amendment, I now rise to oppose his amendment. [Laughter.]

In the first place, Mr. President, the budget item was \$76,200,000. The committee recommended the addition to it of \$2,800,000 for the Delaware River and \$400,000 for the Savannah River, both deferred maintenance items; and then \$480,000 for maintenance of local flood control projects, which we felt was in keeping with the obligations of the Federal Government. We believe that if any changes are to be made in the statutory provisions, they should be made by means of legislation amending the Statutes, and not in connection with the action of the Appropriations Committee of either the House of Representatives or the Senate on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, with reference to the item in connection with "Operation and maintenance, general," we believe it is false economy to reduce the amount of the appropriation to such an extent as not to provide for adequate maintenance for these great projects, because in the long run to do so could cost the Federal Government much more than the amount required for maintenance.

The Senator from Illinois is correct in his statement that the House of Representatives had estimated that there would be a surplus of funds of approximately \$3 million. But whether that estimate will be accurate will not be determined until the end of the fiscal year.

It is our judgment that both the amount we have recommended and the amount the Bureau of the Budget has recommended are necessary and desirable in connection with the item "Operation and maintenance, general."

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 5, in line 20.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] is absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

I announce also that if present and voting, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 4, nays 81, as follows:

YEAS—4		
Douglas	Kennedy	Williams
Goldwater		
NAYS—81		
Aiken	Fulbright	Martin
Anderson	Gillette	Maybank
Barrett	Gore	McCarthy
Beall	Green	McClellan
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Bowring	Hendrickson	Mundt
Bricker	Hennings	Neely
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Burke	Hill	Payne
Bush	Holland	Potter
Butler, Md.	Humphrey	Purtell
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	Robertson
Capehart	Ives	Russell
Carlson	Jackson	Saltonstall
Case	Jenner	Schoeppel
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Smathers
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Kerr	Sparkman
Daniel	Knowland	Stennis
Dirksen	Langer	Symington
Dworshak	Lehman	Thye
Eastland	Lennon	Upton
Ellender	Long	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Welker
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
Frear	Mansfield	Young
NOT VOTING—10		
Byrd	Kilgore	Morse
Duff	Kuchel	Murray
George	McCarran	
Kefauver	Monroney	

So the amendment of Mr. DOUGLAS to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 20.

LET THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA BE HEARD—PROPOSED REFERENDUM FOR STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a petition containing 1,422 names, from Alaska.

This petition was furnished by Alice Stuart, the representative sent from Alaska to the Capital to present it.

The petition contains the names both of those for and those against statehood. It requests a referendum, and time to vote on the issue in Alaska before anything is done by Congress.

The petition is headed "Let the People of Alaska Be Heard."

I ask unanimous consent that the petition, together with the names, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition, together with the names, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LET THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA BE HEARD
(Population of Alaska, 1950 census, 128,643)
(Statehood referendum 1946: 9,630 for (59 percent); 6,822 against (41 percent))

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America and legal residents of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully request another Alaskan referendum on statehood.

We further request that the question be worded very clearly and definitely, in an unbiased manner, such as: "Are you in favor or against immediate statehood for Alaska? In favor [] against []", and that it be placed on the ballots for the 1954 Alaska general election:

Alice Stuart, Rudolph Johnson, Claudia Studebaker, Bruce S. Thomas, Edna Dallas, Robert P. Scott, Joseph Kelly, R. F. Steel, Wm. McConn, Obertha McVeigh, David H. Doney, M. I. Furlong, Delorez J. Westman, Robert S. Kimball, Harold B. Sutton, Thomas E. Langston, Thelma W. Estorff, Helen Schworsdall, G. M. Gasser, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Scougal.

Beatrice G. Steel, Frances Taylor, Lyle S. Clay, Theodore R. McRoberts, Ray Woolfud, Roy Molun, Wm. T. Webb, R. A. Grobing, H. S. Booth, Juan Hillman, Mrs. D. W. Eresill, Ell Templin, Elsie Leonard, Jean Graves, Leo A. Schlofelst, Thomas M. Roberts, Margaret E. Gordon, Helen B. Slefer, Edward Davis, Billie E. Ritler.

James Canfield, E. F. Jessen, H. Meminan, John B. Hall, Theodore R. Lowell, Adele K. Chesser, Beatrice Nebel, Ethel J. Lowell, Robert A. Parrish, Harry Madsen, Ernest Johnson, Alice E. Bayless, G. W. Larsen, Dwight, R. Mattix, Juanita Nelson, Julie Stiblo, Mary Lyons, June H. Nordby, Barbara A. Johnson, Mary Garratt McLean, F. J. Jenkins, Barbara Kinsky, Sterling H. Cox, Noel Wien, Aladea S. Liuele, Elsie May Smith, Anne Wien, Helen P. Leibz, A. E. Hagberg, B. Gruel, Val Gruel, Joanne Rosintreter, Robert A. Wells, Don McCune, Harry Clierk, E. M. Clausen, Duane Hall, Al R. Beasley, Frank Silva, Jack R. Marshall.

Louis Black, Albert Barber, Jack D. Daum, James L. Douthit, John J. Ryan, Alfred J. Ghezzi, W. D. McKinney, Jr., E. T. Bicknell, Paul J. Reiber, Justin P. Whitaker, E. Milburn, Betty Penning, Marian Howard, Leroy Funnell, Douglas G. Bresta, R. Byrd, Elizabeth Bradford, R. Wink, Eugenia Reeve, R. T. Optad, Maurice T. Johnson, Cyril R. Grantham, Marie Warren, Glenn A. Willacy, Ben Shallet, Max Rede, V. E. Brewer, John C. Sloyle, Kathleen Webb, George DeWitt, Margaret McCarron, R. McMedy, Kenneth Margaret McCarron, R. McNealy, Kenneth L. Walker, Mary McNealy, Edna F. Isberg, Ar-

villa Clayton, Margaret A. Goodfellow, Alan D. Sanders, Peter Gatz, Mary Letcher.

Gena Eastiou, Ted Leonard, Monty Parsons, Hilda Denke, Wm. Grafton, Helen Jackson, Robert W. Mote, Mrs. Roy Clubb, Jr., R. Van Hollebbe, R. E. Bowles (Mrs.), Elizabeth Hayford, June Thomson, Wallace Coltant, Jr., Dorothy Hepp, F. J. L. Foley, Beverly Lewis, Meriwether Lewis, Ada Mathes, Tommie L. Johnson, Kitty Royer, Mrs. Betty A. Pope, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, Joy Sibona, Jeneva Luedquin, Ruby H. Bye, George Myatt, Ed L. Crawford, Richard Mantys, Keith W. Harkness, Arnl M. Lee, A. E. Hayman, Harriet Evan, Blanche L. Pitcher, Stella Hering, James Gallagher, George Hunter, Robert Thomas, Howard O. Thornburg, Joe Mills, Bill Thompson.

Thelma Tipton, James E. Moody, L. E. Linck, Anna Lihich, Christia L. Stewart, Helen Flynn, Sarah Ann Martin, Grace Holt, A. S. Brown, Eva McGown, Thornton R. Waught, Eleanor M. Waught, Elias Hansen, George W. Blewer, William Roaf Dolan, C. Masters Beaver, Fabian Carey, Don Johnson, Rita H. Jilmur, Mrs. Rose M. Alebriest, John R. Hoerler, E. Jas. Houseeth, Francis P. Baker, Bernard Bringham, Donald MacDonald, III, John Charles Madson, Marvin L. Raam, John A. Bennett, Ivan E. Skaw, R. C. Pittman, Bernard F. Smith, Donald H. Ezlnck, Hettie Sager, Lucille Olbin, Frank O. Towne, Mrs. Frank Larson, Janet P. Linesley, Nadine Saulsberry, Helen L. Everts, Grace Fisher.

Marchie Janeau, E. A. Janeau, Joe Simpson, Jack Brooks, Joe Platts, Everett W. Hepp, Paul Greimaw, Mary Higlin, Maria Morgan, Harold D. Jarmer, May A. Norein, Mrs. Joseph J. Thomas, Mrs. John O. Gustafson, Mrs. Harold Sweet, Mrs. Wm. J. Norman, Mrs. W. T. Norman, Mrs. Louise Karstens, Mrs. Loretta Moore, Otheal M. Wantland, Dr. Merrill L. J. Forrest, David Mutchler, Rene Morris, Mrs. Charles B. Hanna, Lillian Helstrom, Agnes C. Wanamaker, Charles H. Stowell, Roy J. Davis, Fran E. Grondin, Phyllis J. Grondin, Mrs. E. B. Woodcox, Eileen Porter, C. R. Siegel, Sarah Assad, C. J. Schaible, Bernice Baker, Earl W. Wymana, Henry W. Hathan, R. M. Fenton, James J. Williams, Jr., Louis F. Bunger.

Mrs. E. R. Farrell, Jack M. Dorsey, Thomas A. Bear, James M. Lord, Fern Martin, La Denna Lumpkin, Lloyd W. Martin, William O. Thompson, Lyle Morris, Clarence Rickey, Betty Gustafson, Marion E. Adams, F. W. Gordon, Ingeborg Huckabay, James R. Hughes, Mrs. Ralph B. Williams, George R. Geary, M. P. Stowman, Beverley Alexander, R. N. Grow, Les Rogers, Bob Gray, Bob Lauderback, Evelyn Feaver, B. L. Stolen, Clyde Burkett, N. O. Bennett, James F. Donovan, Robert Bloom, Jean Casey, Edith Acres, Howard Bayless, C. L. Ladley, H. H. Ungethuen, Helen M. Findley, Herschel Crutchfield, Carl Ludwigson, James F. Hood, Ray Ray Kress, W. F. Lambert, Fred J. Rand, Fred Reed, Red Oaks, H. M. Field, John C. Crook, John R. Lennox, Geanette Proffett, Rouné Wade.

S. A. Eide, Esther M. Midthun, Olga T. Steger, R. G. McCarty, Chas. Metenbanish, William D. Sexton, Henry A. Krize, Russ Fuller, Mrs. D. L. Forster, Mrs. L. O. Mills, Art Stockhausen, Geo. Hellerich, Ayriam E. Snow, Sally Broberg, Selma Snafton, Mary Sturgis, Vitos F. Adams, Marian Davenport, Gray S. Tilly, Matt Lynwood, Vira Nodshlinder, R. Leedbetter, J. E. Ojola, J. M. Jorgensen, Clara M. West, Charles A. Gaba, Lois Erickson, Helen E. Edwards, Flora Gibbert, M. B. Bigovich, Patricia Morlen, Dorothy Gunther, Jaepe Johnson, Martha Bozeman, Frances B. Cameron, Frances Frazier, Louise M. Shoup, Jay S. Maxwell, Gloria A. Ballard, Dora McCabe, Martha R. Criger, Edith Rode-man, Al Steger, N. L. Multer.

Arne L. Buckley, H. M. Listel, R. A. Warren, Shirley L. Carlson, E. F. Stroesper, Rita Aghaba, Dawson Cooper, Virgil M. Cady, Ber-

seta Anderson, John S. Weston, Myrtle Votruba, Gordon Johnson, Olyvia W. Westcott, Druska C. Schaible, Sylvia Ringsted, Mary F. Brickly, Albert P. Schick, Mary Murray, Donald G. Corcomer, Mrs. James Langton, Merl T. Thomas, V. G. Baker, Ruhaed G. Guintess, Leo Hardy, Floyd P. Gammill, R. N. Shoup, A. L. Hart, A. H. Humphries, A. J. Sexauer, Mrs. R. T. Ofstad, Harold Christensen, Charles Schiek, Harold E. Mead, Dorothy Hardy, Paul R. Hagelbarger, William Colombarry, Ruth Hofknecht, Elizabeth Sparlin, R. H. McGiboney, Sr., C. C. Taylor, R. C. Bailey, Vitas Hedums, Lillie B. Smith.

Douglas O. Maddux, Jerry Bader, R. U. Cowgill, Janet Cowgill, Alice M. Baker, Verlie Rank, Wm. S. Watkins, Ralph Conont, Reed Weltzin, Antonio Polet, Andrew P. Brawick, George H. Thomas, James N. McDonald, Mary B. White, Clifford L. Haydon, B. F. Eastwood, Frank C. Jones, Jr., Mildred Tohecton, John F. Frey, Fred M. Wacknitz, Robert Slater, James G. Manning, McWilliam, Gladys Morris, Lawrence G. Baker, Elva Spears, Irene E. Brown, J. E. Ballard, Annela Dans, Frank J. Miller, Tondola Carroll, Howard E. Shaw, Clarence Prasine, Beulah Myers, Tessie S. Kardanoff, Ed Aldrich, Helen L. Frank, Hazel R. Bishop, Verda J. Beckett, Wm. L. Basham, Lina Gerson, Jack McPhee, Verne V. Murphy, Quell Saunders, Mary Williams, Pat West, Evalyn Smith, S. K. Hachell, Beverly K. McQuerny, Grace McKarkness.

George Beck, Richard Frank, Thomas F. Sayles, Anne Strand, Frank E. Glaser, Arthur C. Lue, Douglas B. Colp, Mrs. R. K. Lavery, R. K. Lavery, Ladyln O'Laughlin, Harriet E. Burgess, Aileen G. Cooper, Henry H. Simpson, William Knight, Pauline Grantben, Davis M. London, C. Randell, Angeline Kelsey, Mrs. M. F. Miller, George Priston, Claire L. Rust, B. G. Sheldon, Dan Redden, Geo. C. Horn, Mrs. Ella C. Lauesen, Robert B. Hoitt, Esther J. Schaubel, Melone S. Harns, Douglas McKay, Mrs. E. N. Gurr, Rev. E. N. Gurr, Eva Meloy, Robert H. Meloy, Richard D. Hansen, Donald H. Smith, Jr., Lois G. Tait, Jena H. Forshary, W. L. Hawks, Nuto E. Koponsen, Glenn W. D. Spain, Otto D. Coon, C. E. Osborne, Mrs. C. E. Osborne, E. Glen Wilder, A. J. Douglas, J. H. Horg, Nita Carter, Dorothy Westerberg, Wilma Gale, George Gale, Ed Coffey, Ruth C. Hiel, C. R. Cohve, Eva L. White, Wheaton Blanchard, Esther Byrnes, Martha Hoechle, Sharon Murray, M. R. McRoberts.

James R. Woodbury, Vilma Turner, Barbara Hughes, Jim Spring, Stan Caulfield, Johnny Cranjohn, Geo. H. Bentley, Henry Bender, Arthur J. Tordoff, John Yurkovich, Mrs. Ray Barber, William C. Growden, Bertha Novak, Harry K. Gayley, Mrs. Earl S. Yossa, Glenn Baker, Arthur J. Hull, Patricia Chapadas, Elmer Keturi, Edwin C. Gelvin, Francis Walker, Jama M. Hogue, H. K. Casslish, Ben M. Garland, James Mortimer, Riley Baldwin, R. A. Phillips, Marcella Charlton, F. R. Kaesch, C. E. Hogue, R. W. Wint, Portia Roberts, Cecil Suedden, Harry N. Wagers, Hagy Hammond, Donald R. Ostland, Frank J. Woph, Calvin J. Lensink, Bonnie Dale, W. G. Stroecker, Dorothy J. Silva.

Ethel V. Suian, Dorothy McGrath, Gene Erwin, Don McGee, Mrs. R. R. Harned, Lounetta James, Carl H. Hobbs, Vera A. Myatt, Donna L. Hupprich, Frank Kruze, Elizabeth R. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Pierson, Shirley M. English, Charles V. Garry, Gladys Peterson, Mrs. C. S. Kaufman, Dale Haviland, Milton H. Bell, Margie E. Wier, Otto E. Schallerer, Mr. Edward F. Finger, John Wright, R. W. McKibbs, W. L. Eastaugh, Clyde G. Sherman, Anton Massin, George B. Case, Ray Wheeler, John McFarland, Jack Urata, Martin Massin, Hubert M. Williams, John Massin, Ruth Sandvik, Calle Heutze, Edward A. Merdes, Mrs. F. X. Riley, William Moran, B. B. Muller, Frank L. Crosby, Rita L. Moore, Maybelle B. Horton, Anna C. Kearney, Claudia K. Giss-

berg, D. R. Wilson, Edward L. Poole, James Herbert.

Virginia Newman, Sally Cravens, Lorene Tuengal, Susan S. Chapman, S. M. Molachoff, R. M. MacKenzie, Gerry St. Hilaire, Bomylin Sausard, Sam Green, Stanley Osborne, Rev. Art Grover, Joel Buffington, Oscar Watsjold, Jessica Engelbert, John M. Coleman, Gene C. Kirkpatrick, Mildred E. Kirkpatrick, Sidney M. Urie, Chuck Barrett, Blanche Ball, Don Bume, Grant Chapman, Kenneth S. Eberhart, Jane C. Reed, C. E. Reed, Leona Chapadas, Marle K. Sellar, Ralph De Long, Jean Riess, Charles L. Ward, Otis Berry, Fanny Joyce, Juanita Davis, Mrs. H. H. Ueely, James C. Phillips, Theodore J. Almasy, Gus Urtilla, Ina Urtilla, Pauline Christensen, Joe Simpson, Marie Worden, Bob Murray, Mrs. B. J. Bingle, Mrs. Ralph H. Weeks, Ralph H. Weeks, Joe Day, Cella M. Hunter, Elbert H. Pitts, E. J. Ulen, Obren Stanis.

Bert F. Kellogg, Mary F. Brickey, G. A. Warden, Robert M. Chapman, Charles R. Pierson, J. G. Schultz, Joy E. Vogler, W. F. Darsh, Norma H. MacDonald, Mrs. P. O. Pederson, Edna B. Garberg, Franklin McGasbey, W. E. Lewis, B. R. Harwood, Gerald Hassan, Rita Mourant, Etta Carroll, V. L. Lofstedt, M. E. Arnell, A. C. Field, Jr., Lucile H. Rigney, Dallas L. Bowen, Bernice Steele, W. M. Matot, Hilen Strusz, Harry A. Wilcox, Rose H. Pollard, Dan Cutter, Mildred Cutter, Gordon E. McCormick, Woode Fern, Albert E. Mode, David Tewkesbury, Irene Roscoe, R. E. Hendrich, Norman C. Brown, John W. Titus, Mrs. Neil D. Beaton, Peter Egrass, Thomas C. Harris, Ralph E. Cunningham, Richard A. DuBean, W. G. Spradlin, Marvin Jones, William J. Gordon, Shirley Lewis Gordon, Pat Tierney, William Trujillo, Harry Knudson, Louis Black.

Everett Karr, Opal Patterson, Helen Fay, A. Schwaesdall, Mrs. Ray Barber, Merle A. Paige, Ernest T. Westman, Mrs. E. C. Hodge, Mrs. C. G. Hodge, Mrs. C. V. Carlson, J. C. Fountaine, Mrs. J. C. Fountaine, C. Victor Carlson, Clifford V. Carlson, Richard B. Webb, Mildred M. Webb, Clarence H. Carlson, Phyllis M. Kidman, Linda Hassel, Mrs. M. Gustafson, Janet L. Ward, Bernice Baker, Mrs. Edw. M. Ludwiczak, Sue Revell, Lois Erickson, Florence Thornton, Roberta Rich, Myrtle Bryant, Marjorie Paulus, Rudolph Smille, Jerry Baker, Sidney L. Cole, Mrs. Dolores Trujillo, Geo. W. Sample, John G. Twomey, I. Leary, Theodore Webster, Guy Tyler, Jeff Wendel, G. L. Hagen, Fay C. Hurley, C. Heurlul, Sanford L. Davis, Pearl Laska, W. C. Ledbetter, Edna L. Koran, Glenn E. Baker, Ruth O. Neff, Lucille L. Love, Sally L. Canoro.

Donald G. Bell, M. L. Richardson, Lloyd H. Pike, Thomas J. Hickman, Joseph Evans, John H. Manning, Merl H. Thomas, Eugene P. Erickson, Mrs. Robert E. Rice, Mrs. Don Hulshizer, Mrs. Jas. W. Harmon, Mrs. David Cantrell, H. B. Walker, Eldon K. Gilmer, Earnest G. Carter, A. B. Hazzland, Mrs. Claudine R. Mickoff, Dale Haviland, E. V. Russell, Marjorie Scudder, Thos. A. Fannin, A. J. Ritschke, J. Mattoner, Floyd O. Akin, Charles S. Bagley, Jane R. Dorch, Hugh B. Tatem, Robert Sandstrom, Lewis J. Wynne, Dorothy Pursley, R. T. Schultz, H. R. Herning, Richard A. Haselton, Walter Belling, James R. Hughes, Robert E. Rice, John Romanoff, J. P. Hodgson, F. N. Gardner, A. G. Montgomery, Ernest A. Paul, Eleanor R. Downes, Jack Dawdy, Donald Conner, James W. Dalton, James R. Maloney, Charles Mullins, James E. Stevens, Roy Kuhl, V. C. Galvin, Mrs. T. O. Morgan.

Joe Martin, Mabel L. Smith, Ralph Tobar, Luella Roberts, Jack Machett, Cathryn E. Anderson, Alfred G. Bourne, Muriel E. Johnson, Myra McDonald, Mary G. Kizer, Frank Feeman, Bob Belyard, Gaye E. Lilly, Dorothy Sheldon, J. P. Triber, A. E. Pedersen, C. W. Luther, J. L. Mackestad, Robert L. Kelly, Wheaton Blanchard, Arthur H. Purdy, Joseph P. Donohue, Louise J. H. Boucher, Clara J. Davis, Michael S. Becker, J. C. Doyle, Jack

Secondly, this move will work a hardship on all the business firms which have been dealing with the Quartermaster Agency. These business firms are not only in New York, but also in Massachusetts and elsewhere. New York is a pivotal center of trade—the greatest in the country. Firms from all parts of the country have sales offices in New York. The removal of the Quartermaster Agency from New York will create difficulties for all the firms which have been, in the past, supplying that agency. Inevitably, some of those firms will be unable to continue their business with the agency.

New York and New England are in enough of this kind of difficulty already. Low wages have been attracting our manufacturing firms to other areas of the country. Now the Federal Government proposes to accelerate the difficulties we have been confronting in this respect.

Thirdly, this is not the first important agency of the Government which has, within the last year, been either closed or removed from the New York area. The Voice of America has been transferred; the Naval Clothing Depot has been closed down; and the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been considerably reduced in size and workload. Now it is even reported that the New York office of the Army Signal Corps may be transferred. The Army claims that economy and consolidation are the aims of this transfer move, but I ask my colleagues in this body why all alleged economy and consolidation by the present administration must be at the expense of the people and economy of New York.

Fourth. The method by which the Army officials determined and announced this move in itself justifies the introduction of this amendment. The New York City congressional delegation had been assured by the Army that it would be given an opportunity to review the situation before a decision was reached on the transfer. Yet the Army on May 3 told some members of the New York delegation, just before issuing a press announcement of the move, that the decision had been made. Subsequently we were also told by a top civilian official of the Army that that decision was irrevocable as far as the Army was concerned.

I have been informed, Mr. President, that the suddenness of this announcement was a result of urging on the part of some Members of Congress from the Philadelphia area who urged the transfer because of unemployment in their section. I sympathize with their problem, but I cannot accept a solution which would penalize New York in the process. The welfare of New York, Mr. President, is not to be considered expendable. Increased unemployment in New York will not help the Nation. It will not help Philadelphia. This move is not in the national interest.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope that at the proper time the amendments to House bill 8873 will be approved by the Senate and by the Congress.

MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives insisting upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended; asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. D'EWART, Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ENGLE, and Mr. ASPINALL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments, agree to the further conference requested by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. LENNON conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly on behalf of one specific item in the civil functions appropriation bill recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This is the recommended appropriation of \$1 million for Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir.

This project, authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1946, provides for construction of a dam across Cypress Creek about 9 miles from the east Texas town of Jefferson.

Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir is an essential component of the authorized Red River flood-control and levee improvement plan for the alleviation of floods in the Red River Basin below Denison, Tex.

Like many other sections of Texas, this area suffers from a recurrent cycle of devastating drought and disastrous floods. The Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir project would attack both aspects of the water problem as it affects important areas of Texas and our neighboring State of Louisiana.

Between the years 1843 and 1900, the Red River was subjected to six great floods. Since 1900, serious floods downstream from Denison have occurred in 1908, 1938, and 1945. These floods caused great damage to crops, heavy loss of livestock, extensive physical damage to levees, railroads, highways, industries, rural and urban developments. The 1945 flood resulted in estimated damages of \$16 million, of which crop losses accounted for \$6.5 million.

In the 20-year period from 1927 to 1946, 45 lives were lost in the area and property damage due to major floods totaled \$113,700,000.

Assuming recurrence of experienced flood cycles, operation of the reservoir levee plan would eliminate more than 90 percent of flooding incident to Red River headwater floods.

Proper flood protection of the Red River Basin is important to national defense and to essential domestic commerce.

This area is highly important in the production of food and fibers.

It is the site of numerous industrial plants, many of primary importance to the national economy.

It is the location of such military installations as the Red River Ordnance Works near Texarkana, and Barksdale Air Force Base and Louisiana Ordnance Works near Shreveport.

There is a vital need for going forward with this project. Municipalities and industries in the area already are facing water shortages. This problem will grow even greater as development of the area continues.

Total estimated cost of Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir is \$20,900,000, including construction and land and dams. To date, the sum of \$514,000 has been appropriated for planning. The necessary planning is now complete. The project is at the stage where construction can be, and should be started.

Mr. President, we cannot afford to continue the waste that would result from abandonment of this project or from long delay in pressing it to completion.

Completion of Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir would meet the two-fold need for additional water supplies and for adequate water control.

I urge approval by the Senate of the \$1 million appropriation recommended by the committee to start construction on this project.

I wish to express the gratitude of the people of Texas, and I am sure I speak for the people of Louisiana and Arkansas, as well, to the chairman of the subcommittee for the consideration he accorded those who testified with reference to the project. I wish to express my gratitude, also, to the committee for including the project in the bill, and I am hopeful that we shall be successful in retaining it in the conference.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague and to express to the committee my appreciation. I also wish to express my commendation of the committee for recommending an increase in the amount for flood-control studies. I believe that over the entire country studies should be made with reference to future works for protection against disastrous floods, such as those which have been described by my colleague.

I hope the \$1 million will be insisted upon as a minimum amount to be spent toward flood-control studies for the future.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I concur wholeheartedly in the observations made by the distinguished junior Senator from Texas. I think the committee acted very wisely in increasing the fund for survey work. Citizens all over the country are asking that surveys be made of rivers in their areas. The work is away behind. I hope the House will see the wisdom of the action taken by the Senate with reference to this subject.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the senior and junior Senators from Texas. I commend the committee for its wise judgment in increasing the appropriations for planning work to the extent they have done so in the pending bill.

I live in a State having many rivers which, because of the occurrence of floods, are hazards to various communities, but I have every reason to believe that the engineers will take proper notice of the needs of such areas in connection with the amount appropriated in the bill. I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will remain steadfast in their efforts to retain the item in the bill.

Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas further yield in order that I may ask the majority leader a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. In the appropriation for the Covington flood wall I note that there is a reduction from \$900,000 to \$800,000. Do I correctly understand that the engineers felt that \$800,000 would complete the flood wall? This is the final appropriation, I understand.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It was the understanding of the committee at the time we considered the matter that, because of better bids or because of a changed situation, this amount would be sufficient to complete the work.

As the Senator knows, when a project is about to be completed it has been the general policy of the committee to provide sufficient funds to complete it. It is my recollection that in the case of the Covington project there were better bids and a slightly changed situation. Also, there had been a contingent item. The project is now so close to completion that we felt that this appropriation would complete it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Is it the Senator's judgment that, because of the flexibility permitted in the general appropriation, if a little more money should be needed above the \$800,000 it would be available to complete the flood wall under the present contract?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes. I think through the action of the committee it will be completed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I should like to commend the chairman and the committee for the action which was taken in increasing the appropria-

tion at Maysville from \$700,000 to \$900,000. I certainly hope the Senate conferees will be able to retain that amount in the bill. It is not the last appropriation, but if only \$700,000 should be appropriated the community would face 1 more year of flood hazards, whereas if the \$900,000 item is retained the community will be free of floods 1 year sooner.

I again wish to commend the committee and the chairman for their action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that, of course, I can give no assurances as to what the ultimate results of the conference will be, but it has been the policy of both Democrat and Republican conferees to represent the position taken by the Senate. We happen to believe very strongly in the items which are in the bill which I hope the Senate will very soon approve, and we shall certainly to the best of our ability try to maintain the Senate's position as to these and other items.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I have confidence in the chairman of the committee and in the Members of the Senate who will be on the conference representing the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I wish to say that I am not unaware of the great burden on the shoulders of the distinguished majority leader. We have all observed something this afternoon which I think has attracted the attention and the approval of every Member of the Senate. We are considering one of the most difficult appropriation bills, and it has been so efficiently handled and so thoroughly worked out in the committee that on the ye-and-nay votes only approximately five Members have been in opposition.

I wish to commend the Senator from California, the committee, and the very able staff for the very fine job which has been done.

I desire to express my thanks to the members of the committee for the fine work done in the subcommittee and in the full committee, and the support we have received from Democrats and Republicans alike for this bill, which I think is very important to our Nation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I desire to ask one question. On page 3, line 12, I understand an item of \$100,000 is included for beach-erosion study, of which \$25,000 was intended to match the funds to be provided by the State of Delaware. Is that correct?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The committee itself, on page 5 of the report, states that the approved budget estimate for beach-erosion studies was \$25,000. The House allowed \$25,000. The Senate committee recommended, and the recommendation is now before the Senate, \$100,000 for beach-erosion studies. In the increase there was no specific allocation of the funds, but certainly the work to which the Senator from Delaware has referred could not have been done with the amount contained in the budget estimate and as passed by the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is my understanding that the increase was to provide for studies in Delaware and in 2 or 3 other States for which studies have been recommended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It has not been the general policy of the committee to earmark specific items. The committee felt that the beach-erosion study was extremely important, and the item to which the Senator from Delaware has referred, together with several others, was mentioned. I am certain the committee had these items in mind in regard to the situation. But, frankly, I am not in a position to make a statement on the floor that only the item of the Senator's State of Delaware was included in the amount appropriated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I desired to have the RECORD show that part of the inclusion was made in order that the item for Delaware might be taken care of. The reason the question has been raised is that the United States Government owns a substantial part of the coastline of the State of Delaware. The State has already appropriated \$25,000 as its portion of the funds. However, it has been recognized by the Army engineers that it would be useless for the States to make a study of its property alone. Such a study must also include property owned by the United States Government.

Likewise, there is a law in our State which prohibits any improvement or any actions being taken by one property owner unless other property owners so affected are considered. Therefore, the proposed beach survey would necessitate coordinated action between the State government and the Federal Government in that particular area. It is my understanding, from speaking with members of the committee and from what the Senator from California has just said, that funds are included which will enable the Army engineers to proceed with the studies.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am not in a position to advise the Senator from Delaware at this point other than to say that the item was discussed in the committee. I think the project in which the Senator is interested is a very important one, and I think the statement which he has made would be given great weight by the Army engineers. Certainly it is true that if the Senate had not increased the amount, there would not have been funds with which to do either the work which the Senator has mentioned or other similar work. I think the Senator from Delaware is reasonably secure in resting on the merits of his case, considering the fact that the committee has increased the sum by \$75,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator from California for his assurance that as nearly as possible, the matter has been taken care of.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator from Delaware has stated the situation accurately.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], in

expressing satisfaction that the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the Committee on Appropriations, has restored funds for construction of the Maysville project and the Pineville floodwall project.

I desire also to express my satisfaction and commendation to the committee for increasing funds for planning in connection with the Buckhorn Reservoir project from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

I earnestly hope that the committee will insist in the conference on the inclusion of these items.

Construction of the Buckhorn project would be of inestimable value to a large area of Kentucky, a great coal-producing area of Kentucky, which is now a depressed area, due to the plight of the coal industry. It has been too long delayed. I hope this item will be maintained in the bill. On last Saturday at Hazard, Ky., hundreds of people gathered in support of the commencement of this project, and others in the Kentucky River Basin.

I desire also to direct my attention to another item in the bill. On page 3, line 12, the committee recommended that funds for general investigations be fixed at the sum of \$3,460,000. On page 5 of the committee report, under the title "Examination and Surveys for Flood Control Studies," the committee recommended that the appropriation be increased from \$550,000 to \$1 million.

On April 21, 1954, a resolution which I had submitted to the Senate Committee on Public Works, was agreed to by the committee. It requested a review of the report on the Big Sandy and Tug Rivers, at Levisa Forks, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, to determine whether it is advisable to modify the existing project at this time, particularly in the interest of flood control, hydroelectric power development, and water supply for domestic or industrial use.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under section 3 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 13, 1902, be, and is hereby, requested to review the report on the Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, published as House Document No. 264, 80th Congress, 1st session, and previous reports, with a view to determining whether it is advisable to modify the existing project at this time, particularly in the interest of flood control, hydroelectric power development, or water supply for domestic or industrial use.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the resolution was forwarded by the Senate Committee on Public Works to the Corps of Engineers for action. Subsequently, I spoke with members of the staff of the Corps of Engineers and was advised that the sum of \$50,000 would be needed to make the survey.

Since the committee has increased the appropriation for studies from \$550,000 to \$1 million, I earnestly hope that the Corps of Engineers will use sufficient

funds with which to make the survey which is so urgently needed.

Under the Flood Control Act of 1938, Congress approved a general, comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ohio River Valley. Included in the plan was the canalization project of the Big Sandy River in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, and several reservoirs on its tributaries, including Fishtrap, Haysi, and Pound River reservoirs.

Since 1938 no action has been taken to carry these projects to completion. The Corps of Engineers has informed me that it is now necessary to review these sites and to make further surveys of other sites on the Big Sandy and its tributaries, in order to select a location which is economically feasible, and on which construction can begin.

The Big Sandy River traverses one of the great coal areas of the United States. It has had no development. Across the State line, in West Virginia, the Kanawha River Valley has been developed, and today it is one of the richest areas in the United States. Conversely, the Big Sandy area, which has had no development with equally great or better coal resources, is a depressed area.

For many years a determined effort has been made to obtain authorization for the canalization of the Big Sandy River. This has not been done by Congress. At present, I am urging that the Congress give its approval to canalization.

With war demands gone, and with the existence of a depressed coal industry, the nearby Big Sandy field is a depressed area. Reservoirs are needed to assure a constant supply of water for development, as well as for conservation, if there is to be any opportunity for industrial diversification of the area.

I have made this statement to point the necessity of this reservoir survey to the attention of the Corps of Engineers, and to request that they include, in the list of projects to be surveyed, a review of the reservoir sites on the Big Sandy River and its tributaries.

GREEN RIVER APPROPRIATION

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, also, to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement which I have prepared referring to the appropriations which are sought for the Green River project, in Kentucky, one in which my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS] and I have been interested. I desire at this time to pay tribute to him for the work he has done in connection with the project.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

It is a matter of great personal satisfaction that the pending bill includes funds for the construction of a project which is vital both to the Nation as a whole, as well as the people of Kentucky. The bill, as reported by the committee includes \$4.8 million for the reconstruction of locks and dams 1 and 2 on the Green River in Kentucky.

In a very real sense, the funds which have been and will be appropriated for this work represent an investment of the United States Government which will rapidly repay itself and begin piling up financial dividends. The total Federal cost of this project is placed by the Corps of Engineers at \$14,399,000. In one instance alone, the Federal Government will make an annual saving of nearly \$1 million when this work is completed. I refer, of course, to the reduced cost of coal which is to be purchased for the generation of power for use by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Additional benefits, in cost of private and public transportation, will raise the benefits to be derived from this construction beyond the saving from the transportation of coal alone.

The real importance of the Green River project can be clearly recognized from the unusual series of steps that were taken during the past year by both the legislative and executive branches of the Government to secure the appropriation of funds for the work to be put under way.

Both the Senate Public Works Committee and the House Public Works Committee took the unusual action a year ago to formally recommend to the Department of the Army that the reconstruction work was justified under the act of 1909. Acting upon this recommendation, the Secretary of the Army Hon. Robert Stevens, approved the authorization. I believe it was the only authorization made during 1953.

At the very close of the session of Congress last summer the vital need for this project led the Committee on Appropriations to urge the Corps of Engineers to allocate \$100,000 to the planning of the project so that construction could begin this year.

Senator BRAGES, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Senator KNOWLAND, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, gave their support on the Senate floor to the allocation of the \$100,000 of planning funds.

This year, despite the urgent necessity of the Bureau of the Budget and the President to balance Government expenditures with receipts, the budget contained a recommendation for funds to be included in the appropriations for fiscal year 1955. But, because of the urgency of the project, the President also recommended a supplemental appropriation of \$800,000 for the current fiscal year. This latter amount has already been enacted by the Congress. The sum of four and eight-tenths million in this bill for Green River is 14th in size in the scores of projects named in the bill, and an addition is the \$800,000 heretofore appropriated.

Finally, it is important to point out that the Green River appropriation has the support of the major agencies of Government concerned with this question, including the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of the Army, the Bureau of the Budget, and, of course, the President of the United States.

I am glad to have had a part in urging before every committee, before the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget, the necessity for the authorization and appropriation of construction funds for the development of the Green River. The entire Kentucky congressional delegation, including the late and beloved Representative Garrett Withers, and Representative WILLIAM H. NATCHER, supported the project.

I desire to pay particular tribute to my colleague, Senator CLEMENTS, for his initiation of and continued efforts to have this important project started. It has been a pleasure to work with him. I think also that we must give great and due credit to the citizens of the Green River Basin, and to all the officers and members of the Green River Valley Citizens League, which for years had accumulated information, informed their Representatives in Congress, and pressed for

the initiation of the project. Its present officers are Hon. James R. Hines, president, Bowling Green, Ky.; Hon. Albert P. Harding, Central City, Ky., executive vice president-secretary; Hon. J. Morton Williams, Beaver Dam, Ky., treasurer. They have been faithful to their trust.

Perhaps the greatest credit for vision, hard study and work, together with never-ending insistence that the Green River must be developed, is due Hon. C. A. Reis, South Carrollton, Ky., president for many years, and now honorary president, of the league.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a list of the officers, members of the board of directors, and committees of the Green River Valley Citizens League, Inc.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICERS

President: James R. Hines, president, James R. Hines Corp., Bowling Green, Ky. (phone 3282).

Executive vice president-secretary: Albert P. Harding, partner, Sanitary Cleaners, Central City, Ky. (phone 384).

Treasurer: J. Morton Williams, secretary-treasurer, Beaver Dam Manufacturing & Supply Co., Beaver Dam, Ky. (phone 4510).

Honorary president: C. A. Reis, owner, Green River Mine and Possum Hollow Coal Properties, South Carrollton, Ky. (phone Central City, Ky. 7-J).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James R. Hines, president, James R. Hines Corp.

Albert P. Harding, partner, Sanitary Cleaners.

J. Morton Williams, secretary-treasurer, Beaver Dam Mfg. & Supply Co.

Bowling Green: William C. Sumpter, retired.

Central City: Fred E. Massey, real estate and insurance.

Brownsville: R. A. Demunbrun, educator. Beaver Dam: Dr. W. H. Washburn, dentist.

Hartford: John Q. Adams, implement dealer.

Rockport: Homer Boyd, postmaster. Island: I. G. Reynlerson, banker.

Calhoun: Landon Wills, copublisher, the McLean County News.

Drakesboro-Paradise: Chester A. Hope, superintendent, Drakesboro Water Works.

Owensboro: Edward Delker, comanager, River Sand & Gravel Co.

Rochester: James Hays, farm owner and operator.

Morgantown: W. A. Moore, attorney. Livermore: Col. Oren Coin, retired.

Greenville: J. E. Wood, insurance.

Centertown: Ross Morton, assistant cashier, Farmers Bank.

Dundee: Jas. J. Turner, bank cashier.

Sebree: Byron Royster, editor, the Sebree Banner.

South Carrollton: Harry Wheeldon, postmaster and grocer.

Henderson: Harry Scott, Scott-McGaw Motor Co.

COMMITTEES

Executive committee: Officers Hines (chairman), Harding, William and Directors Wood, Wills, Moore, and Delker.

Finance and budgeting: Treasurer Williams (chairman).

Flood control—water usage and storage: Col. Oren Coin (chairman).

Irrigation and drainage: Colonel Coin (chairman).

Agriculture: Col. Wayland Rhoads, Browder, Ky., and Lexington, Ky. (chairman).

Mammoth Cave National Park: R. A. Demunbrun (chairman).

Reforestation: Karl J. Meyer, Jr., Livermore, Ky. (chairman).

Navigation: Thomas C. Melton, Morgantown, Ky. (chairman).

Natural resources: Otis White, Morgantown, Ky.

Industry: Dave Cohen, Central City, Ky. (chairman).

Legislation: Hecht S. Lackey, Henderson, Ky.

Membership: W. D. Bratcher, Greenville, Ky. (chairman).

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to allow me to make an observation?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I appreciate the comment made by my colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky. I desire to say that the work on the Green River project has had the support of both of us during the entire time we have been in the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, do I understand that the question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5 in line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Expenses," on page 6, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$9,288,000" and insert "\$9,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries," on page 6, line 10, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$45,200,000" and insert "\$45,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Canal Zone Government," on page 8, line 1, after the word "Governor", to insert a semicolon and "residence for the Governor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Provisions," on page 12, after line 18, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Military Department shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing, in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government, medical care, other than subsistence of dependents of military personnel.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the Department of Defense shall be used after (September 1), 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 5, to change the section number from "105" to "107"; and in line 6, after the word "amended", to strike out "by adding at the end thereof, before the period, the following: "and the appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursement'", and insert "to read as follows:

"SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby condition

for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reimbursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Government for furnishing education, and hospital and medical care to employees of agencies of the United States and their dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 4, to change the section number from "106" to "108."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there are no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$322,519,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$326,019,800."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to inform the Senator from Washington that the amendment of the committee has been agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am suggesting an additional amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment has been agreed to. Therefore the Senator would have to move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to, because I had intended to let action on the committee amendment be taken and then present my amendment. I shall not take long.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I hope the distinguished Senator from Washington will not ask to open up the bill at this stage. I know the distinguished Senator has served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and has been much interested and very diligent in dealing with the problems affecting not only his area of the country, but other areas. I submit that both the subcommittee and the full committee had this matter under discussion, and I would urge the Senator not to insist upon offering his amendment at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to say to the Senator from California that I would have taken the same amount of time when the committee amendment was considered as I shall take now. I thought it would save time if the committee amendment could be agreed to,

and that I could then offer the amendment as a separate amendment. I shall not press for a yea-and-nay vote on my amendment, or anything of that kind, but I wish the RECORD to show what I have to say not only in behalf of myself, but in behalf of four other Senators.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As a courtesy to the Senator from Washington, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment which was agreed to be considered de novo, so that the Senator from Washington may offer his amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that, and I shall not take very much time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington withdraw his motion?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The Senator from California has made a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from California has said, that these matters were discussed in both the subcommittee and in the full Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member, but I desire the RECORD to show my opposition to the failure on the part of the committee to include this one particular item, and I submit my amendment with this explanation:

On April 19, 1954, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and I offered certain amendments to the bill, calling for the following additional funds for projects in the Columbia Basin project: \$700,000 in planning money for the great John Day project; \$3,500,000 to initiate construction of Ice Harbor project, which has been before the Senate and has been approved by the Senate on many occasions—that is, funds for the beginning of construction have been approved, but the proposal has always been lost in conference with the House; \$3 million to put Chief Joseph Dam and power facilities back on schedule; \$16 million for the Dalles Dam construction on the lower Columbia River. The committee acted favorably on a part of that amendment. The committee added \$500,000 in planning funds for the John Day project. We were successful in adding, over the amount provided by the House, \$3 million for Chief Joseph, and \$9 million for the Dalles. On behalf of the people of the Northwest, and the sponsors of the April 19 amendment, I wish to thank the committee for what it has done in agreeing with me in the committee.

Although we had requested \$16 million for the Dalles and received only \$9 million, I am informed that the \$9 million, to be used by the Army engineers, will be sufficient to avoid the full year's delay which would have occurred had the House figure and the original budget figure been permitted to stand. Those of us who sponsored

the April 19 amendment, therefore, will not seek at this time to increase the item for the Dalles.

We are extremely concerned, however, Mr. President, over the fact that neither the administration nor the committee has allowed any funds for a new start in the Pacific Northwest; and it is not particularly the committee's fault, because the administration did not send to Congress a budget request.

The April 19 amendment called for \$3,500,000 to get Ice Harbor lock and dam under way.

The amendment which I have sent to the desk merely seeks to add \$3,500,000 to the funds allowed by the committee for construction. My amendment proposes that the committee figure of \$322,519,800 be raised to \$326,019,800. If the amendment is agreed to, the very important project on the lower Snake River can be started—construction can be begun this year.

I do not wish to burden the Senate with a description of Ice Harbor Dam. I have spoken on the matter on the Senate floor on many previous occasions, and the Senate has, on three occasions, agreed to funds for the Ice Harbor Dam. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the statement describing Ice Harbor Dam which I made last year.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President and members of the committee, I appear before you today to discuss the merits of Ice Harbor lock and dam on the lower Snake River in the State of Washington. I am sure this committee is already quite familiar with this project. You have heard extensive testimony from both congressional and outside witnesses each of the last three sessions of Congress.

Here are the facts as they now obtain.

President Truman sent to the Congress a request for \$4.9 million to initiate construction on this project. The Eisenhower administration has eliminated the item entirely. Frankly, I believe this latter action is a sad mistake and am here to plead that your committee correct this error in judgment.

I am one who believes that the Congress of the United States—not the administration—holds the purse strings. It is Congress that sets policy. There is nothing sacrosanct about budget recommendations this or any other administration sends to us. The budget is merely a recommendation—it is up to us as representatives of the people to decide finally what is best for the country. It will be a sad day when Congress abdicates to the executive branch its responsibility under our Constitution.

The fact the present administration, therefore, did not include funds for Ice Harbor does not relieve the Congress of the United States from exercising its best judgment as to the wisdom of providing funds to get this vital project underway.

In 1948, this committee approved \$2,500,000 for Ice Harbor Dam. That amount was approved by the House of Representatives. It came to the Senate and I regret to say my colleagues deleted it in favor of adding a similar amount to another project on the Columbia River.

On three subsequent occasions, however, the Senate approved funds to start construction of Ice Harbor lock and dam. Each time, however, the sum the Senate provided was refused by the conferees.

Now, to identify the project for the benefit of any new members on this committee—Ice Harbor lock and dam was authorized by the Congress in 1945. It will be situated near the mouth of the Snake River at a point about 15 miles from Richland, Wash.—the site of the Hanford Atomic Energy Works. It will have an installed capacity of 260,000 kilowatts. It will produce almost 250,000 kilowatts prime power.

The Corps estimates its navigation benefits at over \$300,000 a year. The pool created by McNary Dam will provide slack water navigation to the toe of Ice Harbor. There are three companion projects authorized on the lower Snake—namely, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite. If all four are constructed, slack water navigation to Lewiston, Idaho, would be provided.

If Ice Harbor Dam only were constructed, it is still feasible. It would flood the worst of the rapids between the lower Snake and Lewiston, making the river navigable for approximately 6 months of the year. Ice Harbor lock and dam is a feasible project standing on its own feet—with or without the construction of the companion projects I have mentioned.

It is a multipurpose project. In addition to its 260,000 kilowatts of installed capacity, it will provide navigation benefits already mentioned.

Further, its construction will make feasible the irrigation of some 85,000 acres of land in an area called Eureka Flats, plus some 20,000 acres at the southern extreme of the Columbia Basin project.

Perhaps even more important, this dam will provide a separate independent source of power for our great atomic energy plant at Hanford.

Last year your committee received testimony from Dr. Raver of Bonneville Power Administration and Mr. Neil Carruthers, representing the Atomic Energy Commission, on the importance of this project to the expanded works at Hanford. I understand the Atomic Energy Commission has gone on record again this year with the Bureau of the Budget as to the importance of an immediate start on Ice Harbor. I have been unable to obtain a copy of the statement AEC made to the Bureau of the Budget this year.

I have in my possession, however, and wish to submit for the record, a copy of a letter addressed to me on May 27, 1952, by Mr. Boyer, general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission. In his letter, Mr. Boyer states:

"In order to maintain our rate of production with the requisite degree of safety, we must have a reliable, trouble-free, noninterruptible source of power supply. Because of overloading and other factors on the Bonneville system, we have over the past few years experienced several power outages which have caused loss in plutonium production and created potential hazards."

Mr. Boyer goes on to state that proximity of Ice Harbor Dam to the Hanford Works provides an ideal method of providing reliable, trouble-free, noninterruptible service.

Mr. Chairman, the Pacific Northwest and the Nation at large confronts a serious power shortage. Our industrial might and, hence, our military strength depends upon power. We cannot expand America's productive capacity without power to turn the wheels in our factories and mines. If we do not expand our power facilities, we cannot maintain either our industrial or atomic leadership.

This dam is fully designed and engineered, the corps can begin construction immediately—power can be on the line within 4 years after the dam is started. This is the only authorized project in the Columbia Basin that enjoys this status.

Ice Harbor Dam is located by the hard facts of geography in the Northwest. Its

benefits, however, will be national in character. The strength of the United States depends upon the strength of the sum of all its parts. The accident of geographical location, therefore, cannot and should not make this a regional or sectional issue in the minds of this committee and the Congress.

Last year the budget contained a request of \$5 million for Ice Harbor lock and dam. This item was eliminated. In your committee report you cited three chief reasons for your action. I quote the pertinent sentence from that report:

"The committee will not give further consideration to this project until it is shown that: (1) The project will not have an irreparable effect on the fish runs; (2) navigation benefits, without the construction of other projects, are significant; and (3) power needs of the area cannot be supplied from other sources."

Let me discuss each of these items in turn.

Will the construction of this project have an irreparable effect on the fish run?

All objective evidence available to us indicates that this project will not have an irreparable effect on the fish runs. The provable facts are that salmon runs over Bonneville fish ladders are increasing year by year. By actual count 470,000 fish negotiated the ladders in 1938—648,000 salmon went over the ladders in 1951. These facts are incontrovertible. They definitely demonstrate that construction of Bonneville Dam has not done irreparable damage to this fishery resource.

On the contrary, at least three complete cycles of salmon have gotten over the dam and the fingerlings have successfully completed their downstream migration. To the best of my knowledge, no comparable data have ever been presented to the Congress by the opponents of this project to prove that Ice Harbor will be detrimental to the salmon runs. This project has been under consideration since 1945. Certainly during the intervening years there has been ample opportunity for opponents to collect factual, demonstrable data to prove their point. This they have not been able to do. On the contrary, they express vague fears about what will happen to the fish runs.

I call the committee's attention to one further bit of evidence on this point. On March 18, the Director of Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior wrote a letter to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, in an effort to clarify testimony he had previously presented in person. Incidentally, the letter reached Mr. CANNON after the House had marked up the bill. I quote one of the most pertinent statements from Mr. Day's letter. He says:

"Any impression which my testimony may have left that the extermination of the species may result (from construction of Ice Harbor Dam) was in no way intended by my statements. I think there is no question that the species, as such, are not in danger of extinction."

In other words, the head of the Fish and Wildlife Service admits that under the worst possible circumstances, the evidence is that some of the salmon will get over Ice Harbor Dam and the fingerlings will get back down. In view of all the controversy that has been generated on this subject, one would hardly expect a more optimistic report—even though, in my judgment, the facts I cited would warrant it.

The second question raised by your committee last year concerns navigation benefits. The committee asks, in the event Ice Harbor were the only lower Snake River Dam built, would improvements to navigation still be substantial?

The facts are that McNary Dam will create a slack-water pool to the toe of Ice Harbor Dam, but Ice Harbor pool in turn will

flood some of the worst rapids on the lower Snake River, thereby permitting open river navigation to Lewiston, Idaho. I say "open river navigation" because the other dams, lower Monumental, lower Granite, and Little Goose, must be built before slack-water navigation will be available to Lewiston. In other words, the river will be usable if only Ice Harbor Dam were constructed.

Frankly, however, I think this particular argument is somewhat specious because I am fully convinced the Congress will complete the job on the lower Snake. I am convinced that the economy of the country will require construction of lower Monumental, Little Goose, and lower Granite. We must have the 720,000 kilowatts of additional power these 3 dams will generate.

I want to comment now on the third question raised in the House report last year. The committee says it wants to be convinced that "power needs of the area cannot be supplied from other sources."

As this committee well knows, Ice Harbor Dam will be located in the back yard of the Hanford Atomic Energy Works. In addition, it is located in one of the fastest-growing areas, populationwise, in the United States. If we interpret "area" in a narrow sense, therefore, Ice Harbor Dam is the most logical and economical source of power available.

No one can say categorically that the needs of the Hanford area cannot be supplied from any other source. Sure, if we want to spend vast sums of money for steam plants, or if we wish to spend from 7 to 10 million needless dollars for additional transmission lines, power can be brought into the Hanford area from other sources. I suppose there is no limit to what we can do if we want to squander taxpayers' money. Hard-headed economics and engineering, however, dictate that Ice Harbor Dam be built as—and I repeat—the best available source of power for the area.

Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of these remarks I stated that President Truman requested \$4.9 million for Ice Harbor lock and dam. The Eisenhower administration did not provide for this much-needed new start. Technically, therefore, there is no budget estimate before you. In my considered judgment, this should not deter this committee from adding sufficient funds to the bill you report to get this project into construction.

The project is needed. It is feasible. The salmon runs can be protected—will be protected—and an independent, reliable source of power for our atomic weapon plan will be provided. I urge you in all sincerity to take the action herein requested.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in the RECORD a copy of a letter addressed to me May 22, 1952, by Mr. Boyer, Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission; also a letter addressed to me on June 9 by Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Commission; also a letter addressed to the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON on June 20, 1952, by Mr. J. L. Kask, Assistant Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, commenting optimistically on the fish problem; and also a letter addressed to Mr. CANNON on March 18, 1952, by Dr. Albert Day, asserting that construction of this project will not exterminate any species of fish.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have included as part of my remarks a statement I have prepared on the origin and validity of the repeated assertion that 15 percent of the fingerlings migrating downstream are lost at each dam.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement on a similar amendment which was sent to the desk when the bill was before the Senate last year, which I think explains the whole Ice Harbor picture.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON, JUNE 27, 1953

I send to the desk an amendment to line 5, page 4, proposing that there be added \$3 million to the amount listed for "Construction, general."

This amendment is designed to add \$3 million to the total amount of construction funds in this bill for Ice Harbor lock and dam on the Lower Snake River in the State of Washington. President Truman included in the January budget \$4,900,000 to get this vitally needed project underway. The Eisenhower administration deleted it entirely.

I am suggesting the addition of \$3 million rather than \$4,900,000 because \$3 million is the amount the Senate approved last year for this project.

Many Senators will recall the controversy we had on the closing day of the session last year over the conference report on the civil functions bill. The House conferees, you will remember, insisted on deleting funds for Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake and Hartwell Dam on the Savannah River. In consequence, my good friends, the Senators from South Carolina, myself, and others were in a mood to hold the Congress in session until these funds were agreed to. I receded from my position after receiving assurance from the then chairman of the Appropriations Committee that this item would receive most sympathetic consideration in the present bill.

Of course, the senior Senator from Tennessee, Mr. McKellar, is no longer with us. I do feel very strongly, however, that I had a moral commitment from the Senate that what I am now proposing would be given favorable consideration.

Ice Harbor Dam is fully engineered. Construction could be started on it immediately. It is the only major dam in the Columbia River system that enjoys this status. It is a multipurpose project. It will produce 200,000 kilowatts of prime power. It will make possible the later irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres of land. In addition, it would provide open-river navigation to Lewiston, Idaho, for at least 6 months of the year. The total construction cost at 1953 prices is about \$110 million.

There is another very important reason for getting this dam started immediately. This dam is located in the backyard—so to speak—of the great atomic energy plant. That plant needs an independent and dependable source of power.

One of the reasons the Senate has approved funds for this project in past years is the strong representations made by the Atomic Energy Commission that this dam is required.

My friends on the other side of the aisle should be particularly interested in this amendment. It would give a Republican-controlled Congress and a Republican administration something to point to with pride and distinction. To date, no dam, no project in the comprehensive development of the great Columbia and its tributaries has ever been started by a Republican Congress and Republican administration.

Of course, I realize your opportunities in the last 20 years have been somewhat limited. Here's the chance to demonstrate that the Republicans in the Senate, at least, are staunchly behind a program of maximum water-resource development.

In 1950, in 1951, and in 1952 the Senate approved construction funds for Ice Harbor Lock and Dam. I am hoping the Senate of the United States will reconfirm the good judgment it has shown in the past by voting favorably on this amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, Ice Harbor, of course, is fully engineered. Construction could be started on it immediately. It is the only major dam in the Columbia River system which enjoys this status. It is a multipurpose project. It will produce 200,000 kilowatts of prime power. It will make possible the later irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres of land. In addition, it will provide open-river navigation to Lewiston, Idaho, for at least 6 months of the year. The total construction cost at 1953 prices is about \$110 million.

There is another very important reason for getting the dam started immediately. The record is full of statements and direct letters from the Atomic Energy Commission urging the construction of Ice Harbor Dam. Ice Harbor lies up the Snake River a few miles from the great Hanford atomic energy plant, which uses a great deal of electricity from the Bonneville pool. There have been times when there has been failure of the powerload, which is very costly and serious to our national defense. Construction of the Ice Harbor Dam would give the Hanford project an uninterrupted source of power direct from the dam, a few miles up the Snake River where it comes into the Columbia, and near the project.

If the Senator from California will bear with me another few minutes, there is another reason for my proposing the amendment. For about 20 years in our area we have been developing our great hydroelectric potential. We have built many dams and erected flood-control and navigation projects, and have developed almost a complete new empire in that area. For 20 years the policy of the Federal Government was to build multipurpose dams, put power into the Bonneville pool, which was the purpose of the Bonneville Act passed by Congress, encourage private construction of dams when they could be feasibly constructed, and to encourage our municipalities and public utility districts to start construction projects. All of those dams which go into the Bonneville pool produce millions of kilowatts, and cheap power. Cheap power has been the very economic life and hope for the future of the Pacific Northwest.

In the Pacific Northwest we have been doing a good job along this line for 20 years, and the people have been satisfied. Any dispute between public power and private power completely ceased to exist as a matter of policy, because even the private power companies were obtaining cheap power from the Bonneville lines, and were doing more business than ever before, and were expanding. Our power needs doubled over a period of 10 years, even on the basis of a constant population, and entirely aside from the greater needs because of the increase in population. Those dams were built. Despite great opposition, I must say, during the 20-year period, on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of Congress, regarding the cost of the dams, and despite constant fights to obtain the appropriations, we progressed fairly well. The Bureau of Reclamation has made many surveys of the Columbia Basin.

Finally, after many years of controversy and argument, we have a comprehensive 308 plan or report which provides for adequate development of the river. All during that time, from the power revenues we repaid the Federal Government what we promised to pay, with interest. That went on for 20 years.

Then the new administration came into power. Despite all that was said, the new administration completely changed the power policy. The new administration spoke in terms of partnership and State compacts, and discussed in a vague sort of way going ahead with these great dams of a multipurpose nature, which in the final analysis do not require investments by the Federal Government, when flood control, navigation, and irrigation are involved. Despite the fact that in 1952, in two places in the Pacific Northwest, the present President of the United States promised the people that if the Republican Party was placed in power, those power developments, under the comprehensive 308 plan, would continue their orderly progress—and the President made statements to that effect both in Boise and in Seattle, and the Secretary of the Interior also made similar speeches—I wish the Record to show that there seems to be no apparent connection between what the administration has promised the people in regard to hydroelectric development in our part of the Nation and what the administration does.

So my reason for submitting the amendment is that, although the new administration has now been in office for 18 months, and although one session of Congress has been completed and another session is nearing completion, not even one recommendation has been made for a single new start in the development of the great Columbia Basin. The administration says it has projects ready, and of course they are ready. The administration has also intimated that when there might be a business recession, various public works should be undertaken. However, that would mean we would have to wait for a depression in the country before that great potential could be developed.

There are many other projects—including those involving 20-year contracts and relating to irrigation and navigation—which have not been touched because the administration does not wish to request appropriations for them.

The result is that our municipalities do not know where they will get the power they need. They know they might obtain funds for that purpose by floating bonds; but, they realize that conditions on Manhattan Island, in connection with the floating of bond issues, are now somewhat different from what they were, and that although such bond issues might be floated, the power obtained thereby would be much more expensive than the power now coming from the Bonneville pool.

So, Mr. President, this change in policy has occurred. In his state of the Union message to the Congress, the President of the United States promised the people

of the Pacific Northwest—and on another occasion I shall place in the Record quotations from his speech—that the administration had no intention of jeopardizing the orderly process of the development of the great natural resources of the Pacific Northwest. But 10 days later, when the budget message came to Congress, it did not contain even 1 recommendation for the appropriation of funds for even 1 new start.

Mr. President, I am not blaming the House of Representatives or the Senate Appropriations Committee, because I think they have been very generous with us, and we appreciate it. But it has been difficult enough for us to be able to develop projects in many places in the West, even when the administration has agreed to proceed with those developments. It is now much more difficult, in view of the fact that the administration has not recommended even one new start.

Of course, when appropriations for these projects are included in the budget for a given year, such items are really loans, rather than appropriations, for they are repaid with interest. In fact, many persons have prepared and submitted figures showing that over a period of 10 or 12 years these projects will result in the repayment, by means of taxes alone, of what they cost.

So I wish the Record to be clear in this respect, and to show that, despite the fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee has done an excellent job and despite the fact that my friend, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. Corbin] and I and the other members of the subcommittee have done, I believe, a good job, and despite the fact that the senior Senator from Oregon has an excellent realization of the situation and an excellent appreciation of the importance of these projects, yet, up to this time, since the new administration has been in office, and after one session of Congress has ended and the second session is nearing completion, and notwithstanding what representatives of the administration have said about favoring the development of hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest, yet not one new start has come from the administration. I want the people to know that.

Mr. President, I call for a voice vote on the question of agreeing to my amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to the committee amendment on page 3, in line 22.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in the first place, I wish to point out that this matter was before the subcommittee, and also was before the full committee. The project itself calls for an appropriation of \$135,930,000. To date, there have been provided planning funds in the amount of \$1,082,200. There was no Corps of Engineers' estimate to the Bureau of the Budget for construction in fiscal year 1955 in connection with this item, either within or over the ceiling. As has been pointed out, there was no budget estimate for construction of

the item. No action was taken on it by the House of Representatives.

I am sorry the Senator from Washington has raised a partisan note, because in the committee we have dealt on an impartial and nonpartisan basis.

However, I think it should be pointed out that for these projects in the great Columbia River Basin—and it is a great basin which is an asset to the people of the entire Nation—the budget estimates for the power projects in the Pacific Northwest amounted to \$95,011,000; the House voted for those projects \$88,139,000; and the recommendation of the Senate Appropriations Committee for the same purpose is \$100,831,000.

In the case of both power and non-power projects in the Columbia River Basin, the total budget estimates amount to \$97,396,000; the House of Representatives has voted \$90,474,000; and the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee amount to \$103,236,000.

Mr. President, I think all of those of us who have served on the committee in past years recognize the tremendous development which has occurred in the Pacific Northwest, and we are proud of it, and we hope it may be continued over the years. But, based on all the facts the committee has to face and in view of the many other projects in other sections of the country, our best judgment was that it would not be wise or prudent at this point to commence construction of the new \$135 million project.

Moreover, there are certain further studies which we feel must necessarily be made, and which we believe the Congress should have available to it before any construction funds are allocated. In that connection, let me refer to the testimony appearing on page 1650 of the hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee in relation to the Ice Harbor Dam. Representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service appeared before the committee and pointed out that many very grave problems are involved, and that the great salmon industry in the Pacific Northwest might be most adversely affected by construction of the dam. Therefore, they believed the dam should not be constructed until certain additional studies regarding it are made.

So, Mr. President, I hope the amendment submitted by the Senator from Washington to the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for an observation?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, in my initial statement I said there is no question about the attitude taken by the committee, for it is clear that the committee did not take a partisan approach in considering this matter. The committee has been completely nonpartisan, I may say; and I serve on both the full Appropriations Committee and on the subcommittee dealing with these and other projects. There has been no partisanship at all. I merely wished to point out what the administration and the budget have recommended. I suppose

the engineers were told not to recommend this project. It has been approved by the Senate twice. That is all I said. There was no partisanship involved in my statement. I said there was a new power policy. I am merely stating the facts.

Mr. KNOWLAND. To be perfectly fair, we sit here in the Senate, or in the Appropriations Committee, and on the particular subcommittee in which we have a vital interest, and we view the problem from one angle. But when the President of the United States sits, at his level, with his Budget Director, he also has many other problems affecting the national defense and affecting our Military Establishment, and a great many other problems, including the very heavy tax burdens borne by the people of the United States. I think, in fairness, we must bear in mind that with the heavy national debt, which is almost \$270 billion, and with one of the highest tax burdens ever borne by the people of the United States, the man who is called to the high responsibility of President of the United States cannot, in justice to the country or in fairness to his administration, do all the things or recommend all the projects he himself might like to recommend.

I submit to the Senator that over a period of years, both under Republican and Democratic administrations, and under both Republican and Democratic Congresses, development of the West has gone forward. Development of our great reclamation projects has proceeded. I am very proud, as a Republican, that the original Reclamation Act came into being under the great Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, and that it has been carried out by both Republican and Democratic administrations since that time.

I do not believe that at this time the pending amendment should be adopted.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield, and, if so, to whom?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield first to the Senator from Nevada. Then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MALONE. I remind the distinguished Senator from California that it was the great Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who introduced the original reclamation legislation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct. He rendered great service to the country.

I now yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am merely stating facts, to make the record clear.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I, too, have been stating facts.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is true.

The Senator from California has correctly read the amounts appropriated. At the outset of my statement I stated that I was appreciative of the action of the Senate committee. As the Senator knows, in the full committee I expressed

my appreciation. However, I merely point out that the projects to which the Senator from California refers are projects which were well on their way toward completion, and it would have been utterly folly not to appropriate money for their completion, because the sooner they are completed the sooner they will pay back. All the figures quoted by the Senator from California are fine, but I still point out that no new start has been recommended by the administration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The committee recommended approximately 20 new starts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to the committee amendment on page 3, line 22.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, line 22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CORDON, Mr. THYE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. ELLENDER conferees on the part of the Senate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE SENATOR HOEY, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, pursuant to prior announcement, I ask unanimous consent that an order be entered that, immediately following the morning hour on next Thursday, the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to hold memorial services in tribute to the life, character, and public service of the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the order will be entered.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL THURSDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PURTELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1954
For actions of June 1, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 100

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated agricultural appropriation bill. House passed bill extending social security program to others, including farmers, etc. House received part 2 of GAO audit of CCC. Rep. Sheehan introduced and discussed bill to insure more sugar under Sugar Act.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 8779 (pp. 6976-9, 6982-99). Agreed to Sen. Young's request "that the amendments of the committee be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, thus amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment" (p. 6978).

Agreed, 51-20, to a Schoepel-Cooper amendment to increase payments to States for experiment stations by \$1,500,000 (thus restoring the House figure and the budget estimate)(pp. 6979, 6982-7).

Agreed to a Williams amendment to prohibit loans for new or expanded broiler production and to limit to \$3,000 loans for continuation of broiler production or repair of broiler facilities, by any Government agency (pp. 6987-90).

Debated a Douglas amendment to increase REA loan authorizations by \$35,000,000. The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment, but a vote was postponed until today. (pp. 6990-9.)

2. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 7554, to require payment of compensation to per diem, per hour, and piecework employees when Government establishments are closed by administrative order, thus according them the same equitable treatment as is given to classified or salaried workers in such circumstances (p. 6973). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

3. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed, 355 to 8, without amendment H. R. 9366, to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under

the old-age and survivors insurance program to other groups (including farmers and additional farm workers), increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits (pp. 7006-56).

4. CCC AUDIT. Received part 2 of the CAO audit report of CCC for the fiscal year 1952 (H. Doc. 409)(p. 7059).
5. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955 (p. 7006). Senate conferees have been appointed.
6. SUGAR. Received a Ia. Legislature memorial favoring an increase in the domestic sugarcane quota (p. 7060).
7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 8520, to authorize the Ainsworth, Lavaca Flats, Mirage Flats Extension, and O'Neill development as units of the Missouri Basin project (p. D609).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 9389, by Rep. Hill, to increase the consumption of U. S. agricultural commodities in foreign countries; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7059).
9. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. H. R. 9392, by Rep. Patterson, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act fabrics and apparel which are not highly flammable; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 7060).
10. SUGAR. H. R. 9394, by Rep. Sheehan, to amend the Sugar Act of 1948 so as to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from setting an annual estimate below average usage during the 2 preceding years; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7060). Remarks of author (pp. A4072-3).
11. CIVIL DEFENSE. H. J. Res. 540, by Rep. Rodino, to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7060).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. SUGAR. Rep. Brooks inserted a Ia. Legislature resolution favoring increased domestic sugarcane quotas (p. A4023).
13. RECLAMATION. Rep. Stringfellow inserted articles by George D. Clyde favoring the proposed Echo Dam project (pp. A4025-7). He also inserted Mr. Clyde's summary favoring other Colo. River projects (p. A4030).
14. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson, Tex., stating that although "much is heard about the cost of the farm price-support program... not nearly so much is heard about Government subsidies to other occupational groups" (pp. A4035-6).
15. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vorys favoring foreign aid through loans rather than grants (pp. A4060-1).
16. FARM PRICES. Rep. Canfield inserted a New York Times editorial claiming that

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Amos M. Bunim, Congregation Sons and Daughters of Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, bless this august body of men representing the freest people in your world.

Grant us divine guidance to legislate in the spirit of the truth that You have taught us—to set noble standards for this great democracy that the other inhabitants of Your earth may emulate, to interpret Your will in laws and mores that will make this world a happy habitat which You have intended in Your graciousness; so that the bounties You have planted in heaven and earth may be extended to the good of all Your children.

Guide us to legislate in the spirit of Your teachings and may we realize the prophetic blessing expressed in Deuteronomy, "For this is your wisdom and your understanding before the eyes of the nations that shall hear all these statutes and they will say 'indeed a wise people and your understanding is this great nation.'"

Protect us against the enemies of our country who blaspheme Your name and threaten Your children on earth with oppression of streams of blood.

Bless this peace-loving Nation to be everlastingly founded on the pillars of civilization expressed in the ethics of our fathers, "on justice, on truth, and on peace" now and forevermore. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 28, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 238. Concurrent resolution providing authorization for a correction in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 3704.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5731. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask is it the expectation of the gentleman that this bill will go to conference this week?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We are not sure just when the bill will go to conference.

Mr. CANNON. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. HAND, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. TABER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. RABAUT, and Mr. RILEY.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER TRANSFERRED

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me for today be transferred to Friday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Wednesday and Thursday, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered; and to revise and extend his remarks in each instance and include certain extraneous matter.

AMENDING SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND INTERNAL REVENUE ACT

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 568, Rept. No. 1699), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9366) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent recently granted, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 568) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 568) as above set out.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] is recognized.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of the time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this House resolution will make in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9366) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of

(c) Total taxes.
(11) Total annual charges (including taxes).

RECESS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, if there be no further business, I move

that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 2, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 1 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Egbert Alfred Smith, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JUNE 21, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8367]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15 and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,489,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,907,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,367,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$970,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$76,110,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,544,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$45,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, and 16.

GLENN DAVIS,
T. MILLET HAND,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
GUY CORDON,
EDWARD J. THYE,
EDWARD MARTIN,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,489,200 instead of \$5,445,700 as proposed by the House and \$5,532,700 as proposed by the Senate.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,907,500 instead of \$2,410,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,460,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that \$2,337,500 shall be allocated for examinations and surveys and \$570,000 for the collection and study of basic data. The conferees are also in agreement that the funds for examinations and surveys shall be allocated so as to complete the Arkansas-Red and White River survey and the New York-New England survey.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the transfer of not to exceed \$1,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior as proposed by the House instead of \$1,360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$300,367,600 instead of \$278,777,000 as proposed by the House and \$322,519,800 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in complete agreement that the funds appropriated herein are to be allocated as follows:

	Construction	Planning
Alabama:		
Fort Gaines lock and dam.....		\$20,000
Demopolis lock and dam.....	\$3,400,000	
Jackson lock and dam.....		40,000
Warrior lock and dam.....	1,800,000	
Alaska: Kodiak Harbor.....	109,900	
Arizona: Painted Rock Reservoir.....		100,000
Arkansas:		
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabilization and channel rectification).....	3,000,000	
Blakely Mountain Reservoir.....	1,600,000	
Little Missouri River below Murfreesboro, including Ozan Creek.....	535,000	
Red River levees and bank stabilization below Denison Dam, Ark., Tex., and La.....	450,000	

	Construction	Planning
California:		
Cherry Valley Reservoir.....	\$1,000,000	
Crescent City Harbor.....	500,000	
Folsom Dam.....	14,500,000	
Humboldt Harbor.....	265,000	
Los Angeles County drainage area.....	8,500,000	
Merced County stream group.....	320,000	
Redondo Beach Harbor.....		\$50,000
Russian River Reservoir and Channel.....		150,000
Sacramento River.....	3,000,000	
San Antonio Reservoir.....	2,300,000	
San Antonio and Chino Creeks.....		80,000
San Joaquin River and tributaries.....		40,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir.....	3,500,000	
Colorado: Chatfield Reservoir.....		30,000
Connecticut:		
Hartford (Folly Brook section).....		25,000
Housatonic River.....	400,000	
Jennings Beach.....	14,700	
District of Columbia: Anacostia River, D. C. and Md.....	900,000	
Florida:		
Central and southern Florida.....	4,250,000	
Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Florida and Georgia.....	5,000,000	
Georgia:		
Buford Dam.....	9,300,000	
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....	2,170,000	
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.....		150,000
Hawaii: Kawaihae Harbor.....		50,000
Idaho:		
Albeni Falls Reservoir.....	3,800,000	
Columbia River local protection, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.....		80,000
Lucky Peak Reservoir.....	1,750,000	
Illinois:		
Beardstown.....	400,000	
Calumet Harbor, Ill. and Ind.....	180,000	
Carlyle Reservoir.....		50,000
Clear Creek Drainage and Levee District.....	200,000	
Degonia and Fountain Bluff Levee and Drainage District.....	550,000	
East St. Louis and vicinity.....	650,000	
Grand Tower Drainage and Levee District.....	390,000	
Illinois Waterway: Calumet-Sag Channel.....		40,000
Mississippi River, between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn. (ex- clusive of St. Anthony Falls, Minn., and lock 19 at Keokuk, Iowa), Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.....	70,000	
North Alexander Drainage and Levee District.....	505,000	
Preston Drainage and Levee District.....	175,000	
Sny Basin.....		60,000
Wood River Drainage and Levee District.....	345,000	
Indiana:		
Greenfield Bayou levee.....		20,000
Mansfield Reservoir.....		70,000
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.....		40,000
Vincennes.....	500,000	
Iowa:		
Coralville Reservoir.....	1,750,000	
Lock No. 19 at Keokuk.....	3,200,000	
Missouri River:		
Kansas City to Omaha.....	3,300,000	
Omaha to Sioux City.....	3,000,000	
Kansas:		
Missouri River agricultural levees, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska.....	400,000	
Toronto Reservoir.....	500,000	
Wichita and Valley Center.....	1,800,000	
Kentucky:		
Barbourville.....	350,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir.....		65,000
Covington.....	800,000	
Green River locks and dams 1 and 2.....	4,800,000	
Jackson.....		12,000
Maysville.....	800,000	
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....		50,000
Pineville.....	230,000	
Louisiana: Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (New Orleans district): Plaquemine- Morgan City alternate route.....	750,000	
Maine: Portland Harbor.....	675,000	
Maryland: Cumherland, Md., and Ridgely, W. Va.....	500,000	
Massachusetts:		
Adams.....	560,000	
Buffumville Reservoir.....		25,000
Michigan: Detroit River: Amherstberg Channel.....		88,000
Minnesota:		
Aitkin.....	450,000	
Duluth-Superior Harbor.....	300,000	
Red River of the North, S. Dak., N. Dak., and Minn.....	300,000	
St. Anthony Falls extension.....	1,400,000	

	Construction	Planning
Missouri:		
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth	\$2,000,000	-----
Perry County Drainage and Levee Districts 1, 2, and 3	265,000	-----
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo. and Ark	2,500,000	-----
Montana:		
Billings		\$25,000
Fort Peck Dam: 2d powerplant		220,000
Havre	500,000	-----
Libby Reservoir		46,000
Nebraska:		
Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebr. and S. Dak	11,000,000	-----
Missouri River (Miners Bend, McCook Lake, and Kenslers Bend to Sioux City), Nebr. and S. Dak	600,000	-----
Nevada: Mathews Canyon Reservoir		40,000
New Hampshire: Otter Brook Reservoir		100,000
New Jersey: New York and New Jersey channels	2,000,000	-----
New Mexico:		
Chamita Reservoir		175,000
Rio Grande Floodway	650,000	-----
New York:		
Allegheny River Reservoir		25,000
Batavia	300,000	-----
Corning (Monkey Run)	500,000	-----
Wellsville		26,000
North Carolina: Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, Va., and St. Johns River, Wilmington district: Fairfield drainage	195,000	-----
North Dakota: Garrison Reservoir	25,000,000	-----
Ohio:		
Cleveland Harbor	1,000,000	-----
New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	1,000,000	-----
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City Floodway	1,650,000	-----
Oregon:		
Hills Creek Reservoir		125,000
Lookout Point Reservoir	3,000,000	-----
McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington	24,000,000	-----
Pendleton		15,000
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash	36,000,000	-----
Willamette River bank protection	300,000	-----
Pennsylvania:		
Bradford		80,000
Johnsonburg	300,000	-----
Schuylkill River above Fairmount Dam	795,000	-----
Swoyersville-Forty Fort	400,000	-----
Williamsport	500,000	-----
Rhode Island: Woonsocket		25,000
South Dakota:		
Fort Randall Reservoir	17,000,000	-----
Oahe Reservoir	9,000,000	-----
Tennessee:		
Carthage Dam		40,000
Cheatham lock and dam	4,000,000	-----
Old Hickory lock and dam	13,750,000	-----
Texas:		
Belton Reservoir	1,450,000	-----
Dallas Floodway	1,300,000	-----
Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir	750,000	-----
Fort Worth Floodway	240,000	-----
Garza-Little Elm Reservoir	3,000,000	-----
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway	400,000	-----
Texarkana Reservoir	3,300,000	-----
Utah: Spanish Fork River		16,000
Virginia:		
Norfolk Harbor, Craney Island disposal area	3,000,000	-----
Quinby Creek	25,000	-----
Washington:		
Chief Joseph Dam	27,000,000	-----
Colfax		10,000
Eagle Gorge Reservoir		170,000
West Virginia: Hildebrand lock and dam		40,000
Wyoming:		
Greybull		40,000
Jackson Hole, Snake River		50,000
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation	300,000	-----
Snagging and clearing	600,000	-----
Total	301,764,600	2,603,000
Lower Columbia River fish-sanctuary program	1,000,000	-----
Program total, construction, general	302,764,600	2,603,000
Less surplus funds	-5,000,000	-----
Grand total, construction, general	300,367,600	-----

The conferees are in complete accord as to their desire that the total advanced contribution of approximately \$2,900,000 of the local interests concerned with the central and southern Florida flood-control project be accepted by the Corps of Engineers and utilized at its discretion to carry on construction of the authorized project, and that the State of Florida shall receive credit for said advanced contribution on the total required cash contribution of not to exceed \$29,152,000.

The conferees are in complete accord that the funds available for construction, general, shall be obligated in such manner as to maintain the previously approved power schedules at Chief Joseph Dam, Wash.; Buford Dam, Ga.; Garrison Dam, N. Dak.; and at least the first four units at the Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash.

The conferees are in complete accord that the funds allocated for the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa, are not allocated for any specific locations, but are to be obligated in accordance with a priority established by the Chief of Engineers, based on engineering feasibility.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes transfer of not to exceed \$970,000 to the Secretary of the Interior instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,040,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$76,110,000 instead of \$72,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,880,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that these funds shall be allocated so as to provide the amount necessary for the first year's operations toward the correction of the hazardous channel conditions existing in the Delaware River project from Philadelphia to the sea over a two-year period and the correction of a similar condition in Savannah Harbor, Ga.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$9,544,000 instead of \$9,288,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$45,450,000 instead of \$45,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in complete agreement that the Corps of Engineers shall use as much of the funds recommended herein as will not seriously impair the continuation of projects provided for in the budget estimate for the initiation of construction on the auxiliary channels along the Yazoo River below the completed reservoirs.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

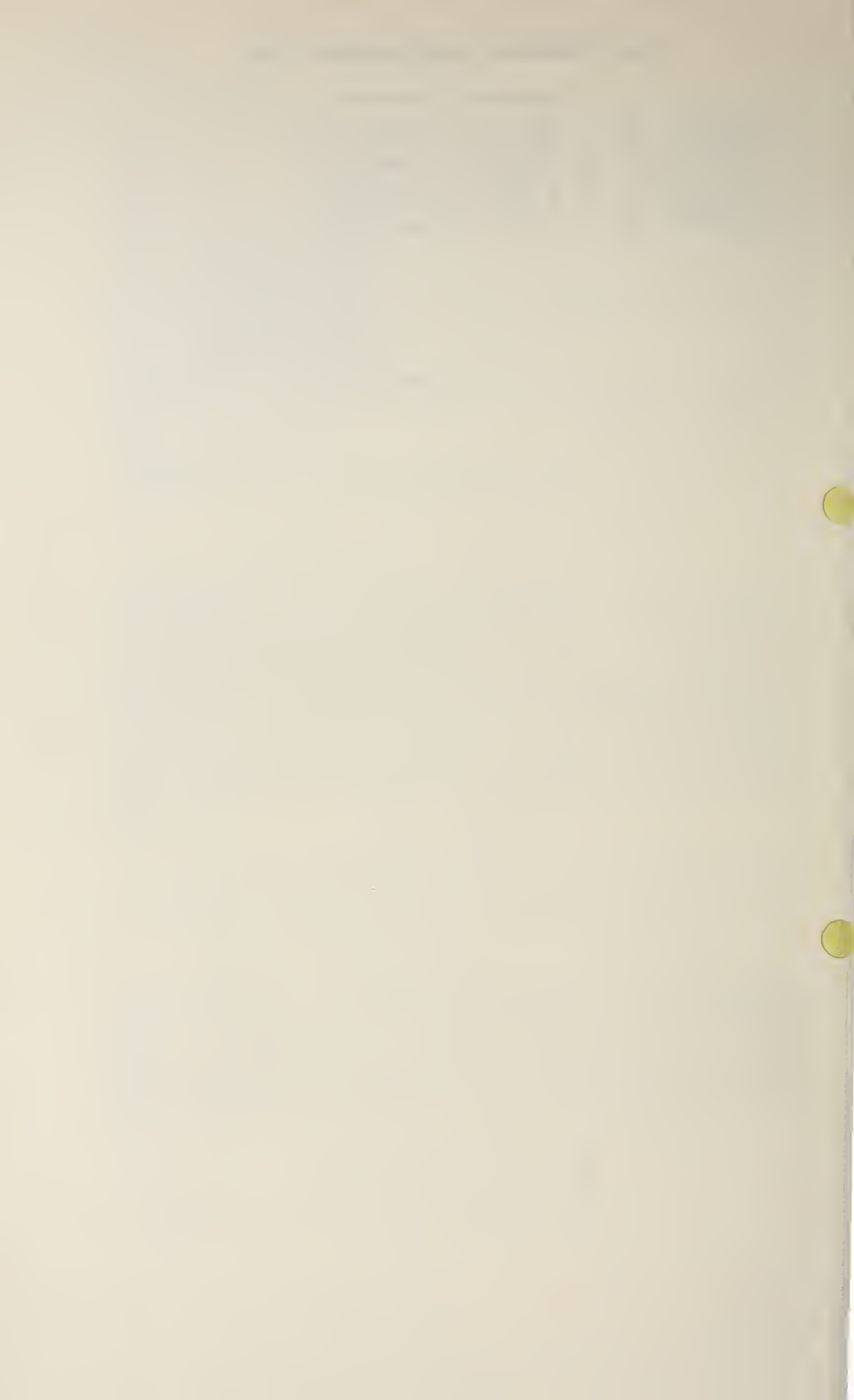
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.
Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.
Amendment No. 15: Changes section number.
Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.
Amendment No. 17: Changes section number.

GLENN DAVIS,
T. MILLET HAND,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TABER,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

C



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1954
For actions of June 22, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 115

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate passed watershed bill. House passed forest-land use bill. Surplus commodities bill was sent to conference. Senate debated trade agreements bill. Senate committees reported tax revision bill and Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Army flood-control appropriation bill, but Sen. Long entered motion to reconsider. Rep. Neal criticized surplus commodities bill and high price supports. Senate committee made decisions on farm program bill. Senate committee voted to report Federal employees' life insurance bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8779 (pp. 8187-9). Attached to this Digest are statements pertaining to the measure.
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Reps. Hope, Andresen, Hill, Cooley, and Poage, and Sens. Aiken, Young, Thye, Hickenlooper, Schoepel, Ellender, Johnston, Holland, and Anderson were appointed conferees on S. 2475, to aid in disposal of surplus agricultural commodities (pp. 8142-4, 8233-4).
3. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955, which includes flood-control items; but Sen. Long entered a motion to reconsider the Senate vote (pp. 8155-8, 8209-10).
4. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 2762, to revise the authority of the Department to issue permits for construction on and use of areas within the national forests for various purposes connected with commercial and industrial development, public use by State and other governmental agencies, and for educational

and recreational purposes (p. 8193).

The Government Operations Committee submitted reports on "The Government in Business -- Commissaries -- Forest Service -- Part 3" (H. Rept. 1908) and "The Government in Business -- Sawmills -- Part 4" (H. Rept. 1909)(p. 8241).

5. DISBURSING; PAYROLLING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2844, to make permanent the authority for U. S. disbursing officers to perform certain financial transactions, such as payments in foreign currencies in connection with foreign duty (p. 8208).
Passed with amendment S. 2728, to authorize collection of indebtedness of Government personnel resulting from erroneous payments (pp. 8208-9).
6. LAND TRANSFERS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 458, to direct USDA to quitclaim retained rights in a tract of former FHA land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga. (p. 8189). This measure will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported H. R. 4928, to authorize sale of a tract of land at the U. S. Animal Quarantine Station to Clifton, N. J. (p. 8193).
7. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 8027, to extend for 3 years the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws (p. 8198).
8. PHILIPPINE IMPORTS. Discussed and, at the request of Rep. Bonner, passed over H. R. 9315, to provide for an extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of free entry of Philippine articles into the U. S. Rep. Bonner objected to the bill because the Philippine Government has rejected a bill to remove the restrictions on importation of Virginia leaf tobacco into the Philippines. (pp. 8206-7.)
9. EDUCATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education, and H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education (p. 8225). Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. BUILDINGS. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 6342, to authorize purchase contracts for the erection of new Federal buildings (p. D721).
Rep. McCormack commended the service of William E. Reynolds, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service (p. 8237).
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Williams, N. J., spoke in favor of expansion of foreign trade and the Randall Commission recommendations (pp. 8225-33).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Patman criticized the current policies regarding Federal Reserve requirements, etc. (pp. 8237-9).
13. STOCKPILING APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$380,000,000 for 1955 for stockpiling strategic and critical materials (H. Doc. 441)(p. 8240).
14. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed with amendments S. 3378, to revise the organic act of the Virgin Islands (pp. 8210-22). No change was made in the provision regarding importation of diseased animals.
15. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 5997, to provide that the Hawaii Legislature may authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds for purchase and making of mortgages on homes and farms of veterans (p. 8197).

sounding brass and tinkling cymbals at the hearing.

This is not a matter with respect to which it will suffice for us to smile or frown, clap hands or give the Bronx cheer, approve or disapprove. This is not a situation which can be changed, any more than it is one which can be disregarded. We are dealing here with a fact, a fact of semantics, a fact of mass public opinion. It will be well for us, and well for the country, if we recognize this fact and guide our actions in the light of that recognition.

Think of the Stevens-McCarthy hearing as we may, no good resulted to America—a Nation at war with a ruthless foe, bent on enslavement of the peoples of the world. One faction and one only was strengthened by the scene and the sound. Communism grinned and applauded at the atmosphere made favorable to it from its underground habitat, and from its articulate voice came the shouts of rejoicing. Americanism stood still, frustrated, in horror and amazement.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Lester C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 129. An act to amend the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1049), authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 932. An act to equalize the treatment accorded to commissioned officers of the Veterinary Corps with that accorded to commissioned officers of other corps of the Army Medical Service, and for other purposes;

S. 1665. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

S. 2212. An act for the relief of Alma S. Wittlin-Frischauer;

S. 2742. An act to amend the act of August 21, 1951, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds;

S. 2777. An act to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;

S. 2845. An act to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the purchase of metal for minor coins of the United States;

S. 3103. An act to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941;

S. 3364. An act to amend the act of October 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 1049); and

S. 3481. An act to amend sections 23A and 24A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent res-

olution (S. Con. Res. 89) to authorize the printing of additional copies of Senate report on Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 724. An act for the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett;

H. R. 1364. An act for the relief of Richard A. Kurth;

H. R. 2421. An act for the relief of Frank L. McCarthy;

H. R. 2678. An act for the relief of Carl A. Annis, Wayne C. Cranney, and Leslie O. Yarwood;

H. R. 3623. An act for the relief of Willard Chester Cauley;

H. R. 4030. An act to repeal section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934, creating the Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 4919. An act for the relief of Ralph S. Pearman and others;

H. R. 5025. An act for the relief of Paul G. Kendall; and

H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Duncan M. Chalmers, and certain other persons.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 848. An act for the relief of Nicholas Katem, Theodosia Katem, Basil Katem, and Josephine Katem; and

H. J. Res. 458. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga., and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2475) to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HOPE, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. COOLEY, and Mr. POAGE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2844) to amend the act of December 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7434) to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GWINN, and Mr. BARDEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amend-

ments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7601) to provide for a White House Conference on Education; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GWINN, and Mr. BARDEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 12, and 16 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13 and 14, to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9040) to authorize cooperative research in education; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GWINN, and Mr. BARDEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the interisland commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. SEELY-BROWN, Mr. SHEEHAN, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. GARMATZ were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co., and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS, 1955—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBERTSON obtained the floor. Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LENNON in the chair). Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would say to the distinguished Senator from Virginia that there is at the desk a conference report on the civil functions appropriation bill, which is a privileged

matter. It is signed by all conferees, both on the part of the House and on the part of the Senate. I understand that the junior Senator from Oregon (Mr. MORSE) has served notice that he would move to send the conference report back to conference, which move, of course, I would resist.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I believe that the \$25,000 which the conferees agreed to appropriate for Quimby Creek is the best \$25,000 the Government could possibly spend. I will not vote to send the conference report back to conference.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from Virginia is correct. I do not know of any other \$25,000 in the civil functions appropriation bill that could be better spent than the \$25,000 for Quimby Creek. If the Senator from Virginia would permit me, without his losing the floor, to call up the conference report on the civil functions appropriation bill, I should like to do so, in order to dispose of the matter this afternoon.

Mr. ROBERTSON. May I ask the distinguished majority leader how long he believes it will take to dispose of the conference report and whether there is to be extended debate an a yea and nay vote.

The Senator from Virginia does not propose to hold the floor very long, but he has announced that he would speak this afternoon on "trade, not aid," and summaries of his speech have been released to the press.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In any event the Senate will be in session until around 7 o'clock this evening, and I can assure the Senator that the Senate will not recess without his having had an opportunity to speak.

I have asked that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] be requested to come to the Chamber. As a matter of fact, I believe that the motion which the junior Senator from Oregon intends to make is actually not in order, because the conference report has already been agreed to by the House of Representatives. He may wish to make his statement on that subject, however.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If I could get a declaratory judgment on that issue, which would give me a better idea of whether I shall be here until 8 or 9 o'clock this evening, I could give a better answer to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I assure the Senator from Virginia that he will not be here until that hour. The Senator from Oregon is desirous of making a statement with respect to an item not being included in the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia recognizes that the adoption of the conference report is of greater importance to the Nation than what he is going to say on the subject of reciprocal trade.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would not suggest anything like that. I should like to say, however, in view of the fact that it is important to clear all conference reports in order to get appropriation legislation to the President for his signature, I should like to dispose of the conference report as soon as possible.

Mr. ROBERTSON. With the understanding that my distinguished colleague will do all he can to expedite action on the conference report, I shall naturally yield for that purpose.

ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS, 1955 — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see proceedings of the House of Representatives of June 21, 1954, pp. 8088, 8089, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the report is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 8367, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
June 22, 1954.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 12, and 16 to the bill (H. R. 8367) entitled "An act making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Department of Defense available for medical care shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing medical care for dependents of military personnel (to the extent that such care heretofore has been provided) in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government.

"The Department of the Navy is authorized and directed to transfer to the Canal Zone Government, without exchange of funds, all of the land, facilities, buildings, structures, equipment, furniture, and improvements of or pertaining to the Naval Hospital, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: Provided, That the amount representing the fair value to the Canal Zone Government of the transferred property shall, when approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, be added to the investment of the United States in the Canal Zone Government."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 106. No appropriation or funds available to the Department of Defense shall be

used after September 1, 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, there are two amendments in disagreement. They are amendments Nos. 13 and 14.

Amendment No. 13 authorizes reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for medical care of dependents of military personnel. The House amendment to the Senate amendment is in two parts. The first portion is a perfecting amendment which is required in order to provide the same benefits to dependents of military personnel in Canal Zone hospitals as in military hospitals, and the second portion of the House amendment authorizes and directs the transfer of Coco Solo Hospital to the Canal Zone Government. This authority is considered necessary in order to carry out the intent of the Senate as expressed in the Senate committee report.

In amendment No. 14, the House amendment to the Senate amendment is merely to correct a clerical error by removing the parentheses around the date "September 1."

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13 and 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CEMETERY EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$5,489,200 instead of \$5,445,700 as proposed by the House and \$5,532,700 as proposed by the Senate.

RIVERS AND HARBORS FLOOD CONTROL

General investigation

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$2,907,500 instead of \$2,410,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,460,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that \$2,337,500 shall be allocated for examinations and surveys and \$570,000 for the collection and study of basic data. The conferees are also in agreement that the funds for examinations and surveys shall be allocated so as to complete the Arkansas-Red and White River survey and the New York-New England survey.

Construction, general

Amendment No. 3: Authorizing the transfer of not to exceed \$1 million to the Sec-

retary of the Interior as proposed by the House instead of \$1,360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$300,-367,600 instead of \$278,777,000 as proposed by the House and \$322,519,800 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in complete agreement that the funds appropriated herein are to be allocated as follows:

	Construc- tion	Plan- ning
"Alabama:		
Fort Gaines lock and dam		\$20,000
Demopolis lock and dam	\$3,400,000	
Jackson lock and dam		40,000
Warrior lock and dam	1,800,000	
Alaska:		
Kodiak Harbor	109,900	
Arizona:		
Painted Rock Reservoir		100,000
Arkansas:		
Arkansas River and tribu- taries, Arkansas and Oklahoma (bank stabili- zation and channel recti- fication)	3,000,000	
Blakely Mountain Reser- voir	1,600,000	
Little Missouri River below Murfreesboro, in- cluding Ozan Creek	535,000	
Red River levees and bank stabilization below Deni- son Dam, Ark., Tex., and La.	450,000	
California:		
Cherry Valley Reservoir	1,000,000	
Crescent City Harbor	500,000	
Folsom Dam	14,500,000	
Humboldt Harbor	265,000	
Los Angeles County drain- age area	8,500,000	
Merced County stream group	320,000	
Redondo Beach Harbor		50,000
Russian River Reservoir and Channel		150,000
Sacramento River	3,000,000	
San Antonio Reservoir	2,300,000	
San Antonio and Chino Creeks		80,000
San Joaquin River and tributaries		40,000
Whittier Narrows Reser- voir	3,500,000	
Colorado:		
Chatfield Reservoir		30,000
Connecticut:		
Hartford (Folly Brook sec- tion)		25,000
Housatonic River	400,000	
Jennings Beach	14,700	
District of Columbia:		
Anacostia River, D. C. and Md.	900,000	
Florida:		
Central and southern Florida	4,250,000	
Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Florida and Geor- gia	5,000,000	
Georgia:		
Buford Dam	9,300,000	
Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.	2,170,000	
Hartwell Reservoir, Ga. and S. C.		150,000
Hawaii:		
Kawaihae Harbor		50,000
Idaho:		
Albeni Falls Reservoir	3,800,000	
Columbia River local pro- tection, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Mont- ana		80,000
Lucky Peak Reservoir	1,750,000	
Illinois:		
Beardstown	400,000	
Calumet Harbor, Ill. and Ind.	180,000	
Carlyle Reservoir		50,000
Clear Creek Drainage and Levee District	200,000	
Degonia and Fountain Bluff Levee and Drain- age District	550,000	
East St. Louis and vicinity	650,000	
Grand Tower Drainage and Levee District	390,000	
Illinois Waterway: Calu- met-Sag Channel		40,000
Mississippi River, be- tween Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn. (exclusive of St. Anthony		

	Construc- tion	Plan- ning
Illinois—Continued		
Falls, Minn., and lock 19 at Keokuk, Iowa), Illi- nois, Iowa, and Missouri	\$70,000	
North Alexander Drain- age and Levee District	505,000	
Preston Drainage and Levee District	175,000	
Sny Basin		\$60,000
Wood River Drainage and Levee District	345,000	
Indiana:		
Greenfield Bayou levee		20,000
Mansfield Reservoir		70,000
Markland locks and dam, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio		40,000
Vincennes	500,000	
Iowa:		
Coralville Reservoir	1,750,000	
Lock No. 19 at Keokuk	3,200,000	
Missouri River:		
Kansas City to Omaha	3,300,000	
Omaha to Sioux City	3,000,000	
Kansas:		
Missouri River agricul- tural levees, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Ne- braska	400,000	
Toronto Reservoir	500,000	
Wichita and Valley Center	1,800,000	
Kentucky:		
Barbourville	350,000	
Buckhorn Reservoir		65,000
Covington	800,000	
Green River locks and dams 1 and 2	4,800,000	
Jackson		12,000
Maysville	800,000	
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio		50,000
Pineville	230,000	
Louisiana:		
Gulf Intracoastal Water- way (New Orleans Dis- trict): Plaquemine-Mor- gan City alternate route	750,000	
Maine:		
Portland Harbor	675,000	
Maryland:		
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgely, W. Va.	500,000	
Massachusetts:		
Adams	560,000	
Buffumville Reservoir		25,000
Michigan:		
Detroit River: Amherst- berg Channel		88,000
Minnesota:		
Altkin	450,000	
Duluth-Superior Harbor	300,000	
Red River of the North, S. Dak., N. Dak., and Minn.	300,000	
St. Anthony Falls exten- sion	1,400,000	
Missouri:		
Missouri River, Kansas City to mouth	2,000,000	
Perry County Drainage and Levee Districts 1, 2, and 3	265,000	
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo. and Ark.	2,500,000	
Montana:		
Billings		25,000
Fort Peck Dam: Second powerplant		220,000
Havre	500,000	
Libby Reservoir		46,000
Nebraska:		
Gavins Point Reservoir, Nebr. and S. Dak.	11,000,000	
Missouri River (Miners Bend, McCook Lake, and Kenslers Bend to Sioux City), Nebr. and S. Dak.	600,000	
Nevada:		
Mathews Canyon Reser- voir		40,000
New Hampshire:		
Otter Brook Reservoir		100,000
New Jersey:		
New York and New Jersey channels	2,000,000	
New Mexico:		
Chamita Reservoir		175,000
Rio Grande Floodway	650,000	
New York:		
Allegheny River Reservoir		25,000
Batavia	300,000	
Corning (Monkey Run)	500,000	
Wellsville		26,000
North Carolina:		
Intracoastal Waterway be- tween Norfolk, Va., and St. Johns River, Wil- mington District:		
Fairfield drainage	195,000	
North Dakota:		
Garrison Reservoir	\$25,000,000	
Ohio:		
Cleveland Harbor	1,000,000	
New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	1,000,000	
Oklahoma:		
Oklahoma City Floodway	1,650,000	
Oregon:		
Hills Creek Reservoir		\$125,000
Lookout Point Reservoir	3,000,000	
McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington	24,000,000	
Pendleton		15,000
The Dalles Dam, Oregon and Washington	36,000,000	
Willamette River, bank protection	300,000	
Pennsylvania:		
Bradford		80,000
Johnsonburg	300,000	
Schuylkill River above Fairmount Dam	795,000	
Swoyersville-Forty Fort	400,000	
Williamsport	500,000	
Rhode Island:		
Woonsocket		25,000
South Dakota:		
Fort Randall Reservoir	17,000,000	
Oahe Reservoir	9,000,000	
Tennessee:		
Carthage Dam		40,000
Cheatham lock and dam	4,000,000	
Old Hickory lock and dam	13,750,000	
Texas:		
Belton Reservoir	1,450,000	
Dallas Floodway	1,300,000	
Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir	750,000	
Fort Worth Floodway	240,000	
Garza-Little Elm Reser- voir	3,000,000	
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway	400,000	
Texarkana Reservoir	3,300,000	
Utah:		
Spanish Fork River		16,000
Virginia:		
Norfolk Harbor, Craney Island disposal area	3,000,000	
Quincy Creek	25,000	
Washington:		
Chief Joseph Dam	27,000,000	
Colfax		10,000
Eagle Gorge Reservoir		170,000
West Virginia:		
Hildebrand lock and dam		40,000
Wyoming:		
Greybull		40,000
Jackson Hole, Snake River		50,000
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation	300,000	
Snagging and clearing	600,000	
Total	301,764,600	2,603,000
Lower Columbia River fish- sanctuary program	1,000,000	
Program total, construc- tion general	302,764,600	2,603,000
Less surplus funds	-5,000,000	
Grand total, construc- tion, general	300,267,600	

The conferees are in complete accord as to their desire that the total advance contribution of approximately \$2,900,000 of the local interests concerned with the Central and Southern Florida flood-control project be accepted by the Corps of Engineers and utilized at its discretion to carry on construction of the authorized project, and that the State of Florida shall receive credit for said advanced contribution on the total required cash contribution of not to exceed \$29,152,000.

The conferees are in complete accord that the funds available for construction, general, shall be obligated in such manner as to maintain the previously approved power schedules at Chief Joseph Dam, Washington; Buford Dam, Georgia; Garrison Dam, North Dakota; and at least the first four units at the Dalles Dam, Oregon and Washington.

The conferees are in complete accord that the funds allocated for the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, are not allocated for any specific locations, but are to be obligated in accordance with a priority established by the Chief of Engineers, based on engineering feasibility.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Operation and maintenance, general

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes transfer of not to exceed \$970,000 to the Secretary of the Interior instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,040,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$76,110,000 instead of \$72,660,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,880,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that these funds shall be allocated so as to provide the amount necessary for the first year's operations toward the correction of the hazardous channel conditions existing in the Delaware River project from Philadelphia to the sea over a 2-year period and the correction of a similar condition in Savannah Harbor, Georgia.

General expenses

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$9,544,000 instead of \$9,238,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,800,000 as proposed by Senate.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$45,450,000 instead of \$45,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$45,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in complete agreement that the Corps of Engineers shall use as much of the funds recommended herein as will not seriously impair the continuation of projects provided for in the Budget estimate for the initiation of construction on the auxiliary channels along the Yazoo River below the completed reservoirs.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Changes section number.

GLENN DAVIS,
T. MILLETT HAND,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
JOHN TAHER,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. LONG subsequently said: Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the conference report on House bill 8367 making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I fully understand that the motion is a privileged one, and it relates to the civil functions appropriation bill. I understand that the Senator from Louisiana has made the motion at the request of the office of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] who, I understand, expects to be here tomorrow.

Under these circumstances, I certainly have no particular objection to having the motion to reconsider go over 1 day. However, because of the nature of the bill and the importance of getting the major appropriation bills to the President, in-

asmuch as the motion, once entered, becomes a privileged matter, so that any Senator is entitled to call it up, I wish to state that if there is to be a delay of more than 1 day, I shall have to move to call up the motion, at which time, I shall move to have it tabled.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. LONG. As the distinguished majority leader knows, the Senator from Oregon is very much interested in one particular item which was deleted from the bill. For my part, I expect to vote for the conference report. However, as a courtesy to the Senator from Oregon I should like to grant him the opportunity to make his presentation on behalf of the motion to reconsider, and to discuss the item in which he is very much interested, and which was deleted by the conferees.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is entirely within his rights. Of course, the Senator could make his statement whether or not a motion to reconsider was entered. I wish to follow an orderly procedure. In view of the circumstances, I merely wish to serve notice that after tomorrow I shall have to bring the matter to a head.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9474) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, last week, I joined with a number of the friends of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull in sending to him a congratulatory telegram on the 20th anniversary of his reciprocal trade agreement program. A memory which I shall always cherish is the fact that I was privileged to know and to work with Secretary Hull from 1934 until 1944 in an effort to break down the barriers of the principal trading nations of the world which were mitigating against the prosperity of all and causing frictions and animosities.

By both inheritance and training Cordell Hull was ideally suited for leadership in the cause of mutually beneficial foreign trade. Nature had endowed him with a fine mind and a courageous heart. As a young man he was a country lawyer in a mountain county of Tennessee where knowledge of human nature counted for as much as knowledge of law. He served in his State legislature, where he learned the fundamentals of lawmaking; he served as captain in the Fourth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, where he learned about military life; he served as a circuit judge, where he gained experience in the administration of law, and then for 22 years he served in the House of Representatives, where he became an expert on the subjects of tariffs and foreign trade. After only 2 years of service in the United States Senate, he accepted appointment in March 1933 as President Roosevelt's Secretary of State, resigning on December 1, 1944.

He entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State at a time when we were in the midst of our deepest depression and one which was worldwide in effect. He had served in Congress during World War I and no one knew better than he that it was economic rivalries between Germany on the one hand and France and Great Britain on the other that were the primary cause of that war.

Within 1 year after the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff in 1930 which was the highest protective tariff in our history and passed by a Republican Congress in the mistaken belief that through the erection of a tariff wall we could isolate ourselves from the further impact of a world depression, 19 nations had adopted retaliatory trade measures, not only against us but against each other. As a student of foreign affairs, Secretary Hull knew that unless a peaceful solution could be found for that problem those trade wars would eventuate in a shooting war in which those nations which felt that they were being denied access to essential raw materials and proper outlets for their finished goods would seek to get both by force.

In other words, Secretary Hull saw as clearly as had his former Chief, Woodrow Wilson, that the stage was set for another worldwide conflict, and one of his first official acts was to set in motion a program which he hoped would prevent it.

That program contemplated a series of executive agreements for which there was a well-established precedent in which the President of the United States could bargain with a foreign country to lower our import duties on certain goods to be shipped to us in return for lowering of the duties on certain goods we desired to ship to it with the further provision that the two nations entering into such an agreement would extend similar tariff concessions to all other nations. In other words, as soon as the major trading nations of the world had entered into reciprocal trade agreements with us the benefits of tariff reductions would be worldwide. That was a soundly conceived plan to eliminate the principal cause of all modern wars but unfortunately before the plan could become effective a ruthless, ambition-crazed dictator gained control over Germany, convinced that he could gain more material benefit for his nation by force than by negotiation. That decision of Hitler to export soldiers and import booty started World War II.

Before the Hull trade program could be made effective, World War II had disrupted all world trade. And our ally in that war, the Soviet Union, which shared so liberally not only in lend-lease but in UNRRA as well, turned against us soon after the war was over, with the result that today she dominates the eastern half of Germany and a number of border States between Germany and Russia commonly called satellite States and to all intent and purposes she dominates China and the northern part of Korea.

The Communists now control 800 million people and a large segment of the

cerned is authorized to charge the net amount of the unpaid and overpaid balances occurring in individual pay accounts against the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the balances occurred, and from which the amount was payable, and the net amount shall be credited to and paid from the corresponding appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year.

(b) The act of February 9, 1946 (ch. 2, 60 Stat. 3) is repealed.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as repealing, amending, or modifying in any way the provisions of the act of May 22, 1928 (ch. 676, 45 Stat. 698).

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: On page 3, line 1, strike out the words "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert the words "Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 7477) was laid on the table.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8367) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House June 21, 1954.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 23, insert "": *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Wash., and Oreg., and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 5, line 4, insert "": including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels, provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 7, line 22, insert "": residence for the Governor."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 12, line 15, insert:

"Sec. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Military Department shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing, in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government, medical care, other than subsistence of dependents of military personnel."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Department of Defense available for medical care shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing medical care for dependents of military personnel (to the extent that such care heretofore has been provided) in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government."

"The Department of the Navy is authorized and directed to transfer to the Canal Zone Government, without exchange of funds, all of the land, facilities, buildings, structures, equipment, furniture, and improvements of or pertaining to the Naval Hospital, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: *Provided*, That the amount representing the fair value to the Canal Zone Government of the transferred property shall, when approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, be added to the investment of the United States in the Canal Zone Government."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 12, line 20, insert:

"Sec. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the Department of Defense shall be used after (September 1), 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the Department of Defense shall be used after September 1, 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 13, line 2, strike out all of lines 2 to 6 inclusive and insert "to read as follows:

"Sec. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby condition for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reimbursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Government for furnishing education, and hospital and medical care to employees of agencies of the United States and their dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursements."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this conference report carries an appropriation of \$457,071,300. This amount is \$8,088,700 lower than the budget figures submitted by the President and represents very close to an even split between the amount carried in the bill when it passed the House and the amount of the bill as it passed the Senate. Specifically, it is \$27,024,200 beneath the Senate-passed bill and \$26,087,600 above the measure which passed the House.

With the exception of a very small planning item at South Beloit, Ill., every item for planning and construction which was included in the House bill is included in the conference report.

There are three planning projects included in the conference report which were not carried in the House bill. These are the Amherstberg Channel in Michigan, the Carlyle Reservoir in Illinois, and the Otter Brook Reservoir in New Hampshire.

The following construction projects are included in the conference report which were not carried in the bill at the time it passed the House: Kodiak Harbor, Alaska; Ozan Creek, Ark.; Crescent City Harbor, Calif.; Jennings Beach, Conn.; Toronto Reservoir, Kans.; Plaquemine-Morgan City, alternate route of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, La.; Table

Rock Reservoir, Mo. and Ark.; New Cumberland locks and dam, Ohio, and W. Va.; Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Tex.; Quinby Creek, Va.

Mr. Speaker, this represents a reasonable compromise between the positions of the House and the Senate on this measure. The conference report is unanimous and I urge its adoption by the House.

WILLMORE ENGINEERING CO.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Willmore Engineering Co., and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 15.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following correction be made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 7832, last column, third paragraph. I am quoted as having said in connection with the "Operation Reindeer" of the Foreign Operations Administration, "I do not want to say that the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] cooperated when I asked for information." As a matter of fact, I said, "I want to say that the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] cooperated when I asked for information."

I should like to make this correction and emphasize that the distinguished chairman of the committee cooperated with me in every way in trying to ascertain the true facts and in getting the letter declassified which the President wrote to the committee about the Christmas program and in making it available.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

REVISION OF THE ORGANIC ACT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 584 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5181) to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all points of order against said bill are hereby

waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and at this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 584, which will make in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 5181, to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States. House Resolution 584 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order with 1 hour of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands has not been amended to any large extent since its original enactment back in 1936.

H. R. 5181, Mr. Speaker, would consolidate and unify the two municipal governments of the Virgin Islands into one governmental organization serving the islands as a whole. A unicameral legislative body would replace the two presently existing municipal councils and this consolidation would eliminate a great deal of unnecessary expense and duplication of functions which exists under the present setup.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would also provide that the proceeds of the internal revenue taxes would be returned to the treasury of the Virgin Islands. Naturally under this arrangement, Mr. Speaker, an increased measure of local self-government would be given to the people of the islands and their economy would be thus further strengthened. It is hoped that the fiscal provisions contained in this bill will obviate the necessity of Congress making annual deficit appropriations to take care of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a highly technical one in that the whole governmental structure of the Virgin Islands has been carefully studied by the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is obvious by just reading the bill and report that very serious study has been given by the committee to both the needs and the desires of the people of these islands. The Department of State has recommended enactment of this bill and the President has also urged favorable action by the Congress in order that the welfare and needs of the Virgin Islands and its people may best be taken care of.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the rule will be adopted and that the House will then proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests on this side and I know of no opposition to the rule.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5181) to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5181, with Mr. ALLEN of Illinois in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SAYLOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. In 1917, as the result of a treaty, the United States acquired the Virgin Islands. They were operated under the Navy until some time in 1931. During all of that time there have been a series of naval governors. These governors had been appointed by the President, and there was no local autonomy of any sort. In 1927 United States citizenship was conferred upon all the people who lived in the Virgin Islands. In 1931, by Executive order, the islands were placed under the Department of the Interior.

In 1936 Congress passed the first organic act for these islands. That act was the first attempt made by Congress to allow any local self-government. From 1936 until 1954 it has become evident that the present law has many inequities which need to be changed. One of the greatest problems which exists in the islands is that on the Island of St. Thomas and St. John the municipal council operates as the governing body. On the Island of St. Croix, 40 miles away, the municipal council occupies the same position. Those two councils by law at the present time meet as the legislature.

One of the great difficulties that has arisen down in the islands is that the legislature has remained in session constantly. This bill places very definite limitations upon the legislative body. First, we abolish the two town councils and elect a unicameral legislature. It is composed of 11 members elected for a term of 2 years. One must be from the island of St. John, 2 from the island of St. Croix, 2 from the island of St. Thomas, and 6 elected at large. In voting for the members at large each elector can vote for 4 members. The legislature is to meet annually and the mem-

Public Law 453 - 83d Congress
Chapter 425 - 2d Session
H. R. 8367

AN ACT

Making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army and for other purposes, namely:

Civil Functions
Appropriation Act,
1955.

68 Stat. 330.
68 Stat. 331.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For necessary cemeterial expenses as authorized by law, including maintenance, operation and improvement of national cemeteries, and purchase of headstones and markers for unmarked graves; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; maintenance of that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title, Confederate burial places under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, The Surrender Tree Site in Cuba, and graves used by the Army in commercial cemeteries; \$5,489,200: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be used to repair more than a single approach road to any national cemetery: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be obligated for construction of a superintendent's lodge or family quarters at a cost per unit in excess of \$14,000, but such limitation may be increased by such additional amounts as may be required to provide office space, public comfort rooms, or space for the storage of Government property within the same structure.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to rivers and harbors, flood control, beach erosion, and related purposes:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood control, shore protection, and related projects, and when authorized by law, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies (including cooperative beach erosion studies as authorized in Public Law Numbered 520, Seventy-first Congress, approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented), of projects prior to authorization for construction, to remain available until expended, \$2,907,500.

46 Stat. 918.
33 USC 426, 465,
569a, 584a, 607a;
48 USC 1399.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For the prosecution of river and harbor, flood control, shore protection, and related projects authorized by law; detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of projects authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such studies shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); and not to exceed \$1,000,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended,

Columbia River
Basin.

Dalles Dam,
Columbia River.
Payment to
Indians.

68 Stat. 331.

68 Stat. 332.

\$300,367,600: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for projects in the Columbia River Basin which are authorized by a law limiting the amount to be appropriated therefor, except as may be within the limits of the amount now or hereafter authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$750,000 of the funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the preservation, operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood control, and related works, including such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines, and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation; surveys and charting of northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; removal of obstructions to navigation; rescue work, and repair, restoration, or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood; and not to exceed \$970,000 for transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for conservation of fish and wildlife as authorized by law; to remain available until expended, \$76,110,000.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration and related functions in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and offices of the Division Engineers; activities of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Beach Erosion Board, and the California Debris Commission; administration of laws pertaining to preservation of navigable waters; commercial statistics; and miscellaneous investigations; \$9,544,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood control, and rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, as authorized by law (33 U. S. C. 702a, 702g-1), to remain available until expended, \$45,450,000.

45 Stat. 534;

49 Stat. 1511.

NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

For financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$2,000,000.

1 UST 696.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The foregoing appropriations shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work for which the appropriation is made and for printing, either during a recess or session of Congress, of survey reports authorized by law, and such survey reports as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress; and during the current fiscal year the revolving fund, Corps of Engineers, shall be available for purchase (not to exceed two hundred and fifty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

68 Stat. 332.

68 Stat. 333.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$5,134,000, of which \$1,284,000 shall remain available until expended for plans and construction of buildings and facilities: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Operating expenses: For operating expenses necessary for the Canal Zone Government, including operation of the Postal Service of the Canal Zone; hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses incident to conducting hearings on the Isthmus; expenses of attendance at meetings, when authorized by the Governor of the Canal Zone, of organizations concerned with activities pertaining to the Canal Zone Government; expenses of special training of employees of the Canal Zone Government as authorized by law (63 Stat. 602); contingencies of the Governor; residence for the Governor; medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable; and payments of not to exceed \$50 in any one case to persons within the Government service who shall furnish blood for transfusions; \$13,788,000.

Capital outlay: For acquisition of land and land under water and acquisition, construction, and replacement of improvements, facilities, structures, and equipment, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 600 and 48 U. S. C. 1302), including the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only); and expenses incident to the retirement of such assets; \$1,415,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of prior year appropriations to the Canal Zone Government for the purposes set forth in this appropriation shall be merged with this appropriation.

48 Stat. 1122.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be

61 Stat. 584.

31 USC 849.

necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1955 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

Not to exceed \$3,589,000 of the funds available to the Panama Canal Company shall be available during the current fiscal year for general and administrative expenses of the Company, which shall be computed on an accrual basis: *Provided*, That as used herein, the term "general and administrative expenses" shall not be construed to include expenses otherwise classified in the preceding fiscal year: *Provided further*, That funds available for operating expenses shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles (for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$2,750).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Strikes or over- SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or
throw of of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation
Government. included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
68 Stat. 333. person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
68 Stat. 334. States or who is a member of an organization of Government
employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-
Affidavit. ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is
not a member of an organization of Government employees that
Penalty. asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States
or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an
organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
son who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
States or who is a member of an organization of Government employ-
ees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organi-
zation that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained
in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
existing law.

Canal Zone. SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall
Employment re- be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary employment in
quirements. case of emergency, for the payment of any civilian for services ren-
dered by him on the Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical,
clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the Republic
of Panama: *Provided, however*, (1) That, notwithstanding the provi-
sion in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409) limiting
48 USC 1307 employment in the above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United
note. States from and after the date of approval of said Act, citizens of
Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at no time shall
the number of Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned
positions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so
employed, if United States citizens are available in continental United
States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall pro-
hibit the continued employment of any person who shall have rendered
fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal

Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Provided further*, That the President may suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance with this section if he should deem such course to be in the public interest.

68 Stat. 334.

68 Stat. 335.

Suspension of
compliance.

SEC. 104. The Governor of the Canal Zone is authorized to employ services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not exceeding \$15,000: *Provided*, That the rates for individuals shall not exceed \$100 per diem.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 105. Hereafter appropriations of the Department of Defense available for medical care shall be available for the reimbursement of the Canal Zone Government for the cost of providing medical care for dependents of military personnel (to the extent that such care heretofore has been provided) in facilities operated by the Canal Zone Government.

Certain medical
care.
Reimbursement.

The Department of the Navy is authorized and directed to transfer to the Canal Zone Government, without exchange of funds, all of the land, facilities, buildings, structures, equipment, furniture, and improvements of or pertaining to the Naval Hospital, Coco Solo, Canal Zone: *Provided*, That the amount representing the fair value to the Canal Zone Government of the transferred property shall, when approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, be added to the investment of the United States in the Canal Zone Government.

Naval Hospital.
Property trans-
fer.

SEC. 106. No appropriation or fund available to the Department of Defense shall be used after September 1, 1954, for the maintenance and operation of hospitals in the Canal Zone.

Restriction.

SEC. 107. Section 105, Public Law 153, Eighty-third Congress, is hereby amended to read as follows:

67 Stat. 202.

"SEC. 105. Amounts expended by the Panama Canal Company in maintaining defense facilities in standby condition for the Department of Defense hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be fully reimbursable to the Panama Canal Company by the Department of Defense. Amounts expended by the Canal Zone Government for furnishing education, and hospital and medical care to employees of agencies of the United States and their dependents, other than the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government, less amounts payable by such employees and their dependents hereafter shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be fully reimbursable to the Canal Zone Government by such agencies. The appropriation or fund of any such other agency bearing the cost of the compensation of the employee concerned is hereby made available for such reimbursements."

Reimbursements.

SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1955.

Short title.

Approved June 30, 1954.

